

the site of a lighthouse, at the E end of the Pentland frith; Lappoch-rock, between Lady-Isle and Irvine harbour, in the frith of Clyde; and the Big and Little Scaurs, rocks at the middle of the entrance of Luce-bay.

Climate.] The climate of the Hebrides, of the Orkneys, and of Shetland, has, in the case of each, some marked peculiarities. In a general view, the heat, in consequence of the country's insularity, and of its frequent and long indentations by the sea, is much higher in winter, and more moderate in summer, than in the same latitudes on the continent. The temp., except in moorlands in the interior, and the more mountainous districts, seldom remains long at the freezing point; nor, in any part of the country, does it often rise to what is called Indian heat, or to an intensity which incommodes the labour of the field. The extremes, so far as they have been observed, are 92° of Fahr., and 3° below zero; but, in the case of both, are rarely and very briefly approached. The ordinary greatest range of the therm. is between 84° and 8°. The mean annual temp. for the whole country is from 45° to 47°; and at the lowest is 41° 11.—at the highest 50° 32. Nor does the average descend as the observer moves northward, or to the vicinity, or into the interior of the Highlands; for the mean temp. of Dumfries, deduced from the observation of 9 years, is 42° 327; that of Glasgow, as determined by Professor Thomson, is 47° 75; that of Edinburgh, as determined by Professor Playfair, is 47° 7; that of St. Andrews, deduced from the observation of 8 years, 48° 01; that of Perth, deduced from the observation of 9 years, is 48° 131; that of Aberdeen, deduced from the observation of 10 years, 47° 648; and that of Inverness, deduced from the observation of 13 years, 48° 09. The range of the barom. is often both great and rapid, and averages throughout the mainland, 282 inches, or from 36.92 to 28.10. Snow is less copious, though probably more frequent, in its falls than in the S of England; and rain, on the average, is less than in the W of England. The joint quantity of the two has an annual mean amount for the kingdom of from 30 to 31 inches, but differs widely on the E and on the W coast,—varying, on the former, from 22 to 26 inches, and, on the latter, from 35 to 46 inches. At Dumfries, the mean annual quantity, as deduced from the observation of 7 years, is 33.54 inches; at Glasgow, from the observation of 31 years, is 29.4 inches; at Perth, from the observation of 9 years, 23.01 inches; at Aberdeen, from the observation of 4 years, 27.37 inches; and at Inverness, from the observation of 7 years, 26.21. The average number of days in the year on which rain or snow falls, is variously stated to be, on the E coast, 135 and about 145, and on the W coast, 205 and 200. The least humid district in the Lowlands, is East-Lothian; and the most humid Ayrshire. Thick fogs, and small drizzly rains, visit the whole country, chiefly in spring and autumn, and during the prevalence of easterly winds. Snow, except in the milder districts of the Lowlands, generally begins to fall about the middle of November, and seldom ceases its periodical visits till March or April. The winds are to a high degree variable, both in force and direction; and, in the Highlands and Southern Highlands, produce not a few curious phenomena in connexion with the peculiar configuration of localities; they often rise to gale and storm, and in some places even to tempest; and, about the period of the equinoxes, are more violent than in England. Those from the W are in autumn and the early part of winter, the most prevalent, and in general, they are the highest; those from the NE prevail from the beginning of March till May or June, and are often keen and severe. On the whole, the climate of Scotland, as compared with that of England, is cold, wet, and cloudy, occasions lateness in harvest to the average amount of at least three weeks, and prevents the remunerative cultivation of hops, and several other valuable vegetables, yet over by far the greater part of the area of the country is to the full as healthy.

Soils and Vegetable produce.] The soils of S., as might be expected from the peculiarities of its surface and geology, are often very various in even a single field, and much more in extensive districts. Yet they have, in many instances of both the excellent and the inferior, long and broad expanses of uniformity; and, while in aggregate character poorer than those of England, they vie in their rich tracts with the wealthiest in the three kingdoms, and have prompted and tutored, over their penurious tracts, a keenness of georgic skill, and a sturdiness in the arts of husbandry, which have made Scottish farmers the boast of Europe. "The climate of S., in an agricultural point of view," says Mr. Whitley, "has many great defects, among the chief of which may be reckoned—the low summer temp., the lateness of the spring, the occasional prevalence of NE winds, and fogs, with the heavy shake-winds from the mountains in September. Much rain often falls in the latter part of the summer, causing great damage to the crops, and a cold wet harvest. In

the low land of Dumfries-shire, on an average of 10 years, upwards of 4 inches of rain fall in July. These circumstances call for all that skill, activity, and foresight which characterise the Scotch farmers. Whilst the dry atmosphere and generally heavy soils of the eastern plains of England are well adapted for the perfection of wheat, the cool summers and humid air of the W coast and of Scotland, are better fitted for the production of roots and fodder. The structure of the soil is also open and porous, and, except on some few clayey districts, the large quantity of rain is readily absorbed." The carse of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, most of the three Lothians; the Merse, Clydesdale, and Strathern, large portions of Fifeshire, Strathmore, Annandale, Nithsdale, Kyle, Cunningham, and of the low grounds along the Moray and the Cromarty friths, and even some straths and very numerous haughs in the mountainous districts, are highly productive, and can bear comparison with the best tracts of land in England. According to Sir John Sinclair's digest of the productive soils, or of those on lands fully or partially cultivated, the loams amounted, in 1820, to 1,869,193 English acres, the rich clays to 987,070, the gravelly soils to 681,862, the cold or inferior clays to 510,265, the improved mossy soils to 411,096, the alluvial haugh or carse land to 320,193, and the sandy soils to 263,771,—in all, 5,043,450 English acres. According to the same authority, the extent of plantations and of natural woods which existed at the date of the digest, on lands not included in this classification, was, of the former, 412,226 English acres, of the latter, 501,469,—jointly, 913,695. Plantations, since that period, have been raised to a vast aggregate amount on the waste lands, and disposed in innumerable tiny forests, clumps, belts, and rows, among the cultivated grounds. Pines are the most common trees; but, in later plantations, the hard woods, in many instances, prevail. The grand characteristics of the aggregate agriculture of the country are, in the words of M'Culloch, "1st, The nearly universal prevalence of leases of a reasonable endurance, and containing regulations as to management, which, while they do not improperly shackle the tenant, prevent the land from being exhausted previously to the termination of the lease; 2d, The absence of tithes, and in most cases, also, of poor-rates, and of all oppressive public burdens; 3d, The prevention of assignment and sub-letting by tenants, and the descent of the lease to the heir-at-law; and 4th, The general introduction of thrashing-machines, and the universal use of the two-horse plough and one-horse cart." An inquiry into the agricultural statistics of Scotland, made under the superintendence of the Highland Agricultural Society in 1854, gave the following general results. The gross total extent of land under cultivation in the various counties of S. amounted to 12,613,346½ acres. Of these 168,216 acres were under wheat; 207,507 under barley; 932,994, oats; 3,809, rye; 18,118, bere or bigg; 37,702, beans; 6,169½, pease; 13,442½, vetches; 433,915½, turnips; 143,032½, potatoes; 1,946½, mangold; 1,218, carrots; 1,395½, cabbage; 6,670½, flax; 1,429½, turnip seed; and 26,128½ acres in bare fallow. The extent of land in grass was as follows, viz.:—1,427,790½ acres of grass in the rotation of the farm, 1,207,101½ acres of permanent pasture; 69,256½ acres of irrigated meadows; and 6,530,842½ acres of sheep-walks. There were also 130,538½ acres of houses, roads, and fences; 830,730½ acres of waste; and 413,391 acre, of woods. The live stock included 156,595 horses 292,365 milk-cows, 438,334 other cattle, 205,172 calves, 3,360,289 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hogs; 1,426,946 tups, wethers, and wether hogs, and

163,683 swine. The gross produce of the 32 counties was as follows, viz.: of wheat, 4,848,499 bushels; barley, 7,639,601 bls.; oats, 33,854,319 bls.; here or bigg, 537,250 bls.; beans, 1,080,921 bls.; turnips, 6,372,189 tons; and potatoes, 523,383 tons. The average produce of wheat varies from 22 to 36 bushels per imperial acre. The progress of industry and wealth in S. may be estimated by that of the amount of property assessed under the property and income tax acts, for the several years ending 5th April, 1815, 1842, 1845, and 1848:

Heads of assessment.	1815.	1842.	1845.	1848.
Lands,	£5,075,242	5,586,528	5,509,014	5,634,351
Messuages,	1,364,270	2,919,339	2,960,630	3,492,587
Tithes,	209	...	...	...
Manors, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Fines,	9,815	902	14,222	5,628
Quarries,	20,876	33,474	41,647	42,874
Mines,	62,584	177,593	207,425	260,039
Iron-works, . . . . .	...	147,413	365,869	261,114
Fisheries, . . . . .	...	47,810	33,005	44,166
Canals, . . . . .	...	77,891	49,372	66,769
Railways, . . . . .	...	181,333	232,184	549,801
Gas-works, . . . . .	...	...	65,798	61,522
Other property,	62,960	309,480	255,380	295,572
General profits,	46,999	...	...	...

Total assessed, 6,642,955 9,481,763 9,734,546 10,714,423

It was estimated by the late Sir John Sinclair, and his calculations were confirmed by many of the parochial clergy, that the rental of estates in Scotland increased at least from two to three fold, from the year 1660 to 1750. This increased rental doubled previous to 1770, and in the next twenty years it again doubled. The rental had thus increased from eight to ten fold in 130 years; and again, from 1791 to 1841, it had increased two-and-a-half times on the average of 99 parishes taken indiscriminately to illustrate this increase, and, as Scotland contains only 919 parishes, it may be taken to have been general. The land-rental of parishes in Scotland, it would thus appear, has increased since the Restoration, in 1660, twenty to thirty fold; or about 2,000 per cent.!

Forests. Scotland was, in the days of Agricola, overrun with woods and forests; but as the inhabitants gradually advanced in the arts of agriculture and civilized life, the forests disappeared, and our improvident ancestors seldom thought of replacing them by plantations. The famous *Sylvia Caledonia*—which, till cut down by successive armies, formed an impassable barrier to the conquests of Rome—has long since vanished. The whole county of Selkirk was formerly denominated Etterick forest. A great part of Teviotdale was also called Jed forest; these were the remains of *Sylvia Caledonia* in the S. There was also the forest of Marr in the W of Aberdeenshire, where now remains the forest of Abernethy, extending to Cairngorm. In Sutherland was the forest of Sletdale. N of Dunrobin; and in the N of the same county is marked Parff forest, between Ashir and Dunan, to the S of which was Reay forest, with those of Derry-moore and Dirymina on the N and S of Loch Shin. Remains of the same forest exist in Rannoch, Glenmore, and Strathspey; and in Alfarig in Ross-shire, and Boachilliv forest in the N of Argyleshire. Some of those forests extend 30 or 40 m. in length.

Animals. The domestic animals of Scotland are the same as those of England. Black cattle are usually of small size among the mountains; in the low country they are large. Galloway has long been noted for its black cattle, and a breed of horses of diminutive size; the Lanarkshire horse is admirably fitted for the draught. Goats are not common even in the Highlands; and are seldom seen in the low country. Sheep are very numerous: many parts of the country are particularly well-adapted for the purpose of feeding them. Their wool is naturally good, and by the attention which has been bestowed in improving the breeds, now equals that of most countries. The shepherd's dog, so celebrated for its sagacity, has been said to be peculiar to Scotland; but this appears to be a mistake. The wild animals of Scotland, like those of England, are foxes, badgers, otters, hares, rabbits, hedgehogs, weasels, moles, stags. The roe, unknown in England, is still found here. Wolves were formerly common, but were finally extirpated in 1680. The wild-cat is sometimes seen. Beavers formerly existed here, but are now unknown. A species of wild cattle, formerly plentiful, still exist in the woods belonging to the duke of Hamilton. They are milk-white, with black ears and muzzles. Eagles and falcons are often seen in the north. The singing-birds of Scotland are the same as those of England, with the exception of the nightingale, which is here unknown. The pheasant and wood-cock are becoming more common. The extensive heathy districts of this

country abound in grouse, ptarmigan, black game, and other species of fowls common in such regions. The game in the low country are, partridges, plovers, snipes, and a variety of other birds. Sea-fowl are still more numerous here than on the coasts of England. The coasts abound in fish of various kinds, such as haddocks, sturgeon, cod, whittings, turbot, skate; the number and excellence of the herrings have long been celebrated. The whale is sometimes seen off the coast; and the basking-shark is said to visit the western shores. Shellfish are plentiful, and in great variety. The rivers abound in salmon and trout. Every lake affords pike and perch; but several of the species of fish known in the rivers of England have never been seen in Scotland. In several of the rivers a species of mussel occurs, in which pearls are sometimes found of considerable size.

Minerals. Gold has been found in that part of Scotland known by the name of the Leadhills; but the quantity was very small, and did not repay the labour of procuring it. We are, indeed, told that in one year the Scottish mint coined £48,000 of native gold; but we are not told how much had been expended in the search for it. A mine of silver was formerly opened in the Ochils; but it now furnishes only cobalt. A small portion of silver is found in the ore of Scottish lead. Copper has been found in different places, but only in small quantities. Mercury is not unknown; but the quantity procured is very inconsiderable. A productive mine of antimony has been opened in Dumfriesshire. The most plentiful of the Scottish minerals are lead, iron, and coal. The lead-mines in the S of Lanarkshire and in Dumfriesshire are well-known. Iron is found in many places; and the quantity is such as to supply several very extensive works, the united produce of which in 1845 was 475,000 tons; in 1852, 775,000 tons. Coal is not less plentiful than iron, forming an important source of wealth to the country, and greatly aiding the manufacturer in many of his undertakings. It is supposed that the largest untouched field of coal in Europe exists in Scotland, in that singular tract of barren country in Carlisle and Cambusnethan parishes, N of the Clyde, continuing, at intervals, as far as Douglas parish, Glenbuck, and Muirkirk, in Ayrshire, and thence to the town of Ayr. Little coal has hitherto been found in the northern parts of Scotland; but whether the search has been properly made seems to be uncertain. The Lothians and Fife-shire abound with this mineral, which also extends along the Ayrshire coast and Renfrewshire; near Irvine is found a singular vein of coal called ribbon-coal. The other Scottish minerals are bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and zinc. Marble of various colours, and susceptible of the highest polish, is found in many places. Fine statuary marble is procured in Assynt and Blair-Gowrie, in Perthshire. Fine black marble is found near Fort-William; and dark brown, mixed with white, occurs in Cambuslang parish, Clydesdale. Jasper is found in various parts. Fuller's-earth occurs in Kintyre; and it is supposed that there is a vast mass of talc in the mountains originating the Findhorn river, as large pebbles of it are sometimes found in that stream. Most of the mountains belonging to the Grampian chain are granite. According to Williams, the lofty Bennevis is one solid mass of red granite, which he traced, at the base, for four miles along the course of a rivulet. The elevation of this mass he computes at 3,600 ft., and above it are stratified rocks of extreme hardness. The granite of this mountain is said to equal the Egyptian in beauty. From Portsoy to Trouphead are found vast masses of that singular kind of granite called Moses' tables, which, when polished, exhibits something like Hebrew characters on a white ground. Whether gems and precious stones, properly so called, are found in Scotland, has been doubted: because quartz and fluor spar assume various hues, and what are called sapphires, rubies, and emeralds, fall under one or other of these descriptions. The following have been enumerated, as natives of S., viz.:—Precious beryl, schorlite, cinnamon stone, zircon, topaz, garnet, and amethyst.

Commerce. Previous to the Union, S. possessed few manufactures and little trade. Closely linked to France by alliances and numerous treaties, some trade was conducted with that country; and a commercial treaty also existed with the Netherlands, and S. had a staple port for the reception of its merchandise, at Campvere. One adventure had also been undertaken which bespoke some genius for commercial enterprise: the expedition to take possession of Darien, for the prosecution of the East and West India trade, was founded upon sound principles, and, had it been successful, would doubtless have greatly benefited the country. To the disgust conceived on account of the failure of the Darien scheme, as well as to the entails of the great family-estates, and other remains of feudal institutions, may be attributed much of that languor which long hung over the commercial enterprises of the Scots, even after the Union had consolidated the interests of both nations into those of one kingdom. It was not till after the rebellion of 1745 that the true value of S. was discovered; and much is cer-

tainly due to the talents of Mr. Pelham, first minister at that period, for the liberal and enlightened encouragement which Scottish trade and commerce first received under his administration. Pitt, earl of Chatham, adopted his predecessor's views, with regard to S., and took every opportunity of encouraging its arts, manufactures, and trade, which have prodigiously increased since his time.

Imports and Exports.] From the middle of last century, the rapid increase of the Scottish national trade may be dated. In 1755, the imports were £465,411; and the exports, £535,576. In 1801, the former amounted to £2,579,914; and the latter to £2,844,502. In 1851, the imports amounted to £8,921,108; the exports to £17,871,869.

Shipping.] The coasting-trade to the south is carried on from Leith and other eastern ports; while Glasgow is the great emporium of commerce with the West Indies and America. The shipping of Scotland, at an early period, was inconsiderable. Even so late as 1656, the whole vessels belonging to Scotland, from 300 to 250 tons each, amounted only to 137, carrying 5,736 tons. In 1760 the Scottish shipping employed in fisheries, and in foreign and coasting trade, consisted of 999 ships, carrying 53,913 tons. In 1800, it amounted to 2,415 vessels, carrying 171,728 tons, and 14,820 men. On 31st December 1852 the number of sailing vessels registered in the various ports of S. was 1,200 under 50 tons, and 2,070 above 50 tons. The number of British ships which entered the ports of Scotland during 1825, was 1,468, carrying 2,144,680 tons, and 123,120 men; and the number of foreign ships during the same period, was 6,967, carrying 958,950 tons, and 52,630 men. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered inwards coastwise in 1852 was 15,142 sailing vessels = 962,160 tons; and 4,563 steamers = 1,009,344 tons. In 1814, S. possessed only one steam-boat of 69 tons burden; in 1844, she had 137 steam vessels of an aggregate burden of 20,666 tons; on 31st December 1853 the number of steam vessels under 50 tons was 36; above, 144.

Customs duties.] The gross amount of the duties collected at the different custom-houses in S. in the years ending 5th January 1836, and 5th January 1849 was as follows:—

Ports.	1835.	1849.
Aberdeen,	£53,835	£94,831
Ayr,	1,183	1,649
Banff,	1,112	2,653
Borrows-towness,	3,789	541
Campbelltown,	381	292
Dumfries,	4,261	11,762
Dundee,	45,609	64,029
Glasgow,	314,701	640,568
Grangemouth,	21,325	15,089
Greenock,	448,661	371,922
Inverness,	576	6,369
Irvine,	2,441	1,074
Kirkcaldy,	5,924	8,720
Kirkwall,	369	829
Leith,	489,851	545,884
Lerwick,	1,272	90
Montrose,	6,827	15,788
Port-Glasgow,	125,162	139,472
Stornoway,	555	419
Stranraer,	292	107
Wick,	1,676	736

Fisheries.] The fisheries of Scotland have long formed a valuable and important branch of industry. The total annual value of the salmon-fisheries has been estimated at £150,000. The Ayr, Beaul, Clyde, Conon, Dee, Deveron, Don, Earn, Eden, North and South Esk, Findhorn, Langwell, Moy, Ness, Shin, Spey, Tay, Teith, Tweed, and Ythan rivers, are all celebrated for their salmon-fishings. —The total quantity of herrings cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man within the year ending 5th April, 1840, was 543,945 barrels. In catching and

curing these fish, 11,893 boats, manned by 52,037 fishermen and boys, were employed in the shore-curing department of the fishery; the number of curers, coopers, gutters, and labourers employed, was 36,681; and the total number of persons employed was 88,718. The British herring-fishery is confined to the fishing-stations of S. and those of the Isle of Man; and the total quantity of herrings cured during 1851 was 594,031 barrels, the total quantity branded 201,636½ barrels, and the total quantity exported 264,204½ barrels. In 1851, 10,914 boats, manned by 40,938 fishermen and boys, were employed in the shore-curing department of the fishery, and the total number of persons engaged in the fisheries reported on was 70,906. The tonnage employed in exporting amounted to 35,483 tons, and the number of hands to 3,210. The tonnage of fishing boats amounted to 70,982 tons. The number of square yards of netting employed in the fisheries amounted to 80,088,486. The number of yards of lines employed in cod-fishing amounted to 27,822,205. The total value of boats, nets, and lines amounted to £535,216.

Corn trade.] Scotland is a grain-importing country to the extent of about 270,000 quarters per annum, exclusive of foreign grain; and this is probably about one-fifteenth part of the whole consumption. The meal and flour exported and imported nearly balance each other. S., it appears, is indebted to the sister-kingdoms every year for about 120,000 quarters of barley, and 180,000 of oats, the two species of grain for which her own climate is best adapted; while on the other hand, she sends annually to England about 60,000 quarters of wheat. About four-fifths of the oats imported comes from Ireland, and three-fourths of the barley from England.

Manufactures.] Without entering into extensive details on this subject, it may be sufficient to observe, that, above forty years ago, manufactures were carried on to a considerable extent in many parts of Scotland. Cotton-cloths alone employed, in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, 15,000 looms, and 135,000 persons; Queen's ware and the inkle manufacture, were likewise important branches in that city. In and near Paisley, 10,000 persons of all descriptions were employed in the manufacture of silk gauze, and 12,000 in working lawns, muslins, and cambrics. The value of linen cloth stamped in Scotland for sale, A.D. 1750, was £361,736; in 1812 it was £1,020,493. The value of the woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures, in 1812, was estimated at upwards of £8,000,000. The hat and paper manufactures, with those of iron and other metals, were then supposed to amount to £2,000,000; ship-building, and those branches in which timber is employed, exclusive of houses, to £1,000,000; and leather, brewery, distillery, pottery, soap, salt, and tobacco, to £2,500,000. Sir John Sinclair in his General Report calculated the value of the whole in 1814 as follows:

	Value of raw material.	Expenses of labour and profit.	Total value of manufactured articles.
1. Woollen,	£300,000	£150,100	£450,000
2. Linen,	854,149	940,851	1,775,000
3. Cotton,	1,832,224	5,132,362	6,964,486
4. Inferior branches,	1,300,000	3,700,000	5,000,000
Total,	£4,266,373	£9,923,313	£14,189,486

In 1834 there were 90 woollen manufactories in Scotland, employing 3,505 hands; in 1838 there were 112, employing 5,076 hands, and 1,822 horsepower. The cotton-manufacture was introduced into Scotland in 1792. In 1834, there were 159 cotton-factories employing 22,580 hands; and in

1838, 192 factories, employing 35,576 hands, and 8,340 horse-power. The consumption of cotton in 1851* was 91,245 bales; in 1850, 89,242. In 1822, the amount of linen-cloth manufactured in Scotland was 36,268,530 yards, value £1,396,295; being nearly double the quantity and value of that manufactured in 1813. In 1834, there were 170 flax mills in Scotland, employing 13,409 hands; in 1838, there were 183 mills, employing 17,897 hands, and 4,845 horse-power. In 1838, there were 5 silk mills, employing 763 hands. Common and flint-glass, a great amount, is manufactured in Dumbarton, Leith, and other parts of the country. In 1836, there were 12,971 cwt. of this description of glass manufactured in Scotland, besides 81,315 cwt. of bottle-glass. Coarse linen, sail-cloth, osnaburghs, &c., are manufactured in Dundee to the official value of £700,000 annually; and likewise in Arbroath, Forfar, and Aberdeen. Paper-mills and sugar-houses have been erected in several towns and villages. The amount of paper of the first class manufactured in Scotland, in 1836, was 10,445,972 lbs.; that of the second class 1,750,101 lbs. The amount of soap manufactured in Scotland in 1850 was 22,922,872 lbs. Extensive iron-works are established in Fife, Lanark, and at Carron in Stirlingshire; in the last more than 2,000 workmen are occasionally employed. S. possessed 50 years ago only 13 furnaces, the small produce of which realized £10 to £13 per ton; 114 furnaces were in blast in 1854, the value of the production of which amounted to £2,800,000 per annum, about one-half of which is expended in wages. The malleable iron produced in 1845 was 35,000 tons; in 1851, 90,000 tons. The whale and herring fisheries are great sources of wealth. The manufacture of kelp once employed 120,000 individuals in our western islands, but has nearly vanished in consequence of the introduction of a cheaper alkali into the market. The coal-trade is extremely productive. In 1836 there were 548,076 tons of coals, culm, and cinders shipped for other ports of the United Kingdom at different Scottish ports, chiefly Borrows town and Irvine. The exportation of black cattle to England has been a highly advantageous branch of trade to this country.

Malt and spirits. In the year ending 5th April, 1829, there were 3,711,412 bushels of malt manufactured in S., and 28,216,984 in England; in the same year the quantity of strong-beer manufactured in S. amounted to 84,902 barrels, and of table-beer to 179,660 barrels; while there were 4,888,985 barrels of the former, and 1,083,291 of the latter consumed in England. In 1836, there were 4,168,354 bushels of barley malt and 3,374,333 bushels of beer malt manufactured in S. It is generally understood that the greater proportional quantity of ardent spirits made in S. casts the balance of sobriety in favour of England; but it should be recollected that in addition to the actual consumption of home-made spirits in England, a much larger proportional quantity of foreign wines and spirits is consumed in that country than in S.; and that of the spirits imported into England—which amounted in the year ending 5th January, 1828, to 2,548,118 gallons—a great proportion, nearly the whole indeed, is of an overproof quality for the purpose of being afterwards rectified and reduced into a larger quantity of what is called British gin. In 1708, the quantity of spirits which paid duty as manufactured in S. amounted to only 50,844 gall.; in 1791 it amounted to 1,696,000 g.; in 1834, to 6,045,043 g.; in 1836, to 6,620,326 g.; in 1840, to 8,821,530 g.; in 1853, to 9,942,218 g., of which 7,172,015 g. were entered for home consumption.

Weights and Measures. The Scots Troy or Dutch weight at

an early period was established as the standard weight in Scotland. It contains 7608.9496 imperial standard grains. Its proportion to the Imperial pound is as 1.0869928 to one. Although the Dutch weight was prohibited from being used by the 17th article of the act of Union, it was in almost universal use until the adoption of the Imperial standard for weighing old iron, meal, in some places butcher meat, pewter, lead, and some other articles.—Troy weight is the most ancient of the weights used in Scotland. It appears to have been a conventional measure of weight, but never at any time recognised as a legal standard. Its proportion to the Imperial pound is as 1.374667 to one. The Scots ell was established by David I. By act of parliament 1426, the ell was ordained to be divided into 37 inches. At the temperature of 62° the Scottish ell contains 37.0598 inches.—The Scottish chain employed for the measurement of land is 24 ells in length, which are equal to 74.4 English feet old measure, and 74.1196 imperial feet. The proportion of the Scottish acre to the English was as the square of 74.4 to the square of 66, or as 5535.36 to 4356. Thus by a pretty close approximation, 48 Scottish acres might have been considered equal to 61 English acres. The Scottish acre is to the Imperial one as 1.26118345 to one. The liquid measures of Scotland appear to have undergone no alteration since the reign of James I. The Scottish gallon of 8 Scottish pints, contains 210455.856 Imperial standard grains of distilled water, at the temperature of 62°, the barometer being at 30 inches; and consequently the proportion of the Scottish gallon to the Imperial standard gallon is as 3.0065122 to one. By the statute (5th Geo. IV. cap. 74.) the bushel contains 8 gallons, each gallon containing 10 lbs. avoirdupois, or 70,000 grains of distilled water, under certain circumstances. The bushel therefore contains 560,000 grains of distilled water, which is equal to 2218.192 cubic inches. The proportions therefore of the Linlithgow firiot to the Imperial standard bushels are—the wheat-firiot as 2197.325 to 2218.192—the barley-firiot as 3205.524 to 2218.192. As these comparative numbers cannot be reduced to lower terms without fractions, an approximate proportion may be made by assuming 1 as the content of the Imperial bushel, compared to which the content of the wheat-firiot is as 0.998256 nearly, and the content of the barley-firiot 1.4562794.

Banks. Five of the Scottish banks—the Bank of Scotland, the Royal bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the National bank of Scotland, the first of which was established by Act of Parliament, and the other four incorporated by Royal charter—do not require, in pursuance of the act 7th Geo. IV. cap. 67, to lodge lists of partners: all the others involve the responsibility of each partner to the full extent of his possessions, and most are joint-stock establishments with large constituencies. Their notes, which are permitted to be for 20 shillings, but not less, leave scope for an ample silver currency, but almost exclude gold. Each bank is obliged to have exchequer bills or gold in its possession equal to the average amount of its issues. A system of mutual exchange and security, established and worked by the banks themselves, acts as a check upon over-issues.

Internal communication. The roads of Scotland, till about the middle of last century, were so few and bad, that three-fourths of the whole country were inaccessible to a wheeled vehicle. The Highlands in particular could be traversed only by their own mountaineers; at enormous cost and labour they were literally revolutionized in political, social, and agricultural character, simply by their being pierced and traversed with roads, and brought into acquaintance with the unpoetic cart. Both turnpike and subordinate roads are now ramified through most districts to an amount so nearly co-extensive with the wants of the country, that the absence of them in any locality is, in most instances, evidence of its being a tract of moorish or mountain waste; and as Sir H. Parnell remarks, in his *Treatise on Roads*, "in consequence of the excellent materials which abound in all parts of Scotland, and of the greater skill and science of Scottish trustees and surveyors, the turnpike roads in Scotland are superior to those in England."

Canals. Owing to almost constant, and generally bold, inequality of surface, S. offers few facilities for the construction of canals; yet it has seven of these works, two of which connect the eastern and the western seas, while the features of the others combine interest with utility.—The Caledonian canal extends from the vicinity of Inverness on the NE. to Corpach, near Fort-William, on the SW, a distance of 60½ m., 37½ of which are through Lochs Ness, Olch, and Lochy; and communicates between the Beaully frith and the head of Loch-Eil.—The Forth and Clyde canal extends from the Frith of Forth, or mouth of the Carron, at Grangemouth, to Bowling-bay on the Clyde, a distance of 35 m.; and sends off a small branch to Glasgow, and a smaller one to the mouth of the Cart, to communicate by that river with Paisley.—The Edinburgh and Glasgow Union canal extends from Port-Hopetoun at Edinburgh, to the Forth and Clyde canal at Port-Downie, near Falkirk, a distance of 31½ m.—The Monkland canal extends from the basin at the NE. extremity of Glasgow, to Woodhall, about 2 m. SE. of Airdrie, a distance of 12 m.; communicates at its west end by a cut of 1 m. in length with the basin of the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde canal; and, in terms of an act obtained in 1837, may send off a branch to the north-side of Duke-street, Glasgow.—The Crinan canal lies across the N. extremity of the long peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, is about 9 m. in length, and connects Loch Fyne with the Western ocean.—The Aberdeen-shire canal extends from the harbour of Aberdeen, up the valley

of the Don, to Port Elphinstone, near Inverary, a distance of 184 m.—The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardschan canal, was projected to extend from Port-Eglinton, on the S side of Glasgow, to the harbour of Ardschan, but was executed only to Johnstone, a distance of 11 m.

Railways.] A railway to continue the communication of this last incomplete work, was projected to extend from Johnstone to Ardschan, a distance of 22½ m., but constructed only to Kilwinning, about one-third of the distance. The Kilmarnock and Troon railway, extending 9½ m. between the places mentioned in its designation was the earliest public railway, or rather tram-road, in Scotland.—Of mineral railways, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway connects the rich coal districts of Old and New Monkland with the Forth and Clyde canal, in the vicinity of Kirkintilloch, 10 m. from Glasgow.—The Ballochney railway extends from the termination of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway in the parish of New Monkland, 4 m. eastward; and there forks into two lines, the one of which traverses the ironstone and coal-field lying to the S, and the other that lying to the N, of Airdrie-hill.—The Wishaw and Coltness railway extends southward, from the termination of the former line, in the p. of Old Monkland, to the estates of Wishaw, Coltness, and Allanton.—The Glasgow and Garnkirk railway extends 8½ m. W from the vicinity of Gartsherrie bridge, where it joins the W termination of the Ballochney railway, to the junction of the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland canals at Glasgow; and was the earliest railway in Scotland constructed with double lines, and for the transit of locomotive engines.—The Slamannan railway extends from the E end of the Ballochney railway to the Union canal, not far from Linlithgow, a distance of about 12½ m.; and sends off a branch to Bathgate.—The Pollock and Govan railway connects the mineral fields on the SE of Glasgow with that city; and terminates at the harbour, on the level of the quay.—Of the more extensive railway lines, the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, extends from the harbour of Glasgow to that of Ayr, a distance of 40 m.; joins the Ardschan railway at Kilwinning, and the Kilmarnock and Troon railway at Troon; and sends off from the vicinity of Dalry a branch about 11 m. long, to Kilmarnock. It has now been extended to Dumfries.—The Glasgow and Greenock railway—now consolidated with the Caledonian line—is common to the former railway to Paisley, and thence extends to the centre of Greenock, near the harbour, a distance from Glasgow of 22½ m.—The Paisley and Renfrew railway extends from the N side of Paisley to the Clyde at Renfrew, a distance of 3½ m.—The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway connects these cities by way of Linlithgow and Falkirk, is 46 m. in length, and pursues nearly the same course as the Union and the Forth and Clyde canals. Near Castlecary

this important line is connected with the Caledonian line running to Carlisle by Beattock-bridge, on the S; and having a total length with its branches of 165 m. 59 chains; and by the Scottish Central line, on the N, with the Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, and northern system of railways.—The Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway originally extended from the S side of Edinburgh to the South-Esk at Dalhousie-Mains, a distance of 8½ m.; sent off branches to Leith, Fisherrow, and Dalkeith, which increased its aggregate length to 15 m.; and from its S end was continued by private lines to the collieries of Newbattle and Arniston. This line has recently been extended to Hawick, and consolidated with the North British line which runs from Edinburgh, by the E coast, to Berwick-on-Tweed, where it forms a junction with the Berwick and Newcastle railway.—The Edinburgh and Granton line extends about 3½ m. from the centre of the metropolis to Granton-pier on the frith of Forth. The Dundee and Newtyle railway extends 10½ m. from the N side of Dundee to Newtyle, and sends off branches to Cupar-Angus and Glamis. The Dundee and Arbroath extends from the harbour of Dundee to Arbroath, a distance of 16½ m. The Arbroath and Forfar railway connects these towns, extending 15½ m. from a point of junction with the Dundee and Arbroath railway. The Aberdeen railway, 72 m. 68 chains in length, carries on the communication to that town. The following table shows the mileage and number of stations on each line in June 1851:—

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles.	Chains.	Stations.
Aberdeen,	72	68	24
Ardschan,	14	22	4
Caledonian,	165	59	43
Caledonian and Dumbarton Junction,	8	3	5
Drumpeller,	0	69	0
Dundee and Arbroath,	17	27½	6
Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction,	31	13	13
Edinburgh and Bathgate,	11	45½	4
Edinburgh and Glasgow,	80	36½	24
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee,	72	5½	34
General terminus and Glasgow harbour,	2	21½	1
Glasgow and South-Western,	171	63	41
Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston,	8	33	5
Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock,	19	8	7
Monkland,	35	72	12
North British,	147	74	45
Scottish Central,	49	45	15
Scottish Midland Junction,	34	27	12
Stirling and Dunfermline,	17	11	9
Total,	960	63	304

Population.] The following table shows, for each of the counties, and for the whole kingdom, the amount of the population of Scotland in the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851, with the increase per cent. during each ten years succeeding 1801.

Counties.	Persons.						Increase per cent. of persons in five decennial periods of the half-century 1801-1851.					Annual rates of increase per cent. —1800 to 1851.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1801 to 1811	1811 to 1821	1821 to 1831	1831 to 1841	1841 to 1851	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Aberdeen,	121,065	133,871	155,049	177,657	192,387	214,658	10	16	15	8	12	1.15	1.23	1.08
Argyle,	81,277	86,541	97,316	100,973	97,371	88,567	6	12	4	—9	—7	.7	.24	.10
Ayr,	84,207	103,839	127,299	145,055	164,356	189,286	23	23	14	13	15	1.62	1.69	1.57
Banff,	37,216	38,433	43,663	48,337	49,679	53,985	3	14	11	3	9	.74	.83	.67
Berwick,	30,206	30,893	33,385	34,048	34,438	36,287	2	8	2	1	5	.37	.41	.33
Bute,	11,791	12,033	13,797	14,151	15,740	16,576	2	15	3	11	5	.68	.59	.76
Caitness,	22,609	23,419	29,181	34,529	36,343	38,542	4	25	18	5	6	1.07	1.15	1.00
Clackmannan,	10,858	12,010	13,263	14,729	19,155	22,985	10	10	11	30	20	1.51	1.62	1.40
Dumbarton,	20,710	24,189	27,317	33,211	44,296	44,923	16	13	22	33	1	1.55	1.64	1.47
Dumfries,	54,597	62,960	70,878	73,770	72,830	78,057	15	13	4	—1	7	.72	.75	.68
Edinburgh,	122,597	148,607	191,514	219,345	225,454	258,824	21	29	15	2	15	1.50	1.57	1.44
Elgin or Moray,	27,760	27,967	31,398	34,498	35,012	38,671	1	12	10	1	11	.67	.77	.58
Fife,	93,743	101,272	114,556	128,839	140,140	153,011	8	13	12	9	9	.98	1.04	.93
Forfar,	29,953	107,187	113,355	139,606	170,453	174,731	8	6	23	22	2	1.14	1.14	1.14
Haddington,	29,986	31,050	35,127	36,145	35,886	36,396	3	13	3	—1	1	.39	.47	.32
Inverness,	72,672	77,671	89,961	94,797	97,799	96,328	7	16	5	3	—2	.56	.59	.53
Kincardine,	26,349	27,439	29,118	31,431	33,075	34,743	4	6	8	5	5	.55	.69	.43
Kirkcaldy,	6,725	7,245	7,762	9,072	8,763	8,913	8	7	17	—3	2	.56	.64	.50
Kirkcudbright,	29,211	33,684	38,903	40,590	41,119	43,310	15	15	4	1	5	.79	.78	.79
Lanark,	147,692	191,291	244,387	316,819	426,972	532,114	29	28	30	34	25	2.59	2.69	2.51
Linlithgow,	17,844	19,451	22,685	23,291	26,872	30,044	9	17	3	15	12	1.04	1.23	.87
Nairn,	8,322	8,496	9,268	9,354	9,217	9,966	2	15	1	—1	8	.36	.47	.25
Orkney and Shetland,	46,824	46,153	53,124	58,239	61,065	62,313	—1	15	10	5	2	.57	.53	.60
Peebles,	8,735	9,935	10,046	10,578	10,499	10,582	13	1	5	—1	1	.38	.47	.30
Perth,	125,583	134,390	138,247	142,166	137,457	139,216	7	3	3	—3	1	.21	.26	.16
Renfrew,	78,501	93,172	112,175	133,443	155,072	159,064	18	20	19	16	2	1.42	1.44	1.39
Ross and Cromarty,	56,318	60,853	68,762	74,820	78,685	82,625	8	13	9	5	5	.77	.81	.74
Roxburgh,	33,721	37,230	40,892	43,663	46,025	51,570	10	10	7	5	12	.85	.93	.79
Selkirk,	5,388	5,889	6,637	6,833	7,990	9,797	9	13	3	17	23	1.20	1.31	1.10
Stirling,	50,825	58,174	65,376	72,621	82,057	85,726	14	12	11	13	4	1.05	1.11	.99
Southland,	23,117	23,629	23,840	25,518	24,782	25,771	2	1	7	—3	4	.22	.26	.18
Wigton,	22,918	26,891	33,240	36,258	39,195	43,253	17	24	9	8	10	1.27	1.29	1.26
Total,	1,608,420	1,805,864	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,870,784	12	16	13	11	10	1.16	1.22	1.11

The number of persons to a square mile in 1851, was as follows in the different counties of Scotland:—Renfrew, 687; Edinburgh, 653; Lanark, 537; Clackmannan, 494; Fife, 305; Linlithgow, 300; Forfar, 215; Ayr, 187; Stirling, 187; Dumbarton, 152; Haddington, 125; Kinross, 115; Aberdeen, 108; Bute, 97; Kincardine, 88; Wigton, 85; Banff, 79; Berwick, 75; Elgin, 73; Roxburgh, 72; Dumfries, 69; Caithness, 54; Perth, 49; Nairn, 46; Kirkcudbright, 45; Orkney and Shetland, 40; Falkirk, 37; Peebles, 30; Argyre, 27; Ross and Cromarty, 26; Inverness, 23; and Sutherland, 14. Each sq. m. of country contained 120 persons, giving 5.3 acres to a person. The average of persons in a family was 4.814. The total pop. returned as dwelling in towns was 1,497,079, occupying a total area estimated at 287,134 acres; while the total pop. of villages and detached dwellings in the country was 1,391,663, occupying an area estimated at 19,760,328 acres. The details of these latter calculations as regards the different counties of S. has been given in the table on p. 496 of this article. The increase in the pop. of England and Wales has been greater than in that of S., at every decennial period since the first census was taken; but it appears that for more than a century the pop. of S. has been gradually augmenting, and that too by an almost uniformly regular process. The earlier periods, it is true, were not taken by actual enumeration, but from an examination of the registers of births and burials; yet, from the regular and steady habits of the inhabitants—who at that time were but in a very small degree intermixed with strangers—it is probable that their numbers might thus be obtained with considerable accuracy.

Character of the Inhabitants. The Scots are commonly divided into two classes: viz. the Highlanders and Lowlanders,—the former occupying the northern and mountainous provinces, and the latter the southern districts. These classes differ from each other in language, manners, and dress. In their persons, the Scots—notwithstanding their extensive admixture with English and Irish blood—still display somewhat of those features which foreigners used to remark as national characteristics: an athletic bony frame,—a hard weather-beaten countenance, indicating cool prudence and cautious circumspection,—and broad and high cheek-bones. Nor are the sources of this peculiarity of character and conformation difficult to be discovered. Exposure to a climate rather severe, with modes of living that may be styled spare rather than temperate, give health and vigour to the body; while an early moral and religious education imparts to the mental powers shrewdness, solidity, and strength. In the case of the Highland and pastoral Scot, daily and severe toil,—the perpetual presence of scenery calculated to make a deep and permanent impression on the feelings,—the broad expanse of ocean, indented by rocky promontories, or studded with islands,—the gloomy glen for ever re-echoing the roar of innumerable streams poured from the craggy mountains, whose towering heads hide themselves for a great part of the year amid the clouds,—the rapid descent of thick vapours,—and the darkness of conflicting tempests,—give existence to that daring and sublime, though sombre and romantic cast of thought which so remarkably distinguishes Scotsmen in every quarter of the world. In manufacturing districts, however, this peculiarity of character, as its exciting causes are wanting, cannot be so readily discovered. Between the educated and higher classes of S. and England, difference of character is perhaps scarcely perceptible; and where it is, even Scottish partiality must admit that the advantage is probably on the side of the English; but the unsophisticated Scottish peasant generally displays a shrewdness of remark, a sagacity of conjecture, a cool and calculating foresight, and possesses a strength of moral principle, with a depth and a fervour of piety, which exalt him above those of his own rank in any other country. To ascribe this superiority on the part of the Scottish peasant to any thing in the soil or climate, would be absurd and ridiculous in the highest degree. Genius and talent are the peculiar products of no particular climate: they may be modified by physical, but for their successful development, depend wholly upon moral causes. The Scots have been celebrated for their taste in music; and in song, particularly of the pastoral and plaintive kind, they are unrivalled. The origin of their national airs has been the subject of frequent inquiry, and is still involved in much obscurity. One thing is certain, that if not produced by the taste and genius of the people, by these alone they have been preserved; as among them, and comparatively the rudest part of them, alone, are they to be found in their native purity and simplicity. Indeed they are no

sooner subjected to the standard of science, and improved by art, than their peculiar character is lost: what they gain in regularity and refinement they lose in pathos and power over the heart. Attachment to his native soil has been considered, and perhaps not without reason, as peculiarly characteristic of a Scotsman; although, considering the extent of her pop., perhaps no country sends forth a greater number of emigrants than Scotland. Many of these, however, it may be observed, emigrate purely from the strength of this principle: a few years of separation are endured to purchase the delight of closing life happily and independently amid the scenes of infancy and youth. A Park, burying himself amid the arid wastes of central Africa,—a Leyden encountering the pestiferous swamps of Batavia,—a Clapperton braving the burning sun of Sudan, are striking examples of this. They, and many others of their countrymen who have fallen victims to the ardour of their country, seem always to have cherished amid their toils and dangers the most enthusiastic recollection of the woods and streams and vales of their native land, and to have looked forward with delightful anticipation to the arrival of that hour which should restore them to the endearments of home and their fatherland. Even the poor emigrants who have been forced to exile themselves from their native Scotland, still carry with them their national feelings and customs, and preserve the remembrance of their native woods and streams and mountains in the names which they bestow upon the scenery of their new abodes beyond the wide rolling Atlantic. Of peculiar customs, the inhabitants of the low country of S., as distinguished from Britain generally, have few. In their dress, their food, their houses, their furniture, their occupations, and even in their modes of thinking, they have ever since the Union been gradually approximating toward those of the people of England. The chief distinction originates in the difference of religion; that of Scotland being Presbyterianism, that of England Episcopacy. This occasions a difference in the mode of conducting baptisms, marriages, and funerals. But with these, and one or two other trifling exceptions, a close similarity of manners has been produced since the union of the two kingdoms, by the frequent intercourse between the two nations, as well as by a unity of interests and pursuits. Previous to that event, however, the Scots followed the customs of the French, and even of the Germans, much more closely than those of the English. The Highlanders have a language, a dress, and many customs peculiar to themselves. The Highland dress consists of a short coat, a vest, a short kind of petticoat reaching scarcely so low as the knee, and known by the name of a phillabeg or kilt, with short hose, leaving the knees entirely uncovered. The head is covered with a bonnet totally different in its appearance from the broad flat lowland bonnet; it is stiffened so as to stand upright on the head, and has no slight resemblance to a hat without a brim. The coat, the vest, the kilt, and the hose, are usually of tartan,—a kind of chequered stuff of various colours, often not elegant. Instead of the kilt, is sometimes substituted the belted plaid, which is a large piece of tartan, part of it fastened round the body in the form of a phillabeg, and part tucked up to one of the shoulders, having, on the whole, a graceful appearance, and exhibiting a strong resemblance to the dress of the ancient Romans. The sporchan or pouch, formed generally of some kind of fur, decorated with tassels and various other ornaments, and fastened round the middle of the body, so as to hang down before, is esteemed an essential part of the Highland garb. To this, before the Highlanders were disarmed, were added a broad sword, with a large basket handle, a dirk, or short dagger, a knife and fork in the same sheath with the dirk, and in the girdle a pistol, often much ornamented. The music of the Highlanders is in a great measure peculiar; their favourite instrument, the bagpipe, though enthusiastically admired by the Highlanders, is not, unless in very skilful hands, agreeable to the natives of other countries. Dancing is a favourite Highland amusement; but is generally performed with more agility than grace. The houses or huts of the Highlanders are mean structures of loose stones, generally without either chimney or grate. The fire is made upon the hearth, in the middle of the house; the smoke finding its way out by an aperture in the roof. The ordinary food of the Highland peasantry is coarse and spare, consisting chiefly of oatmeal variously prepared, and milk, and, in the neighbourhood of the sea, of fish. It may be here remarked that the Scottish Highlanders are daily losing that exclusive attachment to their ancient dress and manners by which they were formerly distinguished. They are rapidly adopting the dress and the customs of the low country; and, in a short time, it is probable the customs of the Highlands will be described rather as manners which existed, than as manners still existing in any part of the island.

Constitution. Till the reign of James I., all persons who held any portion of ground, however small, by military service of the Crown, had seats in the Scottish parliament. The small barons were afterwards excused from attendance, and represented by "two or more wise men, according to the extent of their country." The king, even so late as in the person of James IV., was only the first servant of his people, and had his duty prescribed by parliament; he had no veto in the parliament's proceedings; nor could he declare war, make peace, or con-

duct any important business of either diplomacy or government, without that assembly's concurrence. The constitution of the country partook much more the character of an aristocracy than that of a limited monarchy. The nobility—who were dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons—were hereditary members of parliament; but they formed one house with the knights and burgesses, and occupied common ground with them in all deliberations and decisive votes. The nobles and other members of parliament were checked in their turn by the common barons, just as they checked the king; and even the common barons, or the landholders, were, to a large extent, checked in turn by their vassals. A jury of barons, who were not members of parliament, might sit on a lord's case, of even the gravest character, and might decide it without being unanimous in their verdict; and the vassals of a baron so completely involved or concentrated all his available power in their own fidelity and attachment, as to oblige him, in many respects, to act more in the character of the father of his clan than in that of a military despot. The king, too, while denied nearly all strictly royal prerogatives by the constitution of the country,—was indemnified for most by the accidents of its feudal institutions. He acquired considerable interest among the burgesses and lower ranks in consequence of the abuse of power by the lords and great landowners; and, when he had sufficient address to retain the affections of the people, he was generally able to humble the most powerful and dominant confederacy of the aristocrats; though, when he did not acquire popularity, he might dare to disregard the parliament only at the hazard of his crown or his life. The kings,—aided by the clergy, whose revenues were vast, and who were strongly jealous of the power of the nobility,—eventually succeeded in greatly diminishing, and, at times, entirely neutralizing, the aristocratical power of parliament. A select body of members was established, from among the clergy, the nobility, the knights, and the burgesses, and called 'the Lords of the Articles.' It was produced by the bishops choosing 8 peers, and the peers 8 bishops, by the 16 who were elected choosing 8 barons or knights of the shires, and 8 commissioners of royal burghs, and by 8 great officers of state being added to the whole, with the lord-chancellor as president; its business was to prepare all questions, bills, and other matters, to be brought before parliament; and the clerical part of it being in strict alliance with the king, while the civilian part was not a little influenced by his great powers of patronage, it effectually prevented the introduction to parliament of any affair which was unsuited to his views, and gave him very stringently all the powers of a real veto. Before the Union there were four great officers of state, the lord high-chancellor, the high-treasurer, the privy-seal, and the secretary,—and four lesser officers, the lord clerk-register, the lord-advocate, the treasurer-depute, and the justice-clerk,—all of whom sat, *ex-officio*, in parliament.

Representation.] The Scottish nobility return from among their own number 16 peers to represent them in the upper house of the imperial parliament. Between the Union and the date of the Reform bill, the freeholders of the counties, who amounted even at the last to only 3,211 in number, returned to the house-of-commons 30 members; the city of Edinburgh returned 1; and the other royal burghs, 65 in number, and classified into districts. The parliamentary reform act in 1832, added, at the first impulse, 29,904 to the aggregate constituency of the counties; but it allowed them only the same num-

ber of representatives as before,—erecting Kinross, Clackmannan, and some adjoining portions of Perth and Stirling, into one electoral district; conjoining Cromarty with Ross and Nairn with Elgin, and assigning one member to each of the other counties. The same act enfranchised various towns, or erected them into parliamentary burghs, increased the burgh constituency from a pitiful number to upwards of 31,000, and raised the aggregate number of representatives from 14 to 23.

Courts of Law.] The principal Scottish courts of law are the following:—

The supreme civil court is the court-of-session, also styled the college or court-of-justice, established in 1532, by James V. after the model of the French parliament. It was till 1808 composed of fourteen judges, and a president, who formed one chamber; but for the despatch of business, this court is now divided into two chambers, called the first and second divisions, which form in effect two courts of equal and independent authority, although they occasionally meet and sit together as one court in cases of great importance or difficulty. The eight senior judges form what is called 'the inner house;' and the other five judges form 'the outer house,' and sit singly as lords ordinary. Causes, after being heard and decided by one of the lords ordinary, may be brought under the review of either division of the inner house, in one of which the lord-president presides, and in the other the lord-justice-clerk. The salary of the former is £4,800; that of the latter £4,000; the lords ordinary have each £2,000. The jurisdiction of the court-of-session is both original and appellate. It holds two terms or sessions annually, and during session sits five days in the week. Its decisions are subject to the review of the house of lords, on an appeal within two years. The average number of cases annually decided in the court-of-session is about 1,900.

A jury court for the trial of civil actions, consisting of 5 commissioners, was established in 1815. Questions came before this court by remit from the court of session; but the two courts are now united. The jurors are 12. The qualification of a common juror is the possession of lands with £5 yearly, or of moveable property worth £200. Special jurors must possess £100 valued rent; or pay assessed taxes on £30 of house rent; or possess moveable property to the value of £1,000. The average number of cases tried before the court-of-justiciary, and the circuit courts, is about 220.

The justiciary court consists of a lord-justice-general, a lord-justice-clerk, and 5 commissioners of justiciary, who are also lords-of-session. In this court, causes are tried by the verdict of a jury of 15 persons. The judges go on circuit to the principal districts of the country, where they hold courts twice in the year, in the spring and autumn vacations of the court-of-session. One lord can hold a circuit-court, and the judgments of circuit courts are not liable to review in the justiciary court. Upon these circuits the judges likewise possess a civil jurisdiction, by way of appeal; and in these they proceed without a jury.

Scotland—as already remarked—is divided into shires and stewartries, and the sheriff-principal, or steward, the king's lieutenant, enjoyed an extensive jurisdiction both civil and criminal. Of old, the sheriff reviewed the decrees of the baron-courts within his territories; he mustered the military companies; or militia, whose exercises were known by the name of weapon-shawing; and the same office is now renewed in the establishment of the militia in Scotland, the officers of which receive their commissions from the sheriff-principal, or lord-lieutenant as he is now called, of the county. The office of sheriff was of old hereditary in the great families; but, by an act of parliament in 1748, this, and all other offices possessing hereditary jurisdiction, were either dissolved or annexed to the Crown; the jurisdiction of the magistrates of royal burghs only being preserved entire. The office of sheriff, as far as regards legal matters, is now exercised by a judge called the sheriff-depute, and by his substitute. The former must be a member of the faculty of advocates of at least three years standing; the latter must be either an advocate of three years standing, a writer to the signet, a solicitor before the supreme courts, or a solicitor before the sheriff courts, of at least three years standing. He is not now removeable without the concurrence of the lord-president of the court of session. The sheriff executes exchequer writs; he summons juries for trial before the jury and justiciary courts; he is the returning officer in elections of members of parliament for the county, and the revising judge on claims of enrolment under the reform act; he establishes, with the assistance of a jury, the fiars, or rates to be paid for grain when no precise price is stipulated; he has civil jurisdiction in all cases, except in a contest for the property of a landed estate; and criminal jurisdiction in cases of theft and other smaller crimes. By a recent enactment he holds small debt courts for sums not exceeding £5 6s. 8d. The decrees of his court are subject to review by the supreme courts of session and justiciary.

The powers of jurisdiction vested in the magistrates of cities and royal burghs are somewhat similar to those of the sheriffs, and are subject to the review of the supreme court. The dean-of-guild court has lost its former importance; its office at present is to take care that buildings within city or burgh are carried on

according to law, and that no encroachments be made on the public streets; to judge in disputes between contemnerous proprietors; to examine the state of buildings, when they threaten danger to those dwelling in them, or to the neighbourhood, and to grant warrant for repairing, pulling down, or rebuilding them, according to the circumstances of the case. The royal burghs form a species of commercial parliament called 'the Convention of royal burghs,' which meets once a year in Edinburgh, by a representative from each burgh, to consult upon the good of the whole.

The justice-of-peace courts are, in almost every respect, similar to those of England. Generally speaking, justices-of-the-peace are judges in riots and breaches of the peace within the county; they appoint constables, regulate highways, bridges, and ferries; have authority to punish vagrants, and offenders against penal laws; judge transgressions of the game laws, and in frauds against the customs and excise. There is also a justice-of-peace court held monthly in every town, where actions for debt not exceeding £5 are decided in a similar manner, and at a small expense.

Revenue.] The revenue of Scotland at the Union in 1707, was £110,694; additional taxes were then imposed amounting to £49,306; making a total revenue of £160,000. The hereditary revenue of the Crown in Scotland was greatly diminished in the course of last century. In the year 1788 it amounted to no more than £800, owing, it is said, to lavish grants made by the Crown, and neglect in collecting what remained. The whole revenue of Scotland, for 1788, was £1,099,148. The expenditure in that year was as follows:—Expenses of the Crown, £60,342; expenditure of the public, £173,921; bounties, drawbacks, &c., £127,629; public expenses settled by the Union, and by subsequent acts of Parliament, £64,868; cash remitted to the English Exchequer, £628,081; balance remaining for national purposes, £43,307. In 1813, the total revenue was £4,843,229; and the expense of management, £639,132; making a nett revenue of £4,204,097. In that year at least $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the revenue raised by Great Britain was drawn from Scotland; whereas, at the time of the Union, the proportion was no more than $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the whole. In 1838, the revenue was returned at £4,692,724; in 1851, at £6,154,804.

Language.] The Scottish language, as at present spoken, if not merely a dialect at least bears a close affinity to the English. Some regard it as a dialect of the Scandinavian, intermixed with many Anglo-Saxon words and idioms, and a few terms borrowed from the French during the friendly intercourse so long maintained between France and Scotland. Yet the Celtic language is supposed to have been at the time spoken throughout Scotland. Of the modern language of the common people of Scotland, the poems of Ramsay and Burns, but especially the works of Sir Walter Scott, afford excellent specimens. The Gaelic or Celtic is still spoken by at least 300,000 of the pop. of S. It is almost exclusively the language of the Hebrides, and of the western and inland parts of Argyle, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland; and is also the more prevailing language throughout the whole of these counties. The Gaelic language is radically the same with that spoken by the native Irish, and among the mountains of Wales. Like the manners peculiar to the Highlanders, their language is becoming daily less common; and as it contains few original compositions to preserve its purity, it may speedily cease to be generally understood even in the Highlands, notwithstanding the efforts of the Highland society, the introduction of Gaelic classes into the Highland schools, and the circulation of various tracts in the native language. In some of the northern Scottish islands, a dialect prevails having a strong affinity to that of Norway; and many Norwegian customs are yet retained in these districts. In Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, the Scottish dialect is spoken.

Education.] Of the four universities of Scotland, all, except that of Edinburgh, existed before the

Reformation. A *senatus academicus*, consisting of the several professors, wields, in each of the universities, the power of conferring degrees, and to a certain extent of determining or modifying the academical curriculum, and controlling all matters of academical interest. Students are admitted to the classes, carried through the curriculum, and held eligible for every academical honour, without reference to creeds or sects. Exclusive of some medical and other lectureships, so constituted as to be rather appendages than integral parts, the number of professorships in all Scotland is 71; and, exclusive of the attendance on the lectureships, the entire number of students may be estimated at about 4,000,—three-sevenths of the whole belonging to Edinburgh, seven-eighths to Glasgow, and the proportion of 23 in 126 jointly to St. Andrews and Aberdeen.—The parochial school system of Scotland theoretically requires that there should be at least one school in each parish. When, toward the close of the 17th cent., the system was enacted by act of parliament, it became, except in the remote Highland parishes, very promptly and generally adopted; and from its general prevalence, and its apparently high adaptation to bring out results in every part of the kingdom, it long earned for Scotland's population the fame of being the best-educated people in the world. The system, however, was slowly and reluctantly discovered to possess many defects, both intrinsic and extrinsic; it has been eked out in the sequestered districts by many and vigorous ultraneous appliances, and superseded in the large towns by burgh-schools and association-academies; and though continuing to confer important advantages, has confessedly allowed other and younger countries silently to overtop S. in the laurel of her peculiar boast. At present, considerably the majority of the *quoad civilia* parishes have each one parochial school; some have two; a few have three; and those in the large towns, or in nearly all towns of more than 3,000 or 4,000 pop., either have none, or impose upon burgh or subscription schools the misnomer of parochial. The schoolmasters of the *bona fide* parochial schools are appointed by the landholders and clergy, and are under the superintendence of the presbytery of their bounds. Their remuneration as a body is shamefully disproportioned to what at least ought to be and frequently is the amount and value of their qualifications, to the high importance of their profession, or to the laboriousness and deeply influential nature of their duties; and, in consequence of the illiberality or blundering of the last act of parliament on the subject, and of the niggard rigidity with which the act's provisions are for the most part executed, it, in many instances, fails, even with all aids from fees and from the emoluments of attached or superinduced offices, to raise the outward condition of a schoolmaster above that of a peasant. Exclusive of assistants, and of the teachers of all or most of the third, and a considerable proportion of those of the second schools, in parishes which have more schools than one, the schoolmasters have each a salary not exceeding £34 4s. 4d., and not less than between £25 and £26, a free dwelling-house and a school-room, and fees per quarter which may be stated rather above than below the average for all Scotland, at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for English reading, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. for English reading and writing, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. for English reading, writing, and arithmetic, from 3s. to 10s. 6d. for mathematics, from 2s. to 7s. 6d. for Latin, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. for Latin and Greek, and from 5s. to 10s. 6d. for French. The average incomes, from salaries, fees, and additional emoluments, exclusive of house and garden

or money in lieu of them, of all the parochial teachers, not including assistants, was ascertained by a late return to be £52 17s.; a sum so small as to bring down the average for at least one-half of their number to probably not more than £30 or £35.

Among the arguments to the means of education which have been made to help out the utter inadequacy of the parochial system, are several classes of endowed or extraneously supported schools,—the General assembly's subscription schools, commenced in 1824,—the high-schools and grammar-schools of the larger burghs, generally under the patronage of the local magistrates, and, in the majority of instances, well provided with a plurality of teachers, and not scurried over with the leprous touch of the niggard,—some proprietary, or public association-academies, erected in a style of literary splendour, conducted on expansive, liberal, and reforming principles, and exerting a powerful influence for the rapid demolition of antiquated mechanician modes of tuition,—a few schools supported by a munificent bequest of the late Dr. Bell of Madras,—and many well-appointed, and somewhat fairly supported, congregational schools, connected with individual congregations among the dissenters. A prodigious amount, however, or by far the greater part of the non-parochial schools,—an amount considerably greater than the aggregate one of even the parochial schools themselves,—consists of schools begun and conducted wholly by the private adventure of their teachers. Many of these are of highly creditable character, and bring, from mere fees, a much greater revenue than the average income of the parochial schoolmasters. Non-parochial schools are to the parochial as 41 to 12; and if probably about one-tenth of their whole number be deducted, they almost certainly—though we have no precise data for a calculation—yield an average income at least one-third less than that of the parochial schoolmasters. When the exceedingly motley character, and the disgracefully low revenues of the schools of Scotland are duly adverted to, the most superficial fair thinker, while aware that multitudes of excellent or superior scholars must be produced, will be at no loss to see that the Scottish people as a whole are at the mercy of great blundering and incompetence, and possess in many instances few, and in some instances none, of the advantages which would result from some general, well-constructed, competent, and liberal system of education. The proportions in which the higher departments of tuition are appreciated and patronized in Scotland, may probably be inferred from a return made to the General assembly of the results of presbyterial examination of schools in 1839. The schools examined were in 237 instances non-parochial; and, including these, they were aggregately attended by 152,281 scholars,—of whom 524 were learning Greek, 1,053 French, 3,201 Latin, 2,301 mathematics, and 13,120 geography. From returns presented to parliament with the census of 1851, it appears that the total number of scholars in day-schools, respecting which information had been forwarded, was 368,517. This gives a proportion to the pop. of S. (2,888,742) of 12.76 per cent., or one scholar to every 7.84 inhabitants. Making a fair allowance for deficient returns, it seems probable that about 14 per cent., or 1 in 7, of the people of S. are at school. The number, who, in answer to the question as to occupation, on the householders' schedule, were returned as 'scholars,' was 426,566. This source of information, it is true, is not entirely satisfactory; since so much is left to the judgment of the parents, whose conception of a scholar might not correspond with what is generally meant to be conveyed by the term; still, the infor-

mation might be useful as supplying some assistance towards an estimate of the extent to which the present educational census of S. is deficient. Returns were received from 438 evening-schools for adults, of which 391 were used as day-schools also, 47 as evening only. Of the 15,071 scholars in attendance, there were 9,500 males and 5,571 females. Of the 629 teachers, however, only 103 were females. Of the entire number of schools, 44 only were free; 98 schools were open for less than 6 months in the year.—In the department of Sunday or Sabbath schools there is not so much activity in S. as in England; for, while in the latter country the number of Sunday scholars was 2,407,642, being 13.4 per cent. of the pop., in S. (making, however, no allowance for defective and missing returns) the number was but 292,549, being only 10.1 per cent. of the pop. The different religious denominations returned the number of children attending their Sabbath-schools, in March 1851, as follows:

Established church,	76,233
United Presbyterian church,	54,324
Free church,	91,328
Independents,	12,593
Wesleyan Methodists,	5,124
Roman Catholics,	13,015

Sabbath-schools in Scotland are educated only in the highest or the purely religious sense, and are, in all instances, voluntary, or conducted without any reference to state influence or support. In 1825, they amounted throughout the country to 1,577 in number, and were attended by 80,190 scholars.

Pauperism.] In the 882 parishes and combinations into which Scotland was divided in 1853, the funds for the relief of the poor were raised in the following manner:—1st mode with classification, 110; ditto without, 457; 2d mode, 29; 3d mode, 35; according to established usage, 49, total of assessed parishes, 680; by voluntary contributions, 202. The number of parishes that had poor-houses, either single or in combination, was 62; and when the poor-houses in progress were completed would be 88. There were also 120 parishes with a pop. of 577,049, which had availed themselves of the existing accommodation, by boarding paupers in the poor-houses of other parishes. The total pop. to which poor-house accommodation was available in 1853, amounted to 1,442,735, or one-half of the pop. of Scotland. The whole sum expended on medical relief to the poor in 1853, according to the returns, was £21,737, which is equal to 1-80 pence per head of the pop. in 1851. The sum expended for the relief and management of the poor during the year ended May 14, 1853, including £22,176 expended on poor-house buildings and general sanitary measures, was £544,552. In the preceding year, the expenditure for the same purposes was £535,868. The number of poor on the roll, or registered on the 14th May 1853, was 75,437, being an increase of 326 since the same date last year, but a decrease of 3,594 since the 14th May 1850, and of 1,469 since the same date in 1851. The number of casual poor relieved by the inspector without an order from the parochial board, was 49,658, being an increase as compared with the preceding year of 3,627. The average annual increase of the pop. appears by the census of 1851 to have been for the preceding 10 years, about 26,855; which, unless in peculiar circumstances, may be presumed to imply a progressive increase in the number of the poor. The whole sum derived from church collections in assessed parishes during the year ending May 1853, was £14,022, of which £2,135 is stated to have been expended on relief of the poor. But these funds are generally employed to afford aid to persons who have fallen into temporary difficulties, with a view to prevent them from becoming chargeable to the parish as paupers; and it is doubtful whether any of the persons so assisted have also been chargeable to the funds raised by assessment.

Criminal statistics.] Of 3,872 persons committed for trial in 1840, 2,945 were convicted or outlawed, and of these 4 received sentence of death for murder; 520 were convicted of assaults; 296 of theft by house-breaking; and 1,392 of acts of simple theft. Of the 3,872 persons committed for trial, 2,866 were males, and 1,006 females. The number of committals was in 1842, 4,189; in 1852, 4,027; and as the increase of pop. has amounted to 10 per cent., it follows that the actual decrease of committals has been about 14 per cent. The convictions in the two years respectively are 3,145 and 3,018—the acquittals, &c., 1,012 and 975; the ratio of the two being nearly the same as in England. The average of committals appears to be now rather less in S. than in England and Wales—that is to say, about one in 700 of the whole pop. The percentage of female offenders was 27.8 in 1842, and 26.7 in 1852. In 1842, 1,726 of the persons committed were under 21 years of age; in 1852, only 1,475. The classification of offences is, with an insignificant exception, the same in the two divisions of Great Britain; but the proportion of offences belonging to each

class is widely different. The arrangement being as follows:—No. 1. Offences against the person; No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence; No. 3. The same offences without violence; No. 4. Malicious offences against property; No. 5. Forgery and offences against the coin; No. 6. Miscellaneous; the classification for 1852 in the two countries would be as follows, taking 10,000 as the whole number:

	England.	Scotland.
Class 1.	815	2,570
Class 2.	717	1,465
Class 3.	7,746	4,902
Class 4.	99	164
Class 5.	327	283
Class 6.	296	616

Ecclesiastical establishment.] Presbyterian church government, established in 8. by act of parliament in 1690, and afterwards secured in the treaty of Union, is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters, or pastors, and modelled after the Calvinistic plan in Geneva, which Knox recommended to his countrymen. This form of government excludes all pre-eminence of order, all ministers being held equal in rank and power. The manner in which power is distributed among the judicatories of the church is as follows: Scotland is divided into 899 parishes, each of which has one pastor who discharges the pastoral office according to his discretion, and is accountable to the presbytery of which he is a member. In matters relating to discipline, a pastor is assisted by elders, who ought to be selected from among the most intelligent and consistent of the parishioners, but who have no right to teach, nor to dispense the sacraments. Their proper office is to watch over the morals of the people, and to catechize and visit the sick. They likewise discharge the office of deacons, by managing the funds for the maintenance of the poor within their bounds. The elders and minister compose what is called a *kirk* or *church session*, the lowest ecclesiastical judicature in Scotland. When a parishioner is convicted of immoral conduct, the church-session inflicts some ecclesiastical censure. If the person thinks himself aggrieved, he may appeal to the presbytery, which is the next superior court. The ministers of an indefinite number of contiguous parishes, with one ruling elder chosen half-yearly out of every church-session, constitute a *presbytery*, which has cognizance of all ecclesiastical matters within its bounds. Presbyteries take trial of candidates for the ministry, whom, if they find duly qualified, they license to preach, but not to dispense the sacraments. Holy orders are not conferred on such licentiates till they acquire a right to a benefice. Presbyteries also judge their own members, at least in the first instance. But appeals from their judgments to the synod, in whose bounds the presbytery lies, are competent. Presbyteries originally held their meetings every week, now every month; and they have power to adjourn to whatever time or place within their district they shall think proper. But, if they neglect to adjourn, they are considered as defunct, and can only be revived by the General assembly, and not by act or deed of their own. *Synods* are composed of several presbyteries, and of a ruling elder from every church-session within their bounds. Most of them meet twice a-year, viz.: in April and October. They review the procedure of presbyteries, and judge in references, complaints, and appeals from the inferior court. But their decisions and acts are reversible by the *General assembly*, which is the highest ecclesiastical court, and from which there is no appeal. This court consists of commissioners, or representatives from presbyteries, universities, and royal boroughs, in the following proportion, viz.: 200 ministers, 89 elders representing presbyteries, 67 representing royal boroughs, and 5 ministers or elders from universities—in all 361. These com-

missioners are chosen annually, between 40 and 70 days before the meeting of the assembly. This supreme court meets annually in May, and continues to sit 10 days; after which, it is dissolved by the moderator, and by the king or his commissioner. Every ecclesiastical transaction in any of the inferior courts is subject to the review of the Assembly; and its decisions in religious matters are final. This court has likewise power to make laws and canons concerning the discipline and government of the Church.

The clergy have salaries, called *stipends*, paid out of the teinds of their parishes. The amount of every minister's stipend is fixed by the court-of-session, who are commissioners of teinds, acting as a committee of the Scottish parliament. Scottish teinds are all predial, and are divided into parsonage or the greater teinds, consisting of the tithe of victual or grain, and vicarage or the lesser teinds, consisting of the tithe of grass, flax, hemp, butter, cattle, eggs, and some other articles. The tithes of fish are, in a few places, exigible. The parsonage teinds are held by the crown, by universities, by pious foundations, by lay titulars, or by the proprietors of the lands from which they are due; and, with the limitation that those of one parish cannot, to any amount, be transferred to another parish, they are, in all cases, exigible as payment of the stipends which have been provided by law, or which may, in future, be awarded by the court of teinds.

In *quoad civilia* burgh parishes, stipend is for the most part paid from the burgh funds; in Edinburgh, and a few other towns, it is paid from funds specially levied under act of parliament. In *quoad sacra* parliamentary parishes, the stipend is a fixed allowance for each of £120 from the exchequer; in other *quoad sacra* parishes, it is paid chiefly from seat-rents, and, in some instances, partly from the church-door collections.—The number of ministers of the Establishment, as exhibited in the Commissioners' Report, excludes all missionaries, and also, with one exception, all assistants, and amounts to 1,072. The aggregate amount of their stipends, on an average of 7 years preceding 1836, was, from parson teinds, £179,393,—from vicarage teinds, so far as they are paid in money, or have been valued, £712,—and from other sources, £51,345. The aggregate annual value of glebes, exclusive of a few not valued by the ministers, is £19,168. The amount of seat-rents in all the Establishment's places of worship, during the year 1835, was £38,901; and of the ordinary and the extraordinary collections, so far as ascertained for the same year, respectively, £44,394, and £13,726.

Scottish Episcopal church.] The Scottish Episcopal church is divided into the 7 dioceses of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dunkeld, Brechin, Aberdeen, Moray, and Argyle. Each of these is ruled by a bishop; and the number of presbyters with cure of souls in 1853 was 147. The bishops are supreme administrators of the canon law, each in his own diocese. Collectively, they form a court called the Episcopal synod; of which one of their number, chosen by themselves, with the title of *Primus*, is president. To this court, which meets annually, appeals may be made from the decisions of the several bishops, and its decisions are final. The supreme legislative authority is vested in the General synod. This court consists of two chambers,—an upper, in which the bishops sit alone; a lower, consisting of deans and delegates, one of each class being sent from every diocese. The temporalities of each chapel are managed by a board of vestrymen or trustees, with whom is usually lodged the power of electing and presenting the minister.

Presbyterian dissenters.] From the Revolution down to the commencement of the Secession, presbyterian dissent was little known in S. The restoration of patronage, (which had been abolished in 1690, along with Episcopal government,) in 1712, paved the way for the existence and growth of dissentism. In consequence of many violent settlements, frequent appeals had been made, and remonstrances tendered to the judicatories of the established church, but to very little purpose. A petition was presented to the General assembly which met in May 1732, signed by 40 ministers, and several ruling elders, moving the assembly to redress specified grievances. But the petition was refused to be transferred by the committee of bills, whereupon, a protest, signed by 15 ministers, was taken against the conduct of the General assembly. This led to proceedings in which commenced the *Secession*, which soon became a numerous and respectable body. In 1747, a difference about the lawfulness of the religious clause in some burgh oaths, took place among them; one party, hence called *Burghers*, affirming it to be lawful; the other, called *Anti-burghers*, no less strenuously maintaining it to be unlawful. These two bodies, however, in consequence of a change of circumstances, were recently enabled to make overtures to each other for an union, which was speedily effected, with the exception of a few dissenting Antiburgher ministers. Principles hostile to ecclesiastical establishments, national churches, and the power of the civil magistrate *circa sacra*, as laid down in the confession of faith of the church of Scotland, together with the binding obligation of the covenants, national and solemn league, upon posterity, as stated and maintained in the standard books of the secession body, both burghers and antiburghers, had been imperceptibly gaining ground amongst both these parties from a very early period after the foundation of the secession. Subscription to the confession of faith, however, was rigidly required by the secession body from every candidate for license and ordination; and that confession, in all its parts, was most faithfully adhered to by the whole body of seceders until 1795, when a petition was presented to the Burgher Associate synod praying for a reform, in the matter of subscription to the doctrine of the magistrates' power *circa sacra*, and the binding obligation of the national and solemn league upon posterity. To meet the views of the petitioners a preamble was prefixed to the formula, the intention of which was, to allow candidates for license or ordination to entertain whatever notions they chose to adopt concerning the doctrine of the magistrates' power *circa sacra*, and the binding obligation of the covenants. To this a small number of ministers refused to accede; and formed themselves into a presbytery, holding exactly their former principles, but designating themselves, from the circumstances which occasioned their organization, the *Constitutional Associate presbytery*. Among the Burghers the opposition was much more formidable, and the adherents to the original Testimony erected themselves into a synod, designated the *Original Burgher Associate synod*.

The origin of the *Reformed Presbyterian synod*, vulgarly called *Cameronians*, is almost coeval with the Revolution settlement; but it is only since they were joined by seceders from the Secession that they have become numerous. Their principles seem to be exactly those of the Secession, with the exception of some distinctions with regard to obedience to civil rulers, who are at the same time admitted by both parties to be acting upon a constitution often at variance with the Bible, and necessarily involving

the breach of national vows. Later in the order of time, but superior in number, is the *Synod of Relief*, which has established congregations in many places of the country, and has recently become united with the Associate Synod, forming with it what is called the *United Presbyterian church*. Of still more modern date is the introduction of *Independency* into Scotland. The dissenting clergymen belonging to these bodies enjoy incomes from their respective congregations, averaging £130 or £125 a-year, including in this the estimated yearly value of a house and garden, usually provided by the congregation, which may be worth £15 or £20 yearly. But in large towns the incomes are much larger,—in some instances amounting to £300 or £400 a-year.

Free Church.] The act 10th Anne, c. 12, re-established patronage in the church of Scotland, which had been abolished by the 1690, c. 5; and, although it was the practice of the presbytery within whose bounds a minister had obtained a presentation, to require a call signed by the people, as well as the patron's deed of presentation itself, as preliminaries to induction; yet this "call," as it was named, had become a mere form, as a single name gave it validity. Hence the long existence of two parties in the church: of whom one was inclined to the admission of popular influence in the appointment of ministers; while the other steadily supported the existing law which imposed no check upon the absolute choice of the patron, except the presbytery's judgment upon the qualifications and fitness of his presentee. In 1834, the popular party in the church, long in the minority, found themselves the majority in the General assembly; and on the 31st of May of that year, the Assembly passed an "overture and interim act on calls" with the intention of giving effect to the non-intrusion principle for which that party had long vainly struggled, by which the dissent of a majority of the heads of families in communion with the church was declared to be a bar to the induction of any presentee: this measure, known as the far-famed "veto act," speedily placed the church in collision with the civil courts of the kingdom. The refusal to take a presentee on trial, under the operation of the veto act, was held by the highest civil tribunals to be a violation of legal rights in the persons both of the patron and his presentee; and proceedings were commenced, in various instances, for pecuniary compensation on that account. The ruling party in the Assembly, on the other hand, maintained that their proceedings were perfectly constitutional, and claimed for the church exclusive jurisdiction in the contested matter, and entire freedom from coercion by the civil courts; and on the 22d of November 1842, 333 ministers of the established church, in convocation assembled, solemnly protested against the invasion of the church's jurisdiction by the civil courts, "as contrary to the word of God, the confession of faith, and the constitution of this kingdom," and declared it to be their determination, if full relief from civil control in matters spiritual were not granted them, to tender their resignation of these civil advantages which they could no longer hold in consistency with the free and full exercise of their spiritual functions." To this resolution others gave in their adherence; and on the 18th of May 1843, the threatened disruption of the church was consummated by the non-intrusion party retiring from the General assembly, after making a solemn protest against its constitution, and constituting, in another place, "the General assembly of the Free church of Scotland." The number of ordained ministers, beneficed and unbeneficed, adhering to the

Free church at the time of the disruption, was 470. It is understood that there are 889 congregations in connexion with the Free church, and that within 10 years a sum of upwards of £3,000,000 has been raised from the voluntary contributions of its adherents throughout the kingdom; while an extensive system of schools has been organized; and various home and foreign missions are zealously conducted by the same powerful body; whose influence for good, as its means are unquestionably ample, will, we trust, become daily more and more felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

From the census return presented to parliament it appears that "the figures which relate to the religious worship of Scotland show an aggregate of 3,395 places of worship, and 1,834,805 sittings; the proportion of sittings to pop. being 63.5 per. cent. Adopting the estimate that accommodation for 58 per. cent. of the population is sufficient for all practical purposes, the position of S. seems to bear very favourable comparison with England, where the proportion is only 57.0 per cent. The following table shows some interesting facts respecting the three principal religious bodies in Scotland,—the last two columns giving the number of attendants at public worship on the morning and the afternoon of Sunday, March 30th, 1851:—

	Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Morning.	Afternoon.
Established Church,	1,183	767,088	351,454	184,192
United Presbyterian church,	465	288,100	159,191	146,411
Free church,	889	496,335	292,308	198,583
Other churches,	858	284,282	140,998	90,677
Total,	3,395	1,834,805	943,951	619,863

History. The Scots, like every nation whose origin is uncertain, claim a high degree of antiquity; but the earliest portion of their history which is properly authenticated, is that of their invasion by the Romans under Agricola,—an event which took place in the year 79. The Romans found the inhabitants of Scotland in a state of barbarity; and having driven them to their inaccessible mountains rather than subdued them, erected a chain of forts which protected the frontiers of the Roman province in Britain. In the time of Adrian the Roman frontier extended between Tynemouth on the east, and Carlisle on the W. Having either voluntarily abandoned the country to the north of that line, or having been driven from it by force, Adrian secured his frontier by a rampart of turf between the points just mentioned. In the time of Antoninus Pius, the natives were driven northwards beyond the chain of forts erected by Agricola, and that line was again assumed as the frontier, and strengthened by a rampart connecting the fortifications.

The early history of Scotland for a long period is exceedingly obscure; and has been darkened rather than illustrated by the disquisitions of antiquarians. It may be remarked generally that the territory now known by the name of Scotland, was long possessed by two rival nations,—the Scots, called sometimes *At-lacotti*, on the W.,—and the Picts, sometimes called *Pikts*, on the E. After many battles, Kenneth, king of the Scots, completely vanquished the Picts; and, in 845, he united all Scotland under his government, thus becoming, in some measure, the founder of the kingdom. But for a long period after this event, Scottish history, though in some instances better authenticated, contains little that is interesting,—if we except the frequent piratical incursions of the Danes,—till we come to the reign of Malcolm III. who succeeded to the throne in 1056.

Malcolm, having avenged the death of his father on the murderer and usurper Macbeth, found himself involved in a war with William of Normandy, who had conquered the southern part of the island. Malcolm had protected his brother-in-law, Edgar Atheling, the lawful heir to the crown lately worn by Harold. Atheling was a weak prince; but the protection afforded him by the Scottish monarch provoked the resentment of William, who invaded Scotland, and having vanquished Malcolm, compelled him to do homage, according to English annalists, for the whole of his kingdom, but, according to Scottish historians, only for those lands which he held within what was accounted the English territory. The death of William afforded Malcolm a new opportunity of asserting the right of Atheling to the English crown; and after various transactions, which are differently related by the Scottish and English historians, a negotiation was concluded, and Atheling restored to his estates in England, though not to the throne of that kingdom. William II. of England, who had succeeded his father, thinking the terms of the pacification too favourable, resolved to violate them. Malcolm was not unwill-

ing to renew the war. He marched into England, and laid siege to the castle of Alnwick, where he was killed, in 1093, and leaving no sons of age, his throne was usurped, first by Donald Bane, and afterwards by Duncan, his own natural son. By the interposition of the English king, Edgar, the lawful son of Malcolm, was placed upon the Scottish throne. This prince, after a reign of no great length, and distinguished by no remarkable event, died in 1107, and was succeeded by Alexander, a prince who rendered himself odious to a part of his subjects by his severe administration of justice. After assisting Henry I. of England in a war against the Welsh, he died in 1124.

Having left behind him no issue, Alexander was succeeded by David his younger brother, who interested himself in the affairs of England, espousing the cause of Maud against Stephen. David died in 1153, and was succeeded by Malcolm IV.—a prince of a weak body and no less feeble mind—who distinguished himself only by his continence. His brother William succeeded to the crown in 1165. This prince, in the beginning of his reign, recovered from Henry II. of England the earldom of Northumberland, which had been relinquished by Malcolm; but leading afterwards an army into England, and conducting himself with too little caution, he was made prisoner, and detained in captivity until, in order to regain his liberty, he consented to declare himself a vassal of England, and to do homage for his whole kingdom. Richard, however, who succeeded Henry, remitted the oppressive terms, and declared Scotland to be an independent kingdom,—a measure to which he was induced, partly by the injustice of the transaction itself, partly in consideration of a payment of 10,000 marks, and partly by his wish to render the Scots his friends, during his absence upon an expedition which he was about to undertake into Palestine. William continued a faithful ally of the English until his death in 1214. Alexander II. who succeeded his father, took the side of the English barons in their contentions with John, their feeble and imprudent monarch. His son, Alexander III., was proclaimed king in 1249, when he was only 10 years of age. He had been betrothed to a daughter of Henry III. of England; and when he proceeded to England to fulfil the contract, the English monarch thought it a fit opportunity of renewing his claim of vassalage over the whole Scottish kingdom; but the resolute reply of Alexander himself, and the evident discontent of his nobles, induced Henry to give up his absurd pretensions. Alexander by the prudence of his conduct secured the prosperity of his kingdom, and united to his dominions several of the neighbouring islands claimed by the Norwegians, particularly the islands of Orkney and Shetland. The reign of Alexander was not remarkable for any other important event. He was killed, in 1285, by his horse having fallen with him over a precipice while hunting at Kinghorn. The English throne was at this time filled by Edward I.,—a prince distinguished for his ambition and the successful energy of his conduct. He had long wished to establish his authority in Scotland, and the state of affairs in that country gave him a fit opportunity for executing his projects. Alexander, before his death, had given his daughter in marriage to the son of the king of Norway; and the Scots, probably foreseeing the intention of the English kings upon the independence of their country, had declared that the posterity of Margaret, daughter of Alexander, should be accounted the lawful heirs of the crown. Margaret died, leaving only an infant daughter, commonly called 'the Maiden of Norway,' who was immediately recognized as queen by the states. Edward endeavoured to procure her in marriage for his son, the prince of Wales, hoping in this manner to unite the sovereignty of the two kingdoms in his own family. But while negotiations were carrying on for this purpose, and the Scots were taking every precaution which their love of independence required, the young princess died in 1290.

The line of Alexander's descendants being thus extinguished, it was necessary to have recourse to other branches of the royal family. Many claimants of the crown appeared, each supporting his pretensions with specious arguments; but two were allowed to have a right superior to all others. These competitors were John Balliol and Robert Bruce, both descended from David I. David, earl of Huntingdon, was grandson of David the Scottish king; John Balliol was the grandson of his eldest daughter, Robert Bruce was the son of his second daughter. In this delicate case, the imperfect laws of succession then established could not decide, and a civil war appeared to be unavoidable, when Edward of England offered his judgment in the decision of the affair. Eager to avert the horrors of a civil war, and unable likewise to resist the arms of so formidable a prince, the Scottish nobles assembled upon the frontiers, where Edward met them for the pretended purpose of making the important decision. He first, however, demanded that all the places of strength in the kingdom should be put into his hands, that he might put in force his decision, and deliver them up to the successful candidate. This demand was complied with. But Edward, thus put in possession of the kingdom, and wishing to retain it, affected to consider Scotland as a fief of the English crown, and as such subjected to all the conditions of a feudal tenure. Edward, in the mean time, either convinced that Balliol's claim was superior, or imagining that he was of a more obsequious disposition than his rival, averred—and apparently upon the rules received in England with regard to succession in indivisible fees—that to him belonged the right of succession, and he was immediately dressed out in the pageantry of royalty. Balliol was ultimately constrained to renounce his allegiance to Edward; but having been defeated at Dunbar, was carried to London, and

confined in the Tower for two years; afterwards he was liberated,* and, retiring to France, relinquished for ever the contest for regal power. Adding now to all his other pretensions, the right of conquest, Edward affected to consider Scotland as entirely his own. In this crisis of affairs arose Sir William Wallace, who relumed the expiring embers of freedom, and, by his consummate wisdom and valour, laid the foundation of by far the most splendid era of the Scottish monarchy. Wallace had a more successful, though not a more brave successor, Robert de Bruce, grandson of that Bruce who had disputed in his own right Balliol's pretensions to the Scottish crown. The great and decisive battle of Bannockburn, fought on the 24th of June 1314, firmly established Scottish independence, and secured Bruce in the possession of that throne which he had so bravely acquired.

On the death of Bruce, in 1328, his son, David II. was proclaimed king. Balliol, the son of that Balliol, who, during the reign of Edward I. had disgraced himself by his pusillanimity, formed a party for the purpose of supporting his pretensions to the crown, and was favoured by Edward III. David succeeded in expelling the usurper from his kingdom; but the war between Scotland and England continued, and David was made prisoner in the battle of Durham. After being detained in captivity eleven years, he was liberated for 100,000 marks, and returning to Scotland, died in 1371, leaving no issue.—David was succeeded by his nephew, Robert II. the first of the family of Stuart who sat on the throne of Scotland; and an act was framed securing the crown to him and his heirs. He concluded a treaty of mutual defence with France; and dying in 1390, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who, upon his accession, assumed the name of Robert III. The latter part of the reign of Robert III. was disturbed by the ambition of the duke of Albany. That nobleman, regardless of justice in his measures, procured the death of the duke of Rothesay, the heir of the crown. Robert, unable to take vengeance on Albany, or even to protect the remaining branches of his family, designed to send his second son, James, into France, for the purpose of being educated in safety. But James was intercepted by the English, and detained a prisoner,—an event which so much affected his father, that he soon after died of grief. The regency now devolved on the duke of Albany, and the kingdom became the scene of much domestic confusion. The Scottish prince was detained in England nineteen years; but the excellent education bestowed on him, in some measure compensated for the injustice of his captivity. At length, he obtained his liberty; and, returning to his own country, endeavoured to correct those abuses which had arisen in his absence from the prevalence of the feudal system in its rudest form. The attempt was far from being agreeable to his ferocious barons; and the resumption of the crown-lands which had been alienated during his captivity, rendered him still more odious in their eyes. He was assassinated in 1437, while at supper in a convent in the neighbourhood of Perth. His son and successor, being only seven years of age, the country was subjected to the miseries of a long and feeble regency. But, when at length he assumed the reins of government into his own hands, James II. displayed a prudence and a fortitude which inspired hopes of a reign favourable to his country. These hopes were prematurely blasted by his being accidentally killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh in 1460. James III. was not quite seven years of age when he succeeded to the throne: like that of his father, therefore, the reign of this prince was subject to all the troubles of a minority, and the disorders of the kingdom did not terminate with the regency. Frequent quarrels and insurrections were terminated by an open rebellion, in which a party of nobles had the influence to prevail on the king's own son to place himself at their head. The forces of the rebels were numerous, but the king's troops were at least equal in number. They came to an engagement in the neighbourhood of Stirling, and James' cowardice ruined his cause. He fled at the first onset, and having been thrown from his horse, was carried into a miller's hut, where he was treacherously murdered by a person who, calling himself a priest, had been brought to confess him. James IV. was crowned in 1487, while yet a minor; but the minority of James IV. seems to have been attended with few of those disorders which had distinguished those of his predecessors; and, when he assumed the power into his own hands, he enjoyed a degree of quiet and prosperity almost unknown to the former monarchs of Scotland. He espoused the daughter of Henry VII. and thus laid the foundation of the future union of the two kingdoms. But such was the predilection of the Scots for a political connexion with France, that during the reign of Henry VIII. James was induced to embrace the French interest and to invade England. The undertaking proved fatal to himself, and hurtful to his kingdom. He invaded the northern counties; and, engaging the English army at Flodden, fell there, with the greater part of the nobles by whom he was accompanied, on the 8th September 1513. The minority of James V. was, if possible, more turbulent than that of any of his predecessors. The influence of the queen, his mother, indeed, prevented the commencement of hostilities with England; but this only afforded the nobles a better opportunity of quarrelling with each other. The king's attachment to France led him to commence hostilities against England; the disgust of his nobles prevented him from carrying on the war either with honour or success, and he survived the disgraceful issue of an expedition which in 1542 he had sent against England only a few days. Mary, no less celebrated for her misfortunes than for her beauty, was born but a few hours before the death of her

father. Mary of Guise, the queen-mother, had the art to obtain the regency; but the soothing measures which for that purpose she was constrained to pursue with all ranks, gave an advantage to the reformers in religious matters, to which she was otherwise extremely averse. The minority of Mary was not without its troubles, chiefly arising from a continual struggle between those who favoured an alliance with England, and those who were attached to the interests of France; and the policy of Elizabeth, who now filled the English throne, made her rather foment than terminate this contest, since she thereby gave ample employment at home to a nation, which, had it been united in its councils, might have proved a troublesome neighbour. The young Scottish queen was early carried to France for the purpose of education; and, through the influence of her relations of the family of Guise, was married to the eldest son of the French king, who ascended the throne of France, under the name of Francis II., but lived not long to enjoy the power which he had inherited. Mary, upon her husband's death, returned to Scotland, and ascended the throne of her ancestors with the approbation and love of all ranks. For some time her felicity was unimpeded; but her subjects wished her to choose a husband,—and the ardour of youthful passion, rather than the dictates of policy or prudence, induced her to accept of the hand of Henry, Lord Darnley, a man of comely appearance, but headstrong, foolish, and in some instances of a brutal disposition. Darnley's behaviour soon weakened the affections of his queen; and her love, formerly so violent, was in a short time converted into extreme hatred. Mary's crimes were indeed great, but her misfortunes equalled them. The atrocity of her conduct, united against her and Bothwell, whom she had married, almost all the nobles of Scotland. She was made a state-prisoner; but effecting her escape, raised a few troops. Her army was, however, defeated; and Mary being compelled to take shelter in England from the vengeance of her subjects, Elizabeth eagerly seized the opportunity of crushing one whom she accounted a dangerous rival. The unfortunate queen, after being confined as a prisoner for nineteen years, was brought to trial before a tribunal to which she was not responsible, and condemned through the influence of Elizabeth, who had undertaken the office of her protectress. She was beheaded at Fotheringay castle, on the 8th of February, 1587.—The reign of Mary's successor, James VI. was more useful than splendid. After having for some time governed Scotland with considerable ability, he succeeded to the crown of England, in right of his descent from Henry VII. From the time that Britain was governed by one prince, till that period when the whole was declared to be one undivided kingdom, Scotland seems gradually to have fallen lower in the scale of dignity and power. Considered rather as an appendage of England, than as a part of Britain, it enjoyed none of those advantages which its alliance with that kingdom seemed at first to promise. It had indeed a parliament of its own; but that was a mere shadow of independence. Neglected by its nobles, who attached themselves to the court in England,—despised, and sometimes oppressed by its princes, who forgot that to it they owed their origin,—Scotland became every day less considerable, till the reign of Anne, when by the union Britain became one kingdom. This measure displeased not only the lower, but numbers also of the higher ranks. The removal of all patronage and show of royalty dissatisfied the latter, while the introduction of a strict system of general taxation was highly unpopular; and, to add to the general discontent, the grossest local oppression for a time prevailed. But the rapid progress in wealth and in power which the British dominions have since made, and in which Scotland has participated quite as largely as England, fully confirms the sound policy of the measure.

SCOTLAND, a county in the NE part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 477 sq. m., drained by North and Middle forks of Fabius river, and S. Wyaconda river. It has a level surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 3,782. Its capital is Memphis.—Also a village of Windham township, Windham co., in the state of Connecticut, on Showtucket river.

SCOTLAND-HILL, a hill in the p. of Tullomoy, Queen's co., 5 m. S of Stradbally. It stands detached from all the upland groups and ranges of the co.; and, in consequence, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The alt. of its summit above sea-level is 1,079 ft.

SCOTLANDWELL, a village in the p. of Portmoak, in Kinross-shire, 5 m. SE of Milnathort. Pop. about 500.

SCOTSHOUSE, a village in the p. of Curran, co. Monaghan, 3½ m. S by W of Clones.

SCOTSTOWN, a village in the p. of Tedavnet, co. Monaghan, 2½ m. SW of Tedavnet. Pop. 151.

SCOTT, a county in the SW part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 624 sq. m., drained by the N fork of Holston river, and by Clinch river and their branches. It has a hilly sur-

face, but is in some parts fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,303; in 1850, 9,829. Its capital is Estillville.—Also a central county of the state of Mississippi, comprising a level area of 589 sq. m., drained by branches of Pearl and Leaf rivers, and intersected by Alabama and Mississippi rivers. It is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,653; in 1850, 3,961. Its capital is Hillsboro.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Kentucky, containing a surface of 252 sq. m., drained by North Elkhorn and Eagle creeks and their branches. It is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 13,688; in 1850, 14,946. Its capital is Georgetown.—Also a county in the SE part of Indiana, comprising an area of 200 sq. m., drained by Graham's fork of White river and its branches, intersected by Jeffersonville railway. It has a diversified surface, but possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 4,242; in 1850, 5,885. Its capital is Lexington.—Also a county in the W part of Illinois, comprising an area of 240 sq. m., bounded on the W by Illinois river, drained by some of its affluents, and intersected by the Great Western Central railway. Pop. in 1840, 6,215; in 1850, 7,914. Its capital is Winchester.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Missouri, bordered on the E by the Mississippi, and drained by White Water and James river. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 5,974; in 1850, 3,182. Its capital is Benton.—Also a county in the E part of the territory of Iowa, comprising an area of 540 sq. m., bounded on the SE by the Mississippi, and on the N by the Wabesipinica, and drained by Allen's Duck and Crow creeks. It has an undulating surface, but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,140; in 1850, 5,986. Its capital is Davenport.—Also a county in the W part of the state of Arkansas, containing an area of 931 sq. m., generally level, and drained by La Fave river and other affluents of the Arkansas. It has a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,694; in 1850, 3,083. Its capital is Booneville.—Also a township of Cortland co., in the state of New York, 149 m. W of Albany, drained by head branches of Toughnioga river, and in the NW corner by the inlet of Skeneateles lake. It has a diversified surface, and is generally fertile and well cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,332; in 1850, 1,290.—Also a township of Sheboygan co., in the state of Wisconsin, 61 m. NE of Madison, and drained by branches of Milwaukee river.—Also a township of Adam's co., in the state of Ohio, 67 m. S by W of Columbus, hilly but fertile, and drained by a branch of Brush creek. Pop. in 1840, 916; in 1850, 1,270.—Also a township of Marion co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 854.—Also a township of Sandusky co., in the same state. Pop. 684.—Also a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 896.—Also a township of Vanderburgh co., in the same state. Pop. 1,213.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 199 m. NE of Harrisburg, bounded on the W by Susquehanna river, and drained by Starucca, Shrawder's and Shohokin creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly gravel and loam. Pop. 356.

SCOTT (FORT), a military port of the United States government, on the S bank of the Marmiton, about 25 m. above its junction with the Marais-des-Cygnes. The united streams form the Osage, a tributary of the Missouri.

SCOTT-CASHACRON, or SOUFFRIERE BAY, an indentation of the SW coast of the island of Dominica, West Indies, in the p. of St. Mark, and enclosed on the S by a headland of the same name, defended by a battery. The headland is in N lat. 15° 13', W long. 61° 24' 40".

SCOTTER, a parish in Lincolnshire, 9 m. NE of

Gainsborough, on the W bank of the river Eau. Area 4,630 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,158.

SCOTTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NE by N of Gainsborough, watered by the river Eau. Area, with the hamlet of East Ferry, 4,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 353; in 1851, 488.

SCOTTON, a township in the p. of Catterick, Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of Richmond, watered by a small branch of the Swale. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1851, 134.—Also a township in the p. of Farnham, Yorkshire, 2 m. NW of Knaresborough. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1851, 297.

SCOTTOW, a parish in Norfolk, 10 m. N by E of Norwich. Area 2,120 acres. Pop. in 1851, 550.

SCOTTSBURG, a village of Halifax co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 119 m. SW of Richmond, on the Richmond and Danville railway. Pop. 50.

SCOTT'S CREEK, a river of California, which has its source in the E part of Yuba co., and flows W into Yuba river. It contains considerable quantities of gold.

SCOTTSVILLE, a village of Wheatland township, Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 232 m. W by N of Albany, on Allen's creek, on the Genesee Valley canal, and on the Lexington and Nashville railway. Pop. in 1840, 500.—Also a village of Powhatan co., in the state of Virginia, 33 m. W of Richmond. Pop. 125.—Also a village of Albemarle co., in the same state, on the N bank of James river, and on James river canal, 73 m. W by N of Richmond.—Also a village of Allen co., in the state of Kentucky, 148 m. SW of Frankfort, on a branch of Big Barren river, and intersected by the Lexington and Nashville railway. Pop. in 1850, 400.—Also a village of Bibb co., in the state of Alabama, on a tributary of the Cahawba branch of the Alabama, and 69 m. NW of Montgomery. Pop. 200.

SCOULTON, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. E of Watton. Area 2,193 acres. Pop. in 1851, 365.

SCOURIE, or SCOURY, a village and small seaport in the p. of Edderachy, on the W coast of Sutherlandshire, 9½ m. NE by N of the headland called Ru-store, and 21 m. S of Cape Wrath. The bay of S., about 1 m. in length, opens upon the island of Handa.

SCOURMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 100.

SCOVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Mohiville. Pop. 233.

SCRABBY, or BALLYMACALLENNY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Cavan. Area 6,661 acres, of which 1,182 acres are in Lough Gounagh. Pop. in 1831, 2,668; in 1851, 1,865.—The village of S. stands between Swan-lake and Lough Gounagh, 3½ m. SSE of Arvagh.

SCRABSTER, the upper or interior part of Thurso-bay, on the N coast of Caithness-shire. The entire bay is protected on the E side by Dunnet-head, and on the W by Holburn-head, two of the boldest headlands on the North sea.

SCRAFTON (WEST), a township in the p. of Coverham, Yorkshire, 5 m. SW of Middleham. Area 1,553 acres. Pop. in 1831, 145; in 1851, 139.

SCRAGGS, a mountain in the p. of Inniskeel, co. Donegal. Its summit overhangs Lough Finn, forming a twin summit with the loftier Aghla; and it has an alt. above sea-level of 1,406 ft.

SCRANTON, a village of Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., at the junction of the Lackawanna and Western, and the Pennsylvania Coal companies railroads, and on Cobb's gap and Sunbury railroads, and 97 m. NNE of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1850, 2,234.

SCRAPE, a mountain on the boundary between the parishes of Drummelzier and Manor, Peebles-

shire. It consists of greywacke veined with quartz, and has an alt. above sea-level of 2,800 ft.

SCRAPTOFT, a parish in Leicestershire, 4 m. E by N of Leicester. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. 120.

SCRATBY, a parish of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Yarmouth. Area 2,761 acres. Pop. 1,178.

SCRAYFIELD, a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E of Horncastle. Area 670 acres. Pop. 38.

SCRAYINGHAM, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. NW by N of Pocklington, on the E bank of the Derwent. The parish includes the townships of Howsham, Leppington, and Scrayingham. Area 4,689 acres. Pop. in 1851, 466.

SCREDINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Sleaford. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. 364.

SCREMBY-WITH-GREBBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. ENE of Spilsby. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204; in 1851, 205.

SCREVETON, a parish in Notts, 8 m. SW by S of Newark, watered by a branch of the Devon. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 312; in 1851, 307.

SCRIBA, a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 167 m. NW of Albany, bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, and on the W by Oswego river. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 4,051; in 1850, 3,708.

SCRIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and cant. of Huelgoat, 27 m. NE of Chateaulin. Pop. in 1846, 2,891.

SCRIPON, a village of Greece, in Livadia, 27 m. NW of Thebes, at the entrance of the Mavropotamos into Lake Topolias. It occupies the site of the ancient *Orchomenus*.

SCRIVELSBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Horncastle. Area 2,142 acres. Pop. in 1851, 153.

SCRIVEN, a county in the E part of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 718 sq. m., bounded on the E by Savannah river, and on the SW by Ogeechee river, and drained by its branches, and by Little Ogeechee river and Brier creek. It has an undulating surface. Pop. in 1840, 4,794; in 1850, 6,847. Its capital is Jacksonboro'.

SCRIVEN-WITH-TENTERGATE, a township in the p. of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, 1 m. NW of Knaresborough. Area 1,767 acres. Pop. 1,413.

SCRIVIA, a river of Sardinia, which descends from the N side of the Apennines, in the div. and prov. and 11 m. NE of Genoa; flows first NNW through the prov. of Novi, and for some distance along the confines of that of Tortona; thence bending N, it enters that prov.; passes a little to the W of Tortona; and after a total course of about 54 m., joins the Po on the r. bank, at the W extremity of the prov. and 9 m. WNW of Voghere. Its principal affluents are the Vobia, Borbera, and Currome, which it receives on the r.

SCROFFA, or ΣΚΡΟΦΙΑ, a headland of Greece, in Livadia, about 4 m. SE of the embouchure of the Aspropotamo, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $21^{\circ} 9'$. It comprises an island of the same name, formed by the bifurcation of an offset of the above named river.

SCROOBY, a parish in Nottingham, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. S by E of Bawtry. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 271.

SCROPTON-WITH-FOSTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 11 m. SW by W of Derby, on the N bank of the Dove. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. in 1851, 523. *

SCRUB-ISLAND, an island of the W. Indies, in the group of the Virgin islands, to the ENE of Tortola, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$, W long. $64^{\circ} 29'$.

SCRUTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Bedale. Area 2,066 acres. Pop. 465.

SCRY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Abée. Pop. 209.

SCULCOATES, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, adjoining the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull,

within the municipal boundaries of which it is included. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. in 1851, 22,325.

SCULTHORPE, a parish in Norfolk, 2 m. NW of Fakenham. Area 2,055 acres. Pop. 677.

SCURCULA, SCURCOLLA, or SCURGOLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, district and cant. and 6 m. NW of Avezzano, at the foot of a mountain near the l. bank of the Imele. Pop. 1,270. It has five churches, of which one is collegiate, a royal abbey, 2 convents, and an hospital. The town, the *Excubia* of antiquity, was erected by the inhabitants of the ancient *Alba*. It is noted for a victory gained in the vicinity by Charles of Anjou, in 1268, over Conradin, son of Conrad I., king of Sicily, in memory of which its abbey was erected.

SCURLOGESTOWN, or SCURLOCHSTOWN, a parish in co. Meath, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. ESE of Trim. Area 2,589 acres. Pop. in 1831, 328; in 1851, 302.—Also a village in the p. of Burry, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW of Kells, co. Meath.

SCUTARI, or ISKANDERE', a large fortified town of Northern Albania, situated on the river Bojana, at the SE extremity of the lake of Scutari, and 18 m. from the Adriatic coast. Its position is very favourable for defence, and its highest point is crowned by a castle. The town consists of four quarters; and its pop., composed of Turks, Greeks, and Albanians, amounts to 40,000. About one-half are Roman Catholics. The houses are mostly enclosed by walls, which occupy a large space of ground in proportion to the pop. The bazaar contains 4,000 shops. It has several mosques and churches, and is the see both of a Greek and a Roman Catholic bishop. The neighbouring plain is one of the richest in Albania, being covered with corn fields, and with olive plantations. It exports wool, wax, hides, dried fish, and tobacco, and has manufactories of arms and coarse woollens.—The lake is about 20 m. in length from NW to SE, and from 5 to 7 m. in breadth, and contains several small islands, of which 5 are inhabited. The river Moratsha or Zenta enters its N extremity, and issues from its SE, under the name of Bojana. The Bojana enters the sea with a mouth 400 fath. broad, after a course of 20 m., and is navigable for boats up to the town of S.—The Kadilik of S. comprehends the districts adjoining the lake on the E, S, and W, and the tract of country between the Bojana and the Drin. The pop. of this district is about 100,000. It abounds in fish, especially salmon, and the *scoranzo*, a fish about the size of a herring.

SCUTARI, a large village situated on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite to Constantinople, of which it may be regarded as a suburb. Its site, on the slope of several hills, is one of the most beautiful imaginable. The minarets of S., and the hills above it, present the most brilliant views of Constantinople and the surrounding scenery. S. carries on a considerable trade, being a rendezvous for the caravans which come from the interior of Asia. There are large grain warehouses here, and magnificent barracks, built about 8 years ago under the superintendence of an Italian architect. The pop. is stated at 30,000.

SCY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 3 m. SW of Metz, on the coast of St. Quentin, one of the most elevated in the dep. Pop. 360. It contains a large reservoir from which the fountains of Metz are supplied.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 314; of com. 274.

SCYLLA, a headland of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 1ma, and district of Reggio, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 14'$, E long. $15^{\circ} 45'$. It consists of a projecting

rock, 200 ft. in height, and deeply hollowed at the base by the action of the waves. It projects into the sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they issue from the narrowest part of the strait; but the action of the current has probably, since the days of Homer, increased the width of the channel; at all events, mariners are now seldom afraid of being driven on the opposite rocks of Charybdis, where there is danger only when the wind and current are adverse to each other. See article CHARYBDIS.

SCYLLA, SCILLA, or SCIGLIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra Ima, district and 12 m. NNE of Reggio, near the Tyrrhenian sea, at the entrance to the Pharo-de-Messina, on a rocky slope of the promontory of the same name. Pop. 4,610. It is defended by a fort, which, from its situation, forms an important military post, and contains two churches and a convent. Its trade consists chiefly in fish and in wine—the latter is considered equal to the Malvoisin of Candia. This town suffered much from an earthquake in 1783. Scylla, according to Strabo, was built by Analisaus, king of Rhegium, for the purpose of repressing the prevalence of piracy in the strait.

SCYNTO. See ORTELSBURG.

SDILL. See DELOS.

SEA (COL-DE), a difficult and dangerous pass of the Cottian Alps, in Sardinia, in the div. and prov. of Turin, on the confines of Savoy, between the valleys of Lanzo, in N lat. 45° 20', E long. 7° 17'. Its summit consists of great masses of gneiss. The snow disappears from it about the middle of August.

SEABOROUGH, a parish in the co. of Somerset, 2½ m. S by W of Crewkerne. Area 581 acres. Pop. in 1831, 124; in 1851, 104.

SEABROOK, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 47 m. SE of Concord, in the SE corner of the state, bounded on the E by the Atlantic, and watered by Black, Brown, and Walton rivers, and intersected by the Eastern railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,392; in 1850, 1,296.

SEACOCUS, a village of Hudson co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the Union railway, 4 m. N of Jersey.

SEACONNET-POINT, a headland of Little Compton township, in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 6 m. ESE of Newport, and forming the S point of the E entrance of Narraganset bay.

SEACROFT, a township in the p. of Whitkirk, Yorkshire, 4 m. ENE of Leeds. Area 1,813 acres. Pop. in 1831, 918; in 1851, 1,093.

SEAFIELD, a fishing hamlet in the p. of Kilmarry, co. Clare, on the coast of Malbay, opposite Mutton Island, and 4½ m. SW of Milltown-Malbay.

SEAFORD, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Dorset, bounded on the W by the Tamar, and on the S by Distillery creek.

SEAFORD, a village of Sussex co., in the state of Delaware, U. S., 46 m. S of Dover, on Nanticoke river.

SEAFORD, a parish and disfranchised borough, a member of the town and port of Hastings, in Sussex, 4 m. SE of Newhaven. Area 2,235 acres. Pop. in 1801, 847; in 1831, 1,098; in 1851, 917. The church is in the decorated style of the 13th cent. S. was at one time a large and flourishing town; but had the misfortune to be burnt by the French in one of their descents upon this coast, and the still heavier one of being deserted by the sea, in consequence of which it never recovered its former importance, having been, ever since, little more than a fishing village, though enjoying the privileges of a cinque-port. Having become of late years a resort for sea-bathing, it has considerably increased.

The borough formerly sent 2 members to parliament; but was disfranchised by the reform bill.

SEAFORDE, anciently NEAGHEN, a village in the p. of Loughinisland, co. Down, 6 m. SSE of Ballinahinch. Pop. in 1851, 313.

SEAFORTH (Loch), a projection of the sea on the E coast of Lewis, in the Scottish Hebrides. It is 6½ m. wide at the entrance, and, for 5½ m., bears NW, and gradually diminishes to a breadth of ½ m.; it then bears 7½ m. N, with a breadth varying between 2½ m. and a ¼ m., and embosoming in one place an island of its own name 1½ m. long; and it finally goes off from the head of the northward part in two arms W and E, 1 m. and 2½ m., with a mean breadth of probably 3 furl. Over 9 miles from its entrance, it divides Lewis from Harris; over the rest of its length it penetrates the Lewis parish of Lochs.

SEAGOE, or SEGOG, a parish in co. Armagh, containing a small part of the town of Portadown. Area 10,982 acres. Pop. in 1851, 10,503.

SEAGRAVE, a parish in Leicestershire, 3½ m. NE by E of Mountsorrel. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1851, 428.

SEAGRY (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in Wilts, 4 m. SSE of Malmesbury, on the W bank of the Avon, and in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,014 acres. Pop. in 1851, 261.

SEAHAM, a parish and township in the co. of Durham, 5 m. S of Sunderland, crossed by the Durham and Sunderland railway. The parish contains the townships of S. and Ilingsley. Area 3,079 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1851, 929.—The village is pleasantly situated on the German ocean, at the conflux of a rivulet which flows eastward from Wardenlaw. Pop. 729.

SEAHAM, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham, bounded on the E by Williams river; on the S by the Hunter. It contains a village of the same name.

SEA-HORSE POINT, the E extremity of Southampton island, in N lat. 63° 43', W long. 80° 10'.

SEAL, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. NE by N of Seven-Oaks. Area 4,374 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,454; in 1851, 1,566.—Also a parish in Surrey, 4 m. E by N of Farnham. Area 2,967 acres. Pop. in 1851, 508.

SEAL (NETHER and OVER), a parish in the co. of Leicester, 5½ m. SW by W of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, intersected by the river Mease and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Area 4,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,222; in 1851, 1,330.

SEAL, an island near the S coast of Australia, to the E of Doubtful bay, in S lat. 34° 8', and E long. 120° 28'. It consists of a granitic mass accessible only on the W. It was discovered by Vancouver.—Also a group of 4 small barren islands, 4 or 5 m. to the E of Wilson promontory, so named from the seals with which they abound.

SEAL, an island of the bay of Fundy, 20 m. W of Cape Sable, at the SW extremity of Nova Scotia, in N lat. 43° 29'. It is about 3 m. in length and 1 in breadth, and is surrounded by rocks and sand-banks.—Also a river of British North America, which has its source a little to the N of Lake Moss, and throws itself into Hudson's bay, 51 m. N of the Churchill, and after a course in a generally ENE direction of about 180 m.—Also a township of Pike co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,835.

SEALAND. See SIELAND.

SEALAND, a township in the p. of Hawarden, co. of Flint, 2 m. NW of Hawarden. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1851, 291.

SEALER'S COVE, a harbour on the SE coast of Australia, on the E side of Wilson Promontory, in

S lat. 39° 5', and E long. 147°. It has 3 fath. water, but room enough for small vessels only.

SEAL POINT, the S part of King's island, in Bass' strait, in S lat. 40° 7' 15", E long. 143° 52' 30".

SEALKI, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Chenab, 15 m. SW of Multan.

SEALKOT, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. and 65 m. NNE of Lahore, and about 10 m. S of the Chenab. It is said to be of great antiquity, and in the 16th and 17th cents. was a large and flourishing place, noted for its manufactories of silk, paper, and poniards.

SEAMER, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. NW of Stokesley. Area 2,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1851, 251.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SSW of Scarborough. It contains the townships of East Ayton, Ireton, and S. Area 7,760 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,572.

SEAPATRICK, a parish in co. Down, containing the town of Banbridge. Area 7,581 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,585; in 1851, 9,302. The surface is a series of undulations picturesquely ploughed from end to end by the rich vale of the Bann.

SEARA. See CEARA.

SEARBY-WITH-OWMBY, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. NW by N of Caistor. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1851, 289.

SEARCY, a county in the N part of the state of Arkansas, comprising an area of 850 sq. m., bounded on the S by a range of hills, by which it is separated from Van Buren co., and watered by a branch of White river. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 936; in 1850, 1,979. Its capital is Lebanon.—Also a village of White co., in the same state, 50 m. NNE of Little Rock, on the SW side of Little Red river.

SEARSBURG, a township of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 11 m. E of Bennington. It is very mountainous, and generally unfit for cultivation, and is intersected by Deerfield river. Pop. in 1840, 120; in 1850, 201.

SEARSMONT, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 38 m. E of Augusta, watered by St. George's river. Pop. in 1850, 1,696.

SEARSPORT, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 45 m. E by N of Augusta, bounded on the S by Belfast bay. Pop. in 1850, 2,207.

SEASALTER, a parish in Kent, 6 m. NW by N of Canterbury, on the coast. Area 3,171 acres. Pop. in 1831, 945; in 1851, 1,240.

SEASON-COTE, a parish in the co. of Gloucester, 15 m. NE by E of Cheltenham. Area 1,413 acres. Pop. in 1831, 51; in 1851, 111.

SEATON, a township in the p. of Cammerton, Cumberland, 2 m. NNE of Workington, on the N bank of the Derwent. Pop. in 1831, 745; in 1851, 835.—Also a parish and village in Devonshire, 2½ m. S of Colyton, on the coast of the English channel. The v. is much frequented, during the summer months, for sea-bathing. It is supposed to be the *Moridunum* of Antoninus. Area of p. 2,821 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,803; in 1851, 2,047.—Also a parish in the co. of Rutland, 3½ m. E by S of Uppingham. It includes the hamlet of Thorpe. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. 1831, 346; in 1851, 511.—Also a township in the p. of Sigglesworth, E. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. ENE of Beverley. Area 1,736 acres. Pop. in 1831, 288; in 1851, 360.

SEATON-CAREW, a chapelry and village in the p. of Stranton, co.-palatine of Durham, 9 m. NE by N of Stockton-upon-Tees, intersected by the Clarence and Hartlepool railway. Area of v. 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 333; in 1851, 728. The beach is smooth, and the sands are firm and level to the extent of 5 miles.

SEATON-DELAVAL, a township in the p. of Earsdon, Northumberland, 6 m. NNW of North Shields. Pop. in 1831, 271; in 1851, 2,728.

SEATON-ROSS, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W by S of Market-Weighton, watered by the river Fogner. Area 3,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1851, 568.

SEA-U-SHA, or SEAOU-SHA-AOU, a village in the Chinese island of Chusan, 8 m. N by W of Ting-hae, on a small stream descending from a mountain 1,500 ft. in height, and flowing N into the Changpih channel.

SEA-VIEW, a mountain of New South Wales, between the co. of Macquarie and the New England district, in S lat. 31° 22', and E long. 152°. It has an alt. of about 6,000 ft. above sea-level, and forms the highest summit of Eastern Australia.

SEAVINGTON-ST.-MARY, a parish in the co. of Somerset, 3 m. E of Ilminster. Area 988 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1851, 390.

SEAVINGTON-ST.-MICHAEL, a parish in the co. of Somerset, 3½ m. E by N of Ilminster. Area 280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 397; in 1851, 265.

SEBAGO, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., bordered on the SE by a lake of the same name, and containing in the NE several ponds. Pop. in 1840, 707; in 1850, 850. The lake is 12 m. long and 7 m. wide, and discharges itself by Presumpscot river into Casco bay. It receives Crooked river on the N, and is connected with Long pond by Songo strait, and with Portland by the Cumberland and Oxford canal.

SEBAKA-BARDOWAL. See BARDOWAL.

SEBANGA. See SIVAN.

SEBASTE, SEBUSTIEH, or KALAAD-SANUR, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 114 m. SW of Damascus, sanj. and 6 m. N of Naplous. It occupies a commanding position on a hill on the W side of a fine amphitheatre of mountains, which encloses a circular basin of 5 or 6 m. in diameter. It is the *Samaria* of Scripture, and presents many imposing ruins of ancient buildings.

SEBASTIAN, a county in the W part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 779 sq. m., bounded on the N by the Arkansas river, and drained by its affluents. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile.

SEBASTIAN (SAINT), a headland of Mozambique, in the gov. of Sabia, and to the SE of the embouchure of the river of that name, in S lat. 22°.

SEBASTIAN (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, in Biscay. It stands on an isthmus between two small inlets forming a peninsula, at the mouth of the small river Urumea, by which it is isolated at full-tide. Being at the distance of only 10 m. from the mouth of the Bidassoa, the boundary of France and Spain, it has long been a frontier-fortress of strength. The town is fortified with bastions and half-moons; the citadel, an irregular fortress with 5 fronts, stands on a conical eminence accessible only by a path winding round it in a spiral form. The harbour is small, and capable of containing only a few merchantmen; but it is secure, being nearly enclosed by two moles, and protected from the winds by adjacent eminences. St. S. is better built than most Spanish towns, the streets being wide, straight, and well-paved; the houses also are in general lofty and uniform. It exports ships' anchors, cables, and leather, all manufactured in the town from materials supplied by the adjacent country. The environs are pleasant, the view comprising both the sea, the *landes* of France, and the Pyrenees.—St. S. has been repeatedly taken by the French. It fell into their hands in the short war of 1719, in the revolutionary con-

test of 1794, and in Bonaparte's invasion in 1808. On the last occasion it remained five years in their possession, and it was only wrested from them after a severe sacrifice of lives in the final attack, on 31st August 1813, when it fell into the hands of the British; and on the 9th of September, the capital or upper citadel to which the French garrison had retired also surrendered. In this dreadful conflict the town was set on fire by the French, which, joined to the bombardment, laid it almost entirely in ashes.

SEBASTIAN (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. of the Canarias, and capital of the island of Gomera, on the E coast of which it is situated, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 5' 40''$, and W long. $17^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. 1,594. It is well-built, and has a good port defended by two castles and a high tower, in which the first treasures imported from the New world were deposited. It has manufacturing of silk grown in the island, and carries on an active trade with Teneriffe.

SEBASTIAN (SAN), a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 114 m. ENE of Mazatlan. Pop. 2,500.—Also a town of Guatemala, in the state of that name, dep. of Solola and Suchitepec and district of Cuyotenango. Pop. 3,106.—Also a town in the state of that name, dep. of Totonicapan and district of Gueguetenango. Pop. 2,840.—Also a town of Venezuela, in the dep. and 91 m. SSW of Caracas. Pop. 5,000.

SEBASTIAN-DE-BUENAVISTA (SAN), a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, and prov. of Choco, 174 m. SSW of Cartagena, on Point Arenas, at the E entrance of the gulf of Darien. It is now declining in importance.

SEBASTIAN-DE-LOS-REYES (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid and partido of Colmenar-Viejo. Pop. 1,097. It has a parish-church, a customhouse, and a public granary.

SEBASTIANO (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 18 m. SE of Avezzano, and cant. of Pescina, on a hill. Pop. 400. It has 5 churches.—Also a village of Naples, in the prov. and district and 6 m. E of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius. Pop. 1,000. Wine and fruit are cultivated in the environs.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the div. and 26 m. ESE of Alessandria, and prov. of Tortona, on the l. bank of the Curone. Pop. 1,150.—Also a village in the prov. and 16 m. NE of Turin, on a height, near the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,300.

SEBASTIANSBERG, or **BASBERG**, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. NW of Saatz, in the midst of mountains. Pop. 1,328. It has tin and silver mines, and manufacturing of lace. It has also an active trade in pigs and feathers.

SEBASTIAO (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca and 90 m. ESE of São Paulo, on the strait of Toque-Toque, at the mouth of a river, and opposite an island of the same name, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 48' 20''$. It is built with tolerable regularity, and is extremely flourishing. It carries on an active trade in sugar, coffee, rum, and tobacco, the produce of the environs. The surrounding district, except in low and marshy localities, is healthy and well-cultivated. Pop. 6,000, of whom 2,000 are resident in the town.—Also an island in the same prov. and comarca, separated from the continent by the deep channel of Toque-Toque, 3 m. in breadth. Its S extremity, Pirassununga, is in S lat. $23^{\circ} 57' 32''$. It is 12 m. in length, and nearly equal in breadth, and is low and sandy, but extremely fertile, producing the best sugar and tobacco in the prov., and pasturing large herds of cattle. The climate is warm and unhealthy. The inhabitants, about 3,000 in number, find their chief employment in fishing

and agriculture. Its chief town, Princeza, is situated on its N coast.—Also a parish of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 3 m. ENE of Marianna.—Also a parish of the same prov., in the comarca of Rio-Verde. Pop. 2,000. It produces rice, millet, and kidney-beans, and pastures large herds of cattle.—Also a parish of the prov. of Bahia and district of Francisco, on the Jacuhipé.

SEBASTIAO-DE-RIO-ABAIXO, a parish of Brazil, in the parish of Minas-Geraes, and district of São João-d'Elkei, on the Rio-das-Mortes.

SEBASTIAO-DOS-GOITACAZES (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and comarca of Campos, to the W of Lake Jacares. Pop. 2,000. Its principal productions are sugar, rum, mandioc, millet, and kidney-beans.

SEBASTIAO-DO-RIO-DE-JANEIRO (SAO). See RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

SEBASTICOOK, a river of the state of Maine, U. S., which has its source in the SE part of Penobscot co., passes through a large lake in Newport township, and, flowing SW, enters Kennebec river, opposite Waterville, after a course of about 50 m.

SEBASTIEN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. E of Nantes, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,605. It contains some handsome country villas.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 4 m. N of Anduze, on a plateau, commanding the valley of La Fabrègue. Pop. 480.

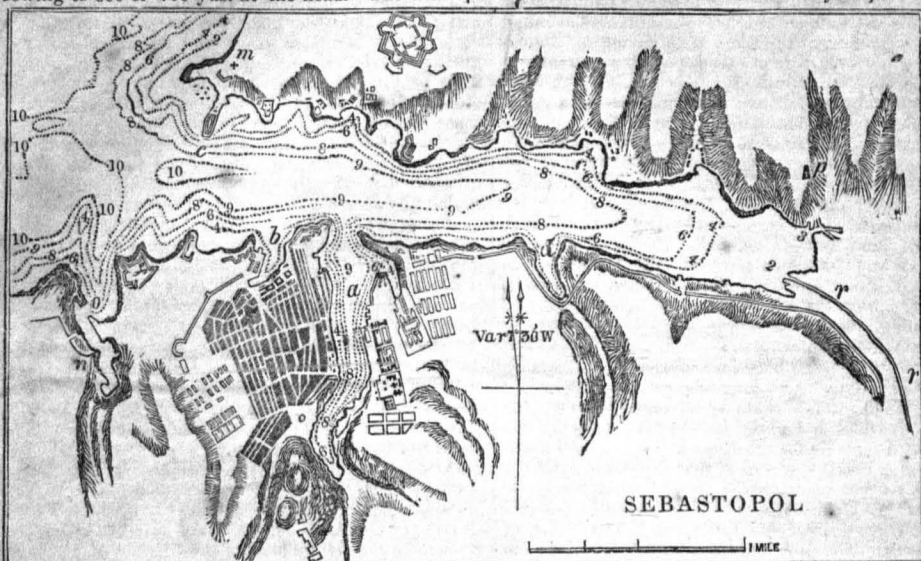
SEBASTIEN-DE-FAUVEAU (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 9 m. NW of Dun-le-Palleteau. Pop. 1,120. It has a glass-work.

SEBASTOPOL, or **SEVASTOPOL**, a famous stronghold of the Russians in the Black sea, situated on the W coast of the peninsula of the Crimea, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$, E long. $33^{\circ} 29\frac{1}{4}'$, in a kind of amphitheatre to the S of the harbour, extending along a point of land which separates the bay of Yujnaia-Bukhta (a) on the E, which forms the port, from Artillery-bay (b), a small indentation on the W. The town, according to the description of the Russian topographer Vsevolozsky, stands on a chalky cliff, which rises from a height of 30 ft. at the extremity of the point, to an elevation of 190 ft. above the sea in the upper part. This elevation, with the steep coast opposite, which also consists of a calcareous rock, perfectly defends the bay, which, from the summit of the heights, appears to lie at the bottom of a deep cavity; indeed, at a short distance from the shore inland it is impossible to perceive the tops of the highest masts. The town is composed of parallel streets, running up the steep acclivity, and is divided into quarters by a few transverse streets. The houses are built of the calcareous limestone of the vicinity. Behind the point of land are situated the admiralty, the arsenal, and the houses of the naval officials; while higher up are the dwellings of the inhabitants of the town, the market, and the Greek church, besides which there is a Russian church for the use of the sailors belonging to the Black sea fleet. The seamen's hospitals and barracks, and the magazines, are mostly situate on the other side of the harbour, and, together with the barracks of the garrison, built a short distance from the former, compose a sort of suburb. Outside the town, towards Artillery-bay, are the quarters of the artillery corps, a few private houses, the quarantine station, and, scattered here and there on the shore opposite the roadstead, the countinghouses and gardens of the officers of the dockyard and arsenal. The town itself is not much above a mile in length, and is nowhere more than 400 yds. wide; but neither the regimental barracks erected about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the

upper part of the town, nor those for the sailors opposite the town itself, nor the hospitals, are included within this space.

The harbour, as being the most important feature of Sebastopol, and which has been compared to that of Malta, merits a more minute description. The principal bay is a fine sheet of water due E and W, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in depth, with a width of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. at the mouth, widening to nearly 1 m., and then narrowing to 600 or 700 yds. at the head. The aver-

age depth at the mouth is not above 10 or 11 fath.; as far as the ancient village of Akhtier, where the naval magazines now are, it is about 9 fath.; and from there diminishes gradually towards the two ports to 3 fath. There is a good bottom, and not a rock or shoal in the whole harbour, except opposite the Severnaia-Kossa (c), or northern point, where there is a small sandbank, which ships entering the bay have to avoid, and where sailors find abundance of fish. The N shore is broken into bays separated



by three abrupt points, each fortified by batteries. At the further end of the port the water becomes gradually shallower, in the direction of Inkermann, and near the little river Retshka or Byjugusen it is not more than a yard or half-a-yard in depth, with a muddy bottom. Lock-gates are used for raising and lowering the largest vessel of war from the level of the sea to the level of the dock-basins, which are situated considerably above the harbour, and cover an extent of 10 acres. The dock-basins or high levels—rendered necessary from there being no tide in the Black sea, and consequently no variable level, so as to produce the requisite outlet—are abundantly supplied with fresh water from the elevated country around, which is collected in a large reservoir 12 m. distant from the town, and is conducted thence by a canal. From the harbour the vessels are raised by means of 3 locks into the principal basin, which is 30 ft. above the level of the Black sea; and are thence passed into the adjacent dry docks for repairs; the water is then let out by sluice-gates into the sea. The 3 entrance-gates are adapted to locks for the admission of 120-gun ships; they are 64 ft. wide and 34 ft. high; each gate consisting of two leaves, weighing together 210 tons. In addition to these entrance-gates, there are 3 pairs of gates for the adjacent dry docks, &c., to admit ships of 120 guns. They are 64 ft. wide, and 24 ft. high, and weigh each 160 tons. There are also for similar purposes one pair of dock-gates, to admit vessels of 84 guns, of 54 ft. width, and 23 ft. 6 in. high; weighing 105 tons. Lastly, there are 2 pairs of frigate dock-gates, 45 ft. wide and 21 ft. high; each pair weighing 90 tons. These gates are all constructed of strong cast-iron ribs covered with wrought iron plates. Each of the dry-docks has a sluice which

can be opened, and the dock is then emptied in a much shorter period than by pumping. The walls of the basins are built of limestone, and their angles of granitic porphyry.

The entrance of the harbour is defended by strong batteries placed at the extremity of the two points of land that form the N and the S horns of the bay. Besides these, there is another fronting the town, and two more on the double point on which the town stands, with a redoubt higher up. One of these batteries, which is semicircular, also defends Artillery bay, which is now only used for trading vessels. The large harbour, as well as the lesser, is perfectly protected from all winds by the chalk rocks which surround it, and which rise to a greater height more inland, so that it is only on the rare occurrence of a tempest from the W that any danger can be occasioned to the shipping in the bay. About 1 m. from the mouth of the bay is a small arm (a), running in a SW direction: this arm—which the Tartars used to call Kartali-Kusli, i. e. 'Vulture bay'—is now called Yujnaia-Bukhta, or 'South port.' It is upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, with a width of 400 yds. at the entrance, and has a little narrow creek of about 600 yds. in length, in which ships can be laid up in ordinary with perfect safety. On the other side of the town is a similar creek (d), used to careen vessels of war, for the purpose of cleansing and scorching their bottoms. The sea-worm, *teredo navalis*, which pierces submerged wood, exists in large numbers in the Black sea, especially along the shores of the Crimea, and in the harbour of S. In less than two years, if a vessel is not copper-sheathed, these worms pierce through the whole of the outer timbers. Hence it is found necessary to counteract their operations by careening the vessel every two years, and scorching the outside of the

bottom with pitch and juniper wood. In the prefixed sketch the site of the telegraph on the N shore of the bay is marked (*m*); of the lazaretto on the E side (*n*); Quarantine bay (*o*); Inkermann light, at the head of the bay (*p*); and the river Retshka (*r r*). The situation of S. on a dry soil causes it to be extremely healthy, the air being tempered in summer by cooling winds, and mildened in winter by the shelter of lofty hills to the north and east. The greatest heat in summer does not exceed 26° of Reaumur, or 77° 5' F. Land and sea breezes alternate successively morning and evening, cooling the air, at the same time favouring the entrance and departure of vessels, while at sea outside the harbour the prevalent winds are NE and NW. Mr. Oliphant, who visited the Crimea in the autumn of 1852, says: "The pop. of S., including military and marine, amounts to 40,000. The town is, in fact, an immense garrison, and looks imposing because so many of the buildings are barracks or government offices. Still, I was much struck with the substantial appearance of many of the private houses; and, indeed, the main street was handsomer than any I had seen since leaving Moscow, while it owed its extreme cleanliness to large gangs of military prisoners, who were employed in perpetually sweeping. New houses were springing up in every direction, government works were still going on vigorously, and S. bids fair to rank high among Russian cities. The magnificent arm of the sea upon which it is situate is an object worthy the millions which have been lavished in rendering it a fitting receptacle for the Russian navy. As I stood upon the handsome stairs that lead down to the water's edge, I counted 13 sail-of-the-line anchored in the principal harbour. The newest of these, a noble three-decker, was lying within pistol-shot of the quay. The average breadth of this inlet is 1,000 yds.; two creeks branch-off from it, intersecting the town in a S direction, and containing steamers and smaller craft, besides a long row of hulks, which have been converted into magazines or prison-ships. Nothing can be more formidable than the appearance of S. from the seaward. Upon a future occasion we visited it in a steamer, and found that at one point we were commanded by 1,200 pieces of artillery: fortunately for a hostile fleet, we afterwards heard that these could not be discharged without bringing down the rotten batteries upon which they are placed, and which are so badly constructed that they look as though they had been done by contract. Four of the forts consist of three tiers of batteries. We were, of course, unable to do more than take a very general survey of these celebrated fortifications, and therefore cannot vouch for the truth of the assertion that the rooms in which the guns are worked are so narrow and ill-ventilated, that the artillerymen would be invariably stifled in the attempt to discharge their guns and their duty; but of one fact there was no doubt, that however well-fortified may be the approaches to S. by sea, there is nothing whatever to prevent any number of troops landing a few miles to the south of the town, in one of the six convenient bays with which the coast as far as Cape Kherson is indented, and marching down the main street—provided they were strong enough to defeat any military force that might be opposed to them in the open field—sack the town and burn the fleet. In the batteries, a system of casemates, to the exclusion of every other principle, has been adopted, and their construction in this respect renders them remarkable in the annals of fortification. The free-stone of which they are built is soft; and, according to the statement of Captain Jesse, who had extensive

opportunities of examining them, the strength of the masonry is very questionable. The counterforts are filled with rubble, and several of the keystones of the arches have certainly been shaken by the firing of salutes. The Alexander fort has only one tier of guns in casemates, the upper tier being *en barbette*; the work terminates in a circular tower, the rampart of which is about 6 ft. thick. The apertures or portholes of all the casemates are small, so that there is no possibility of training the guns to the right or the left. Admiral Greig, who formerly commanded the Black sea fleet, considers this of no consequence, as, from the great number of guns employed, upwards of 1,200, there is no point in or near the harbour which does not lie under a cross fire of 60 pieces of the largest artillery. The casemates are used as barracks, ten men occupying the space between each gun; and the general objection is that batteries on this principle are not capable of making a lengthened defence, as the smoke fills them rapidly, and so annoys the artillerymen that they cannot continue to work the guns. The Alexander battery is covered in the rear by the guns of the extremity of the wall of the town. This is the case with all the batteries; they give a mutual support to each other, which is the true spirit of fortification. Of course they are liable to attack from the land side, unless, as the public have been informed, the Russians are taking measures to throw up land-defences. The Russians consider the harbour impregnable, but that remains to be proved."—Dr. Clarke supposes this place, with its roads and harbour, to be the *Olenus* of Strabo. The present name was not given it till the reign of the empress Catherine; and the place must not be confounded with the *Sebastopolis* of Arrian, which was situated on the Asiatic coast of the Black sea, about 40 m. N of the river Phasis.

SEBBER, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, in the bail. and SW of Aalborg, on a bay of the Lym-Fiorden. Pop. 600. It has good fisheries.

SEBDU, a commune of Algeria, in the prov. and 99 m. SW of Oran.

SEBEC, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 96 m. NNE of Augusta, at the E side of a lake of the same name. Pop. in 1840, 1,116; in 1850, 1,223. The lake is 10 m. in length, and about 1 m. in average breadth, and discharges itself by a river of the same name into Piscataquis river.

SEBEJ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 102 m. NE of Vitebsk, between a lake of the same name and that of Voron. Pop. 1,600, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It contains two churches, of which one is a united Greek, two Catholic convents, and a synagogue. This town was founded in 1535 by Ivan Vasilivitch.

SEBEN, KIZ-SZEBEN, or SARJNOW, a free royal town of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, 11 m. NNW of Eperies, on the l. bank of the Tarissa. Pop. 2,100. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, a piarist college, a Catholic gymnasium, and a Lutheran grammar school. It has a paper-mill, and carries on an active trade in wine and brandy.

SEBENICO, SEBINICO, or SIBENIK, a town of Austria, in Dalmatia, in the circle and 80 m. SE of Zara, on the l. bank of the Kerka. Pop. 7,000. It is defended by towers and bastions, but its chief strength consists in the rocks with which it is surrounded, and on which are erected the forts of S. Giovanni and Baron. It is well-built, and possesses a Gothic cathedral, the finest in the kingdom, and a small fort formed by an expansion of the Kerka. The mouth of the river is narrow and defended by fort San-Nicolo.

—Sebenico, originally a republic, surrendered itself in 991 to the Venetians. After repeatedly changing hands, and twice sustaining a tedious siege by the Turks, it passed with the rest of Dalmatia into the dominion of Austria.

SEBERHAM (High and Low), a parish in Cumberland, 6 m. SE by E of Wigton, watered by the river Caldew. Area 5,890 acres. Pop. in 1851, 855.

SE-BERU, **SI-BIROU**, or **NORTH PORa**, an island of the Sunda archipelago, near the W coast of Sumatra, in the group of the Mantawi islands, between Batu and Se-Pora islands, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $99^{\circ} 36'$. It is about 75 m. in length from NW to SE, and 30 m. in breadth. It is covered with wood, and contains a volcanic mountain, visible at a great distance at sea. The inhabitants maintain frequent war with the adjacent islands.

SEBES (Also), or **DOLNJ-SSEBES**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szekes, 3 m. NE of Eperies.

SEBES (Boros), or **SEBES**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Arad, 45 m. ENE of O-Arad, on a small river, an affluent of the Körös. It has two churches, one of which is Greek. The environs produce good wine.

SEBES (Szasz). See **MUHLENBACH**.

SEBES-KOROS. See **KOROS**.

SEBHA, or **JEDED**, a town of Fezzan, 75 m. NNE of Murzuk, on the road thence into Tripoli. In the vicinity are extensive ruins.

SEBITOANE, a newly discovered region of S. Africa, situated between 200 and 300 m. to the NW of Lake 'Ngami, and so named from its chief, a Mantate, who, having crossed the desert between Lake 'Ngami and the Damara territory, lying inward from Walvisch bay, was driven back along the Tamunaklé river, but having conquered the black races on the rivers Chobé and Sesheké, established himself as sovereign of the territory to the N, NE, and NW of these rivers. This region is described by Messrs. Osell and Livingston, its first explorers, as being "for hundreds of miles nearly a dead level." In passing from a spot in S lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $26^{\circ} 0'$, on the river Chobé, in a NE direction, to the banks of the Sesheké, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 28'$, over a country intersected by numerous deep rivers and reedy bogs and swamps, they saw no rise higher than an ant-hill. When the rivers are in flood, the whole country must present the appearance of a vast lake with numerous islands scattered over its surface. The soil is fruitful, and generally covered with rank and coarse grass. Among the trees are dates, palmyra palms, baobabs, and many splendid evergreens. The sugar-cane, the sweet potato, and a kind of earth-nut or bean, are cultivated. The natives are black, and a totally distinct race from the Bechuanas. They call themselves Makololo. European manufactures in considerable quantities find their way into the country, both from the E and the W coasts.

SEBNITZ, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail, and 8 m. E of Hohnstein, and 25 m. ESE of Dresden, in a deep valley, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Elbe. Pop. in 1843, 3,309. It has manufactories of silk, linen, and cotton fabrics, cloth, hosiery, and shoes, and several breweries.

SEBONCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Bohain. Pop. in 1846, 2,024. It has manufactories of shawls, stuffs, cashmere, &c.

SEBONDOY, a village of Ecuador, in the prov. and 40 m. ESE of Pasto, on the E side of the Andes, and about 10 m. NE of a lake of the same name, in which the Putumayo or Ica has its source.

SEBOURG, a commune of France, in the dep.

of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. E of Valenciennes, on the l. bank of the Honiau. Pop. in 1841, 1,707. It has a cathedral, a Gothic edifice of the 12th century, standing on a height, surmounted with a tower, and containing several tombs in black marble, amongst others, that of Henry of Hainault; it has also a fine castle with extensive gardens and sheets of water. It possesses several bleacheries, and has manufactories of hosiery, baskets, chicory-coffee, and gunflints, and breweries.

SEBU, a village of Nubia, in the country of the Kenons or Barabras, on the r. bank of the Nile, 80 m. SSW of Es-souan. It has the remains of an ancient temple, partly excavated in the rock.

SEBU, or **MAHMORE**, a river of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, which descends from a ramification of the Great Atlas; runs first NW, then N; and after a rapid course of about 180 m. down a deep and generally narrow bed, throws itself into the Atlantic, a little to the N of Mahmore. Its principal affluents are the Leven on the r., and on the l. the Enza and Belz.

SEBU'S, a river of Algeria, which rises to the E and SE of Constantina, in several head-streams, the principal of which are the Wad-es-Sedam and the Wad-es-Sherf, which unite at the S foot of the Jebel-Debbagh, at a point about 50 m. ENE of Constantina; and the united stream, after flowing for some distance in an E direction, bends round towards the N, and pursues that course to the bay of Bona, into which it falls on the W side. It is a large and rapid stream, especially when swollen by rain.

SEBZ, or **SHEHRI-SUBZ**. See **KESH**.

SECA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Valladolid, and partido of Medina-del-Campo, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 3,997. It has a parish-church, two convents, an hospital, and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of linen and of brandy. Wine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

SECAS, a group of islets in the North Pacific, near the S coast of the state of Veragua, Central America, and to the NW of the island of Quibo, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 56'$, W long. $82^{\circ} 27'$.

SECCA, a port of Sicily, on the S coast, in the prov. of Syracuse, district of Modica and cant. of Scicli, to the E of Cape Scalambra, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 46'$, E long. $14^{\circ} 41'$. In the vicinity is the site of the ancient *Canicula*.

SECCHIA, a river which descends from the N side of the Apennines, in the S part of the duchy of Modena; passes a little to the NW of Reggio; enters Lombardy in the prov. of Mantua; and after a total course of about 90 m., joins the Po on the r. bank, near Santa-Lucia, and 12 m. SE of Mantua. It becomes navigable at Porto-Basso.

SECHILIENNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère and cant. of Vizille, on the r. bank of the Romanche. Pop. 1,541.

SECHSHAUS, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Wienerwald, near Vienna. Pop. 520. It has manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, of chemical products, and wax-cloth.

SECHURA, a town of Peru, in the intendency and 225 m. NNW of Truxillo, and prov. of Piura, on the river Pisura, 3 m. above its entrance into Sechura-bay. It consists of about 200 houses, constructed of reeds, and contains a church substantially built of brick. Its inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, are all Indians, and find their chief employment in fishing, and transporting salt to Payta.—The bay extends between Pisura point and Foca island. It is 12 leagues in length, and 5 leagues

deep. Extending E and S is the great sandy desert of Secchura.

SECHUEN. See SZECHUEN.

SECINARO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, district and 21 m. SE of Aquila, and cant. of Acciano, on a hill. Pop. 990. It has a church and four chapels.

SECKAU, or SEGGAU, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 38 m. NW of Judenburg, at the foot of mountains of the same name. Pop. 450. It gives its name to a bishopric, of which the seat is at Gratz. It has several forges and mineral springs. In the vicinity is a copper mine.—Also a market-town in the circle of and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Marburg. Pop. of district 8,000. It has a castle.

SECKBACH, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. and circle of Hanau, 2 m. NE of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 1,140. Wine and fruit are extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

SECKEN. See SZEK.

SECKENHEIM, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 5 m. ESE of Mannheim, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,750. It has manufactories of tobacco.

SECKINGEN. See SACKINGEN.

SECKINGTON, a parish in Warwick, 4 m. NE by E of Tamworth. Area 806 acres. Pop. 128.

SECLAVES, or MARATIS, a people who inhabit the NW portion of Madagascar, from the Parcelas or Mansietre on the S, to Cape Amber on the N. They are very numerous, and ravage the adjacent islands and coast of Africa with fearless audacity. In some districts they live on the coast, for the purpose of fishing, during the N monsoon, but retire into the interior to till the land, during the S monsoon.

SECLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 11 m. NE of Gallipoli, in a plain. Pop. 600. It has a convent.

SECLIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord and arrond. of Lille.—The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,917; in 1846, 20,227.—The town is 7 m. S of Lille, in a plain on the Naviette. Pop. in 1846, 3,240. It is well-built, and has a fine church, and an hospital erected in 1247. It has a carding and several spinning mills, manufactories of oil, a dye-work, a salt-refinery, a saltpetre-work, and a tannery.

SECOBA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, 30 m. W of Medina, in a locality abounding with cattle and game.

SECONDIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 3 m. N of Naples, in a plain. Pop. 5,000. It has a fine church. Pigs are extensively reared in the vicinity.

SECONDIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres and arrond. of Parthenay. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,877; in 1846, 8,634.—The town is 9 m. WSW of Parthenay, on the Thouet, 3 m. E of its source. Pop. 1,581. It has the remains of a wall by which it was formerly surrounded, and of a fortress; and possesses manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and in the environs several tile-kilns. Wood, iron, and wine are its chief articles of trade.

SECONDO (SAN), a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. and 31 m. SW of Turin, and prov. of Pinerolo, on a height, near the Chiama. Pop. 1,615.—Also a town of the duchy and 11 m. NW of Parma.—Also a small fortified island of Lombardy, in the prov. and district and a little to the W of Venice.

SECORA, a river of Marocco, an affluent of the Draha.

SECOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. SE of Vervy, at the foot of the Delme mountain. Pop. 400. It had formerly

a fortress, which was unsuccessfully besieged in 1490 by René II., duke of Lorraine.

SECREE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Horrués. Pop. 137.

SECULHARY, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district and 27 m. SE of Gwalior.

SECUNDERABAD, one of the largest military cantonments in Hindostan, 394 m. NNW of Madras, and 6 m. N of Hyderabad. It has excellent bazaars, both general and regimental; and the barracks and military structures are well-arranged. The native town consists of about 5,000 mud huts, with a pop. of 35,000.

SECUNDEREAH, a village of Persia, in Azerd-bijan, 6 m. from Bosmitch, at the mouth of a strong defile through which the Sied-Abad river flows. In the vicinity is a cave in which noxious gas collects, in a manner resembling that witnessed in the Grotto-del-Cane, in Italy.

SECUNDERPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, in Allahabad, in the district and 45 m. NE of Ghazipur.—Also a town in the prov. and 75 m. ESE of Delhi, near the l. bank of the Ganges.

SECUNDRÁ, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 45 m. NE of Agra.—Also a town 7 m. NW of Agra, on the S bank of the Jumna. It was formerly a place of great magnificence, and probably formed a suburb of Agra. It contains the magnificent mausoleum of the emperor Akbar, a vast pyramidal pile consisting of tiers of arched galleries rising one above another, with small cupola pavilions at intervals, and elaborately adorned with marble trellises and relievos. Here also are the remains of several gate-ways of a palace, and many other architectural fragments.

SECZAWA, a village of Galicia, in the circle of Sandec. It has a glass-house.

SEDA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alem-tejo, comarca and 17 m. NE of Avis, on a height, to the r. of the Ervedal. Pop. 1,195. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and is defended by a castle on a steep rock, the base of which is watered by the river.

SEDA, a village of Arabia, in the prov. of Oman, in N lat. 23° 45', situated in the gorge of a pass leading through the chain of mountains running parallel to the coast.

SEDAKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, on the Great bay, in Matsmai strait, and 390 m. NNE of Jedo.

SEDAN, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes. The arrond. comprises an area of 79,142 hect., and contains 4 cants. Pop. in 1831, 57,919; in 1841, 66,027; in 1846, 67,132.—The cant. comprises 30 coms. Pop. in 1831, 31,976; in 1846, 37,005.—The town is 12 m. ESE of Mezieres, on the Meuse, by which it is divided into two unequal parts, the largest of which is on the r. bank, and which are united by a stone bridge. Pop. in 1789, 17,054; in 1821, 12,033; in 1831, 13,661; in 1846, 14,635. Its fortifications, consisting chiefly of horn-works surrounding the ditch, have latterly fallen into disrepair; but it has a strong castle, noted as the birth-place of Turenne, comprising a fine citadel, barracks, and a military hospital. Other public buildings are three chapels, a Calvinist chapel, a town-house, opposite to which is a statue in bronze to Turenne, a foundling hospital, a communal college, a school of design, a public library, and a theatre. S. is generally well-built, with spacious streets well-kept and lined with many handsome houses and hotels. A small canal derived from the Meuse, and passing through the fosse, has been opened for the purpose of facilitating the navigation of the river. S. has

long been noted for its manufactures of cloth, and especially of black cloth, which is esteemed the best in France. In 1846, it contained 85 factories of woollen fabrics, one of which employed 1,200 and another 700 hands. It has also extensive spinning-mills, numerous dye-works, manufactories of machinery, of iron-ware, and of implements of war, tanneries, and breweries. The trade, which is chiefly that of transport, consists in wool, iron, and hardware. In the vicinity are several iron-works. This town is one of great antiquity. It was held by Charles-le-Chauve till 880, when it was taken by Louis, king of Germany. It became in 1591 an appanage of the house of La Tour-d'Auvergne, and in 1641 was united under Louis XIII. to the crown of France. It possessed until the revocation of the edict of Nantes, a celebrated Protestant university.

SEDANG, a town of Borneo, on the NW coast, 360 m. SW of Borneo, on a deep bay, at the mouth of a small river, in N lat. 2° 16', E long. 111° 10'.

SEDANO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos. The partido comprises 89 pueblos. The town is 30 m. N of Burgos, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 320. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SEDASHAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of Canara, on the r. bank of the embouchure of the Kara-Vutty, and 51 m. SSE of Goa. It has a small harbour.

SEDBERGH, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. N by E of Kirby Lonsdale. The parish contains the chapeltries of Dent and Garsdale, and the township of S. Area 52,882 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,983; in 1831, 4,711; in 1851, 4,574. The town of S. is situated in a secluded and fertile vale, among rugged mountains. Its principal manufactures are cotton and woollen goods.

SEDD-UL-BAHR-KALESSI, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 39 m. SW of Gallipoli, at the entrance of the channel of the Dardanelles into the Archipelago, and opposite Kum-Bahr, or Kum-Kallesi in Asia. In figure it approaches a square. The castle is connected with the channel by a wide dike which extends from the hill, at the foot of which the castle stands, to the shore. The garrison generally comprises 600 men, a portion of whom are located in the castle, in which there is a mosque, and the rest in the surrounding town, which consists of about 500 houses inhabited exclusively by Turks. The era of the foundation of the castle is ascribed to the reign of Mahomet IV. in 1659. In the vicinity are the ruins of *Eleus*.

SEDELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Malaga and partido of Torrox, at the foot of the Sierra-Tejeda, in a fertile locality. Pop. 3,200. It has two oil-mills. Wine, oil, and silk are extensively cultivated in the environs.

SEDELLE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, which has its source in the forest Lizieres, a little to the W of the village of that name; passes La Souterraine; and after a course in a generally N direction of about 24 m., joins the Creuse on the l. bank, 3 m. WNW of Fresselines. Its principal affluent is the Brezantine, which it receives on the r.

SEDERON, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome and arrond. of Nyons. The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,997; in 1846, 8,826.—The com. is 25 m. SE of Nyons, in a narrow gorge. Pop. 763. It has several oil-mills.

SEDEBERROW, a parish in the co. of Worcester, 4 m. S by W of Evesham. Area 1,042 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1851, 348.

SEDGEBROOK, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 4 m. WNW of Grantham. Area 1,642 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1851, 279.

SEDGEFIELD, a parish and market-town in the co. palatine of Durham, 10 m. SE by S of Durham, and about 3 m. E of the Great North of England railway. The parish includes the townships of Bradbury, Butterwick, Embleton, Fishbury, Foxton and Shotton, Mordon, and S. Area 17,471 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,756; in 1831, 2,178; in 1851, 2,192. The church is a large and handsome structure, exhibiting different styles of architecture. The town, which stands upon a gentle eminence commanding extensive prospects, especially to the S and SE, is celebrated for the salubrity of its atmosphere. It consists of three principal streets, in the form of a triangle, and is neatly built.

SEDGEFIELD, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham, bounded on the S by the river Hunter.

SEDGEFORD, a parish in Norfolk, 8 m. N by E of Castle-Rising. Area 4,180 acres. Pop. 765.

SEDDER, **SEGARS RIVER**, or **RIO-DE-SAN-JUAN**, a river of Patagonia, which flows into the W part of Port Famine, in the strait Magalhaens. It is navigable for 3 or 4 m., after which its bed is so filled up by stumps of trees that it is difficult to penetrate further. The water is fresh half-a-mile from its mouth. Its banks are covered with timber. Its waters are said to abound with fish, and to be frequented by large numbers of wild geese and ducks.

SEDGHILL, a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. SW of Hindon. Area 1,175 acres. Pop. in 1851, 179.

SEDGLEY, a parish and village in the co. of Stafford, 3 m. S by E of Wolverhampton, and 4 m. S of the Grand Junction railway. Area of p. 7,364 acres. Pop. in 1801, 9,874; in 1831, 20,577; in 1851, 29,447. The parish-church has a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The village is large, and occupies an elevated position. The parish abounds with coal, iron-stone, and limestone, the working of which gives employment to the greater part of the inhabitants.

SEDGWICK, a township in the p. of Heversham, Westmoreland, 3½ m. S of Kendal, intersected by the river Kent. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1851, 250.

SEDGWICK, a township of Hancock co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 58 m. E of Augusta, on a peninsula, bounded on the E by Blue Hill bay, and on the S by Deer island. Pop. in 1850, 1,234.

SEDI-KEUI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Aidin, 8 m. SE of Smyrna, in a plain, studded with fig, almond, and olive trees. It has a mosque and a fountain, and a handsome mansion belonging to the consul general of the Dutch, of whom a great many are resident in this town.

SEDILO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Cape Cagliari, prov. of Busachi, district and 5 m. NE of Ghilarza, situated in an unhealthy but fertile plain. Pop. 1,980.

SEDINI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Cape Sassari, prov. and 21 m. NE of Sassari, in the midst of mountains. Pop. 1,343.

SEDJIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 24 m. WSW of Ochrida, on the l. bank of the Skombi.

SEDJUR, or **SADJUR**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Aleppo, which has its source a little to the E of Aintab; runs SE; and after a course of about 45 m., throws itself into the Euphrates, 15 m. below Bir.

SEDLICZANY. See **SELTCHAN**.

SEDLICZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SSW of Csaaslau. It has an ancient Cistercian abbey, and a tobacco manufactory.

SEDLIESCOMB, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. NNE of Battle, watered by a branch of the Rother. Area 2,049 acres. Pop. in 1831, 732; in 1851, 719.

SEDELEZ, or SELTZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 36 m. SE of Bergun. Pop. 800.

SEDLISCHT (ALT), or STARY-SEDLISSTE, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 32 m. W of Pilsen, on the Lebant. Pop. 1,667.

SEDLITZ, or SEDLETZ, a municipal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 9 m. WNW of Pisek. Pop. 1,290. It has an extensive tobacco manufactory, which supplies all the kingdom, and is noted for its mineral waters.—Also a village, in the circle of Saatz.

SEDLITZ (GROSS), a village of Saxony, in the circle and 9 m. SE of Dresden, on the Petrefactenberg. Pop. 193. In its vicinity is the royal castle of Friedrichsburg.

SEDNEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 18 m. NE of Tchernigov.

SEDO, a town of Western Africa, in N lat. 15° 29', W long. 13° 42'.

SEDRIANO, a market-town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Pavia, to the E of Buffalora. Pop. 1,200.

SEDRINA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 7 m. N of Bergamo, on the l. bank of the Brembo.

SEDUCTION (POINT), a cape on the NW coast of North America, which separates two arms in the N part of Lynn canal, in N lat. 59° 2'.

SEDUNOVA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 12 m. N of Orlenga.

SEE, a river of France, in the dep. of La Manche, which rises near Montens, and runs W and SW to the Selune.

SEEALP, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of Appenzell, district of Rhodes. It is 4 m. in length from NE to SW, and has the Hoch-Sentis mountain at its SW extremity.

SEEBACH, a village of Prussian Saxony, on an affluent of the Unstrut, 7 m. NW of Langensalza.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and bail. of Zurich. Pop. 806, Protestants.

SEEBERG, a hill of Upper Saxony, to the W and SW of Gotha, with a celebrated astronomical observatory upon it, in N lat. 50° 56' 8", E long. 10° 44' 0".—Also a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. NNE of Bern. Pop. 430.

SEEBERGEN, a village of the German principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 5 m. ESE of Gotha. Pop. 500.

SEEBURG, a village of Prussian Saxony, 11 m. W of Halle, situated between the Mansfeld lakes, one of which has fresh, the other salt water produced by brine springs. Pop. 300.—Also a town of E. Prussia, 50 m. S of Königsberg. Pop. 1,500.

SEEDORF, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. NW of Bern. Pop. 2,585.—Also a village in the cant. and bail. of Uri. Pop. 420, Catholics.

SEEFELD, a town of Lower Austria, 39 m. N by W of Vienna, on the Bulka. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village of Oldenburg, 9 m. NNW of Ovelgonne.

SEEFIN, the loftiest of the Castle-Oliver hills, in co. Limerick, situated 6 m. S of Kilmallock. Alt. 1,706 ft. above sea-level.

SEEFINGAN, a mountain on the N margin of the parish of Kilbride, co. Wicklow, 2 m. WNW of Kippure mountain. Alt. 2,364 ft. above sea-level.

SEEHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, 15 m. W of Brandenburg.—Also another small town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Magdeburg, surrounded by the river Aland, 70 m. WNW of Berlin. Pop. 2,200. It has a trade in cattle and horses.

SEEKHONK, a village and township in Bristol

co., Massachusetts, U. S., on the E side of Pawtucket or Seekhonk river, opposite N. Providence, 38 m. SSW of Boston. Pop. in 1840, 1,996; in 1850, 2,244.

SEEKREIS. See LAKE (CIRCLE OF THE).

SEELAND. See SIELAND.

SEELAND, or ZEELAND, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 15 m. E of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 900.

SEELBACH, a town of Baden, on the r. bank of the Schutter, 10 m. S of Offenburg.

SEELBURG, or SCHASPELS, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Courland, on the l. bank of the Dwina, 58 m. SE of Riga.

SEELOW, a small town of Prussia, in the Middle mark of Brandenburg, 11 m. W of Kustrin. Pop. 1,900.

SEELOWITZ, or ZIDLOCHOWICE, a town of Moravia, on the Schwarza, 12 m. S of Brunn. Pop. 1,000.

SEEND, a chapelry in the p. of Melksham, Wilts, 3½ m. SE by E of Melksham. Pop. in 1851, 1,062.

SEENEE. See ANCOBBA.

SEENGEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, circle of Lenzburg, 8 m. SE of Aarau. Pop. 1,528. It has manufactures of cotton.

SEER-GREEN, a hamlet in the p. of Farnham-Royal, Bucks, 2 m. NE of Beaconsfield. Pop. in 1831, 245; in 1851, 315.

SEESSEN, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, 14 m. W of Goslar. Pop. 2,000. It has a brisk transit trade, and manufactories of white iron, leather, and barrels.

SEETHING, or SENGES, a parish of Norfolk, 10½ m. SE of Norwich. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1851, 451.

SEEVERGHEM, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 4 m. S of Ghent. Pop. 1,469.

SEEWIS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 3 m. NW of Schiers. Pop. 791, Protestant.

SE'EZ, or SE'ES, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, situated on the Orne, in an extensive and fertile plain, 12 m. NNE of Alençon. Pop. 3,183. It is tolerably built, and is the see of a bishop, with a good cathedral. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, fustians, and stockings.

SE'EZ, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaise, 2 m. E of Burg-St.-Maurice, on the r. bank of the Isere. Pop. 1,500.

SEFAKIN, a small town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 m. SE of Loheia.

SEFAN, or SUFAN, a district of Central Asia, skirted by Kokonor on the N; by the Chinese provinces of Szechuen and Kansu on the E; by the Nu territory on the S; and by Tibet on the W, and stretching from the parallel of 28° to 36° N. The Yangste or Kinsha, and its great tributary the Yarlungkeang, are its chief rivers. The inhabitants call themselves Mong, and are a tribe of Miaoutsze. Wheat, pease, rhubarb, and a few vegetables are grown. There is little timber, but fruit trees, and even vines, are reared in sheltered situations. The yak is a common animal in this territory, and the large-tailed sheep and excellent mules are reared. Iron, copper, silver, and gold are wrought. The valley of the Yangste is rich in soil, and is said to possess several towns, amongst which are Chonkor, Konkudsong, and Pa. Towards the Chinese frontier are Tonkerdsong and Chintam.—Gutzlaff.

SEFFIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Euphrates, 120 m. E of Aleppo.

SEFROI, a village of Fez, in Africa, 20 m. SE of Fez.

SEFTIGEN, a village and bail. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern. Pop. of bail. in 1852, 20,243, of whom only 16 were Catholics; of v. 676.

SEGADAENS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. ENE of Aveiro, on the l. bank of the Vouga.

SEGAL, an island of the Atlantic, near the W coast of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and 8 m. W of St. Renan. It is 532 yds. from E to W, and 426 yds. in breadth, and terminates on the N in the Bec d'Arguilar, and on the N in that of Arvis.

SEGAL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,478.

SEGALAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne and cant. of Lauzon, 21 m. NE of Marmande. Pop. 1,449.

SEGAMET. See MUAR.

SEGARRIO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Cape Cagliari, prov. and 24 m. N of Cagliari, and district of Sanluri, at the foot of a mountain.

SEGBERG, a town of Denmark, capital of a bail. in the duchy of Holstein, 30 m. S of Kiel, on the l. bank of the Trave, at the foot of the Alberg. Pop. 3,215. It has an hospital and a normal school, and contains several breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and manufactories of woollen fabrics. Its trade consists chiefly in articles of local produce. The adjacent Alberg contains extensive slate and lime quarries.

SEGELHORST, a village of Electoral Hesse, prov. of Lower Hesse and circle of Schauenburg. Pop. 275.

SEGELSEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 2,247.

SEGENBERG, or SEEGBERG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 39 m. SW of Oppeln, and circle of Ratisbon, on the l. bank of the Rudka. It has some iron-works.

SEGER, a district of Arabia, in the E part of the Hadramaut, and bathed on the S by the sea of Oman. It is inhabited by Arabs who speak a peculiar dialect. They possess the finest camels in Arabia and other beasts of burden which they are said to feed constantly on fish. Dates, in addition to fish, with which their coast abounds, form their sole subsistence. The chief town is Dofar, and to the W of that town is Ras Sair or Seger.

SEGESTAN. See SEISTAN.

SEGGEDEM, an oasis of the Sahara, between Fezzan and Bornu, in the midst of steep rocky hills, to the W of the road from Mourzuk to Kuka, and 380 m. S of the former place. It has fresh water, and some palm-trees. It is infested by Tibbus, who here lie in wait for caravans.

SEGHEVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 96 m. E of Grodno, district and 12 m. ENE of Novogrodek.

SEGIDER, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 6 hours SE of Ushak, supposed by some writers to occupy the site of the ancient *Sebaste*.

SEGLIEN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Clequerec. Pop. in 1846, 2,230.

SEGNEVITSHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 102 m. SSE of Grodno.

SEGNU, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation and 18 m. W of Frosinone, and 33 m. SE of Rome. Pop. 3,510. It has a fine cathedral, and is said to be the place in which the organ was invented.

SEGO, a town of Nigritia, capital of the state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, about 300 m. SW of Timbuctu, in S lat. 13° 5', and W long. 5° 35'. It consists of four parts, of which two, named Sego-Koro

and Sego-Bongo, are on the l. bank of the river; and the other two, Soukoro and Sego-Sikoro, on the r. The last is the largest, and is the residence of the king. Each division is detached and surrounded by walls. The houses, which are constructed of clay, are square, and surmounted with terraces. The streets are narrow. It has numerous mosques. The river is constantly covered with boats, and the general aspect of the town is that of animation. Its inhabitants, chiefly Negroes and Moors, are estimated at about 30,000. This town was first visited by Mungo Park.

SE'GO, or SE'goz'e'ro, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the N part of the gov. of Olonetz, to the NW of Lake Onega, and SW of Lake Vigó. It is 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and 24 m. in breadth. It discharges itself on the NE into Lake Vigó.

SEGONZAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente and arrond. of Cognac. The cant. comprises 19 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,115; in 1846, 14,375.—The town is 8 m. SE of Cognac. Pop. in 1846, 2,670. The surrounding country is fertile, and noted for its brandy.

SEGORBE, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana. The partido comprises 19 pueblos.—The town is 36 m. N of Valencia, in a fertile valley near the r. bank of the Palancia. Pop. 6,015. The streets are spacious and the houses generally well-built. It contains 6 squares, 13 public and numerous private fountains, a cathedral in which are some fine paintings, 4 convents, one of which is the handsomest edifice in the town, a fine episcopal palace, a Jesuits' seminary in which is the tomb of its founder, Pedro Miralles, barracks, an hospital, and an alms-house. It has manufactories of starch, pottery, and paper, and several distilleries. The environs are extremely fertile, and produce grain, fruit, oil, and silk; and contain a fine and abundant spring of water. In the adjacent mountains are quarries of marble and a lead mine. This town was taken from the Moors in 1245, by Jaime I. of Aragon.

SEGOUAM, an island of the Aleutian archipelago, to the E of the island of Amla, in N lat. 52° 50', W long. 172° 15'.

SE'GOVIA, a central province of Spain, in Old Castile; bounded on the N by the prov. of Burgos; on the NE by Soria; on the E by Guadalupe; on the SE by Madrid; on the SW by Avila; and by Valladolid on the NW. Its territorial extent is 1,542 sq. m.; its pop. 155,000. Being intersected on the E and S by the mountain-ranges of the Sierra-de-Guadarama and Sierra-de-Ayllon, its surface is in general elevated. The highest point is the Penalava, alt. 8,222 ft. The chief rivers are the Ebro, the Eresma, the Rianza, the Cega, the Pivon, and the Duraton. The principal productions are rye, barley, oil, wine, hemp, and flax. In the mountains occur copper, iron, antimony, marble, and porcelain earth. Sheep, however, form the staple commodity, and cattle, mules, wool, and timber, are the principal articles of export. The manufactures are of little account.

SEGOVIA, the capital of the above prov., situated 47 m. NNW of Madrid, at an alt. of nearly 3,300 ft. above sea-level, on a rocky eminence between two deep valleys, one of which on the N, is watered by the river Eresma, the other by the small stream El-Clamores. It is surrounded by a wall in the Moorish style, crowned at intervals with turrets, pierced with 5 gates, and having a circuit of between 3 and 4 m. The streets are narrow, crooked, and in several parts steep: the suburbs are built on more even ground. Many of the houses are of antique character. S. is the see of a bishop, and con-

tains a number of convents and churches, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, a large pile in the florid Gothic style, erected in the 16th cent. Among the other ecclesiastical buildings are the convent of the Carmelites, and that of the Capuchins, with a subterraneous chapel. The alcazar, an ancient Moorish building, contains the statues of the princes who reigned in Asturias, Leon, and Castile, from the 8th to the 16th cent., and serves occasionally for the confinement of state-prisoners. Till 1730, all the national coinage was struck here, and the alcazar formed the treasury of the mint. Copper money only is now coined here. The most remarkable monument is a Roman aqueduct, a work of great boldness and grandeur, built of granite without cement, which begins about 50 paces from the town, and after distributing a copious supply of water to every part of the town, terminates at the alcazar. It has a length of 2,921 ft., and contains in all 169 arches, supported on pillars, some of which are 100 ft. in height. Situated in the midst of fine sheep-pastures, S. was long noted for its woollen manufactures; but these have nearly if not entirely vanished. Other branches of industry are, dyeing and the making of pottery, paper, and lead. The town contains several hospitals and an artillery school. The pop., which once exceeded 30,000, does not now reach 9,000.

SEGOVIA (NUEVA), a town of Nicaragua, in N lat. 15°, W long. 84° 26'.—Also a town of the island of Luzon, Philippine archipelago, 270 m. N of Manila, on the r. bank of the Tajo. It is defended by a fort.

SEGRE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire. The arrond. comprises an area of 116,238 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 57,191; in 1841, 59,902; in 1846, 60,210.—The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,615; in 1846, 13,618.—The town is 22 m. NW of Angers, on the Oudon, at the confluence of the Verzé. Pop. in 1789, 633; in 1821, 909; in 1831, 1,897; in 1846, 2,460. It is tolerably well-built, and has a printing establishment, manufactories of common linen, spinning-mills, and lime-kilns. Its trade consists chiefly in slate, thread, linen, cattle, wool, and grain. This town was given by Jean-Sans-Terre to queen Berenger-de-Navarre, widow of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

SEGRE, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which has its source in the defile of La-Perja in the Pyrenees, at the N extremity of the prov. of Barcelona, in which it bathes Llívia, Puycerda, and Belver; thence it flows into the prov. of Lerida; passes La-Seud'Urgel, Pons, Balaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, which it leaves on the l.; runs for a short distance along the confines of the prov. of Zaragoza; and after a total course in a generally SSW direction of about 174 m., throws itself into the l. bank of the Ebro. Its principal affluents are the Balira, Noguera-Pallaresa, Noguera-Ribargorzana, and Cinca, all of which it receives on the r.

SEGRIE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Beaumont-le-Vicomte, on a small affluent of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,756.

SEQUELSEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 2 m. SE of Saint-Maria-Hoorebeke. Pop. 1,625.

SEGUIN, a village of Guadalupe co., in the state of Texas, U. S., on the l. bank of the Guadalupe, 48 m. S of Austin city.—Also an island of the Atlantic, off the coast of the state of Maine, U. S., at the mouth of the Kennebec. It has a fine light-house.

SEGUINIERE (LA), a village of France, in the

dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. from Chollet, on the Moine. Pop. 1,310.

SEGUNDO, a river of La Plata, which has its source in the Sierras-de-Cordova, in the prov. and 27 m. WSW of the town of that name; runs E; and after a course of about 150 m., throws itself into a marshy lake, 96 m. W of Santa-Fe.

SEGUR, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. W of Vézins, near the l. bank of the Viaur. Pop. 1,503.—Also a commune in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. W of Allanche, on the l. bank of the Rue. Pop. 1,150.—Also a village in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Lubersac, on the l. bank of the Haute-Vezere. Pop. 650. In its vicinity is a mine of antimony.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which has its source on the confines of the prov. of Granada, at the foot of the great Sierra-Yelmo-de-Segura, a portion of the great dividing line between the waters of the Mediterranean and Atlantic; runs first through the E extremity of the prov. of Jaen, then sweeps along the S part of that of Albacete; bends S; traverses the prov. of Murcia; passes the town of that name; bends NE into Alicante; waters Orihuela; and after a total course of about 165 m., enters the Mediterranean to the SW of the island of Plana, and 20 m. SSW of Alicante. This river supplies numerous canals, and is remarkable for the extent of country depending upon it for irrigation, and for the rivulet-like stream to which it is reduced towards the lower part of its course. This river was the *Tader* of the Romans.—Also a town in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Azpeitia, 21 m. SSW of San Sebastian, on an elevated plateau, near the r. bank of the Oria. Pop. 898. It is enclosed by walls, is well laid out and well-built, and has a fine public fountain, two churches, a convent, an hospital, and a large iron-work.—Also a judicial partido and town in the prov. of Teruel. The partido comprises 55 pueblos. The town is 33 m. N of Teruel, in a well-wooded locality. Pop. 823. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 27 m. ESE of Castello-Branco, near the r. bank of the Eljas, which here forms the boundary line with Spain. Pop. 985. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fortress and an hospital.

SEGURA (SIERRA), a mountain-chain of Spain, running from SW to NE, a total distance of about 54 m., through the provinces of Albacete, Jaen, and Granada, and attaching itself on the N to the Sierra-d'Alcaez, on the E to that of Jagra, and on the S to the Sierra-de-Castril. It gives rise to the river of the same name.

SEGURA-DE-LA-FRONTIERA. See TEPEACA.

SEGURA-DE-LEON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 51 m. ESE of Badajoz and partido of Fregenal, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 2,960. It has a parish-church, a convent, a custom-house, and a castle capable of receiving a garrison of 400 men; and possesses manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics. Its trade consists chiefly in wood.

SEGURA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen. The partido comprises 12 pueblos.—The town is 66 m. NE of Jaen, on the slope of a mountain, near the base of which are the sources of the Guadalquivir and Segura, and the summit of which is crowned by an old castle. Pop. 2,471. It has two parish churches and a Franciscan convent. The adjacent mountains afford excellent timber, and contain mines of silver, copper, and lead. This town was the *Castrum Altum* of the ancients.

SEGURET, a commune of France, in the dep. of

the Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Vaison, in a picturesque situation, on the slope of a mountain, the summit of which is crowned by an ancient castle, and near the l. bank of the Ouvèze. Pop. 1,127.

SEGURILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. W of Toledo, and partido of Talavera-de-la-Reyna, in a mountainous locality, near the l. bank of the Guayervas. Pop. 840.

SEGURO (PORTO). See PORTO SEGURO.

SEHAMA, or GUALATIERI, a nevado or snowy mountain of the Bolivian Andes, which rises from a table-land of new red sandstone, above the Alpine village of Cosapa, in the prov. of Carangas, in a singularly regular truncated cone, to an apparent alt. of 22,000 ft. above sea-level.

SEHAN, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 36 m. SW of Sana, on a hill.

SEHARUMPUR. See SAHARUNPORE.

SEHESTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, regency of Gumbinnen, circle and 4 m. N of Sensburg, between two lakes. Pop. 500. It contains the ruins of an ancient castle whence the old circle of Sehesten derived its name. In its vicinity are two paper-mills.

SEHOUGE, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus and co. of Jarlsberg, 39 m. SW of Christiania. Pop. 1,430.

SEHURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district and 30 m. SE of Gohed.

SEHWAN, a town and fortress of Sind, on a rising ground, on the r. bank of the Arul, about 2 m. NW of its confluence with the Indus, and 75 m. NW of Hyderabad. Pop. 2,000. The houses, often several stories in height and arched, are entirely built of mud. The bazaar is a miserable edifice, and possesses little trade. Some petty silk fabrics, caps, and shoes, form its only manufactures. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the pilgrims who resort from all the surrounding countries to the shrine of Lal-Shah-Baz, a saint of high renown who here lies entombed. This town was for merly one of great extent and magnificence. In 1853 it was greatly injured by an inundation of the river which submerged its suburbs and all the neighbouring villages.

SEIANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of that name, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Vico-Equeuse, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,520. It has a church and a chapel. The environs are noted for their oil, fruit, and wine.

SEIBE, or SEYBO, a town of Haiti, in the dep. of the East, 57 m. ENE of St. Domingo, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Soco. Pop. 5,000. It has a fine church.

SEIBERSBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 30 m. S of Coblenz and circle of Kreutznach, in the Hunsrück. Pop. 660.

SEIBERSDORF, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Wienerwald, 11 m. N of Eisenstadt, at the foot of the Rocken-Boden, on an arm of the Leitha.

SEIBUS. See SEBUS.

SEICHES, or SEYCHES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and arrond. of Beaugé. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,107; in 1846, 11,197. The town is 13 m. WNW of Beaugé, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,619. It has a mineral spring, a paper and a yarn-mill.—Also a canton and com. in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne and arrond. of Marmande. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,551; in 1846, 12,815. The village is 8 m. NE of Marmande, in a valley. Pop. 1,432.

SEIDA. See SAIDA.

SEID-ABAD, or SAHADABAD, a town of Persia,

in the prov. of Kurdistan, 24 m. WSW of Hamadan, on the W side of Mount Elwund. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and contains about 250 houses. Cotton is extensively cultivated in the environs.

SEID-EL-GHAZY, or SIDY-GHAZI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sultan-Oghli, 30 m. SSE of Eski-Shehr. It contains numerous thermal springs, and has two bathing establishments. It contains several ruins, and is supposed to be the ancient *Prymnesia*.

SEIDELHORN, the highest summit of the Grimsel, in the Bernese Alps, in Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne. It has an alt. of 8,530 ft. above sea-level.

SEIDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 52 m. WSW of Liegnitz, and circle of Lauban, on the r. bank of the Katsbach, by which it is here separated from Bohemia. Pop. in 1843, 1,304. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, and pottery, and several breweries.

SEIDINGSTADT, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the principality of Hildburghausen, and bail. of Heldburg. Pop. 250. It has a ducal summer palace, with fine gardens.

SEIDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 35 m. SW of Liegnitz and circle of Hirschberg, in the Riesengebirge. Pop. 1,000.

SEIDSCHITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. WSW of Leitmeritz. It is noted for its mineral waters.

SEIFEN, a market-town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, bail. and 18 m. SSE of Freyberg. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of wooden-ware. In the vicinity are mines of tin.

SEIFENBERG, a mountain of Prussia, in the Riesengebirge, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Liegnitz, circle and 9 m. SSE of Hirschberg. It has an alt. of 4,476 ft. above sea-level.

SEIFERSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Lausatia, to the N of Zittau.—Also a village in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 10 m. NNE of Dresden, near the r. bank of the Roder. Pop. 700.

SEIFERSHAIN, a village of Saxony, in the circle and SE of Leipsig. Pop. 255.

SEIFERSHAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 36 m. SW of Liegnitz and circle of Hirschberg, in the Riesengebirge. Pop. 900. It has extensive linen factories.

SEIGHFORD, a parish in Staffordshire, 3 m. NW of Stafford. Area 4,451 acres. Pop. in 1851, 951.

SEIGNE (COL-DE-LA), or DE L'ALLEE-BLANCHE, a pass of the Grecian Alps, in Sardinia, between the divisions of Aosta and Savoy, at the N extremity of the prov. of Tarentaise, 5 m. NNW of the Little St. Bernard, and 9 m. SSW of Mont Blanc. It has an alt. of 1,263 toises = 2,694 yds. above sea-level, and forms the highest summit of the Allée-Blanche. It is covered with perpetual snow. It consists of a deep gorge, between steep rocks, and commands a magnificent view of Mont Blanc of the Alpine chain.

SEIGNELAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne and arrond. of Auxerre. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,968; in 1846, 8,615. The town is 8 m. N of Auxerre, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Serein. Pop. 1,502. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, serge, and blankets, besides yarn-mills, a dye-work, and manufactories of white iron; and possesses an active trade in wool and cloth.

SEIHUN, SHUN, or ADANAH, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source in a ramification of the Taurus chain, about 20 m. ENE of Lake Eregli; runs first ESE; bends S through the principal range of the Taurus chain; again proceeds ESE; turns ab

ruptly S; takes a SW direction; passes Adanah, and 30 m. below enters the Mediterranean. It has a total course of about 150 m.

SEI-JAN, a large village of Arabia, in Yemen, 13 m. SSE of Sana. It forms part of the appanage of the princes of the family of the imam of Sana.

SEIJO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of La Coruna, and partido of Puente-de-Eume, on the S bank of the bay of Ferrol, at the foot of a hill. Pop. 950, of whom a large proportion are sailors. It has a parish-church and 3 chapels.

SEIKS. See SIKHS.

SEIL, an island of the Hebrides, in the p. of Kilbrandon, Argyshire, 4 m. S of Kerrera, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Mull. It is separated on the E by a very narrow strait from the mainland district of Nether Lorn. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme length from N to S, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme breadth; but is much indented by the sea, and has a very irregular outline. Its surface is disposed in three parallel ridges, two intervening valleys, and a belt of plain along part of the shore. The northern ridge, which is the highest and most rugged, attains an alt. of upwards of 800 ft., and presents to the sea on the N side of the island a series of naked precipices. The strait on the E side somewhat resembles the famed kyles of Bute, but is more isleted, more romantically narrow, and riper in those flexures of channel and projections of land which seem to prohibit farther progress. It is at least 3 m. in length; and, over most of this distance, it rarely exceeds 200 yds. in breadth; in one place toward the N, contracts for a considerable way to a breadth of only 50 or 60 yds. Across the narrowest part of the strait a bridge of one large arch maintains communication between the island and the main land,—the only provision of its class in Britain excepting two bridges upon a small scale in Shetland, and the superb bridges of Menai between Anglesea and continental Wales.

SEILAN, SEYLAN, or SEVELLAN, a mountain of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, 25 m. WNW of Ardabil. It is almost constantly covered with snow.

SEILAND, an island near the N coast of Norway, in the diocese of Nordland and bail. of Finmark, in N lat. $70^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $23^{\circ} 20'$. It is 24 m. in length from E to W, and about equal in breadth. It is covered with snow-capped mountains, one of which has an alt. of 3,900 ft., and is but scantily inhabited.

SEILG. See SILS.

SEILHAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, and arrond. of Tulle. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,404; in 1846, 13,583. The town is 8 m. NNW of Tulle, at the foot of mountains, in a marshy locality. Pop. 1,610.

SEILLANS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Fayence. Pop. in 1846, 2,070. It has a paper, a large spinning-mill, a glass-work, and a manufactory of olive-oil.

SEILLE, a river of France, formed by the confluence of two streams, which descend from the Mont-de-la-Roche, in the dep. of the Jura, and unite in the cant. of Château-Chalon; thence it flows into the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire; passes Louhans; receives the Solman on the l.; and after a tortuous course, in a generally SW direction of about 63 m., throws itself into the Saône, on the l. bank, a little above the port of Farge, and on the confines of the dep. of the Ain. This river has been rendered navigable to the distance of about 27 m. Its transports consist chiefly in timber, faggots, and other articles of local produce. — Also a river which issues from the Eang-de-Lindre, in the dep. of the Meurthe, in the

cant. and to the SE of Dieuze; runs first W past Dieuze, Marsal, Moyenvic, and Vic, then bends NW past Nomeny; soon after enters the dep. of the Moselle; runs N; traverses a portion of the town of Metz, and after a slow and sinuous course of about 60 m., joins the Moselle on the r. bank. It derives its name from the salines situated on its banks, which are generally low and marshy. This river is liable to extensive inundations. The Roman way from Metz to Strasburg runs along its banks.

SEILLE (Perrre), a river of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, formed by the confluence of three principal streams, named Seille, the 1st of which has its source in the Forêt-du-Roi, near Wisse, the 2d near Lidrezin, and the 3d to the E of Morhange, which unite 4 m. NE of Château-Salins. The Petite S. runs first W, then S, past Château-Salins, and after a total course of 18 m., throws itself into the Seille, on the r. bank, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Vic.

SEILLES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Meuse. Pop. 1,082.

SEIM, or SEM, a river of Russia in Europe, formed by the junction of three small rivers, in the gov. of Koursk, in the district and to the S of Tim. It runs first W, passes near Koursk, Sgov, Rilsk, and Pontivl; enters the gov. of Tchernigov, and after a course of about 360 m. joins the Desna, on the l. bank, 3 m. SE of Sosnitsa. It abounds with fish.

SEIN, an island of the Atlantic, on the W coast of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 14 m. W of Ponterioix, and 2 m. from the Point-du-Raz, from which it is separated by a rocky strait. It does not exceed 2 m. in length from E to W, and varies considerably in breadth. The inhabitants, who preserve the manners and customs of ancient Brittany, occupy several detached hamlets, and employ themselves chiefly in fishing.

SEINE, one of the four great rivers of France, and the only one of the four that flows into the English channel. It rises in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, near Chanceaux, 20 m. NW of Dijon, in the mountains of Burgundy, at an alt. of 1,426 ft. above sea-level; flows NW through Champagne to Troyes, at which latter place it is 1,000 ft. below the level of its source; receives the Aube on the r., and turning to the W, is joined on the l., at Montereau, by the Yonne from the S, and before reaching Paris, by the Marne, its largest affluent, flowing from the W on the r. At Paris, the Seine varies from 300 to 500 ft. in width; and has a mean elevation of 51 ft. above sea-level. It soon after receives an addition to its stream by the influx of the Oise, when, pursuing a winding course to the NW, it flows through Rouen, and discharges itself into the sea, by an estuary 7 m. wide, at Havre, nearly opposite Newhaven, in Sussex, after a course of 450 m., of which about 380 m. are navigable. Its volume of water is less than that of the Loire or Garonne, and much smaller than that of the Rhone; but its course being in general through a flat country, it is of easy navigation, and it communicates by means of canals with several other rivers to the north and south, before reaching Paris. It admits vessels of from 250 to 300 tons burden as far as Rouen, and boats as far as Méry. Its mouth, however, is of difficult navigation, from the accumulation of sand. The extent of its basin, which has a general direction from SE to NW, has been estimated at 26,300 sq. m. On the SE and E the mountains of Cote-d'Or, the plateau of Langres, and the Faucilles range, separate the basin of the S. from that of the Rhone; on the NE, the Ardennes chain divides it from the basins of the Meuse, the Scheldt, and the Somme.

SEINE, a department of France, which, though the smallest in the kingdom, takes the first rank in wealth and pop., as it contains the city of Paris. It is in fact little more than the capital itself; its district forms an elliptical tract, entirely enclosed by the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, and of which the area is 183 sq. m. Its surface is in general level, the only heights being Montmartre, 346 ft.; Chaumont, 300 ft.; and Mont Valerian, 446 ft. The rivers Seine and Marne, and the canals of Ourcq, St. Denis, St. Martin, and St. Maur, intersect it. Its soil is calcareous and fertile. Its productions are corn, vines, fruit, and vegetables for the supply of the capital. Along the banks of the Seine and the Marne are extensive tracts of pasture. It is divided into 3 arrondissements: viz. Paris, St. Denis to the N, and Sceaux to the S of the capital. These are subdivided into 9 cantons, and 81 communes. It is subject in a judicial sense to the royal court of Paris; in an ecclesiastical, to the archb. of that capital. In 1835, the number of properties liable to the contribution foncière was 66,897, of which 17,272 was assessed at less than 5 francs, and 6,147 at less than 500 f., and the number of villas and country seats is considerable. The pop. in 1801, was 631,585; in 1831, 935,108; in 1836, 1,106,891; in 1846, 1,364,447; in 1852, 1,422,065. See article PARIS.

SEINE-INFÉRIEURE, a maritime department of France, comprising the NE part of Normandy, and bounded on the W and N by the English channel; on the S by the dep. of Eure and the embouchure of the Seine; and on the E by the deps. of Oise and of Somme. Its extent is about 2,300 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 693,683; in 1852, 762,039, of whom about a twelfth part were returned as Protestants. The surface is in general level, or undulating, the hills seldom attaining the height of mountains. A low spur of the Ardennes separates the basin of the Seine from that of the Channel. About one-half of the surface is arable. The coast is for the most part bounded with sandy downs; but in some parts presents bold chalky cliffs. The climate, like that of the S of England, is humid, and suitable to corn and pasture, but by no means to the culture of the vine. The principal fruits are pears and apples; the exports are horses, black cattle, cheese, and butter; hemp, flax, and cole-seed, are cultivated to a great extent. The fisheries at Dieppe, and other parts of the coast, supply large quantities of fish for Paris. The department is divided into 5 arrondissements, viz.: Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, Yvetot, and Neufchâtel. These are subdivided into 45 cantons, and 759 communes. For manufactures, see articles ROUEN and ELBEUF; for navigation and commerce, articles HAVRE and DIEPPE.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, a department of France, occupying the western part of Champagne; and bounded on the N by the deps. of Oise and Aisne; on the E by those of Marne and Aube; on the S by Yonne and by Loiret; and on the W by Seine-et-Oise. Its extent is about 2,160 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 323,893; in 1852, 345,076. Its surface consists of gently undulating plains; its climate is mild; its soil calcareous and fertile. The rivers are the Seine, the Marne, the Grand and Petit Morin, besides a number of lesser streams. The canal of Briare, which connects the Seine with the Loire, traverses the southern cantons. The productions are wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, and in small quantity, vines. Paris affords an ample market for the produce of this dep., and agriculture and gardening occupy the inhabitants much more than manufactures. This department is subject, in a judicial sense, to the royal court of Paris; in an ecclesiastical, to the bishop of Meaux. It is divid-

ed into the arrondissements of Melun, Coulommiers, Meaux, Fontainebleau, and Provins, which are subdivided into 29 cantons, and 527 communes.

SEINE-ET-OISE, a department of France, bounded on the N by the dep. of Oise; on the E by Seine-et-Marne; on the S by Loiret; on the W by Eure-et-Loir; and on the NW by Eure. It comprises the district of Paris, under the name of the dep. of the Seine, and has, exclusive of that district, an extent of 2,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 448,180; in 1852, 471,882. The surface is level, or gently undulating; the climate temperate; the soil is calcareous and in general good. The chief rivers are the Seine, the Oise, the Esonne, the Bievre, and the Epte. The productions are wheat, barley, oats, hemp, and flax, also fruit and vegetables. About 4,000 acres are in vineyards. Paris is the great market for agricultural produce. The chief manufactures are those of printed calicoes at Jouy, of porcelain at Sevres, and of arms and clocks at Versailles. In jurisdiction this department is subject to the royal court of Paris, and is divided into the 6 arrondissements of Versailles, Mantes, Pontoise, Corbeil, Etampes, and Rambouillet, which are subdivided into 36 cantons, and 683 communes.

SEINE-L'ABBAYE (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Cote-d'Or, near the source of the Ignon, 12 m. NW of Dijon. Pop. 1,106.

SEINE-SUR-VINGEANNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 2 m. E of Fontaine-Francais. Pop. 1,000. There are iron forges here.

SEINNI, a town of Burmah, 170 m. NE of Ava.

SEIRKYRAN, SEIRKIERAN, or **ST. KIERAN**, a parish in King's co., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Birr. Area 5,825 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,484; in 1851, 1,200.

SEISENBERG, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carniola, 18 m. SSE of Laybach, on the r. bank of the Görk.

SEISSAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 12 m. S of Auch, and 10 m. E of Mirande, on the l. bank of the Gers. Pop. 550.

SEISSINS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Sassenage, near the l. bank of the Drac. Pop. 700. In the environs are masses of fine marble.

SEISTAN, or **SEGESTAN**, a province of Afghanistan, lying between the parallels of 30° 30', and 32° N; and the meridians of 61° and 62° 30', around the great lake or swamp of Zurrab, but chiefly to the S of it. It is supposed to comprise an area of about 5,000 sq. m. It formed anciently part of *Ariana*, and was the country of Jumsheid and Rustom, the heroes of the great Persian epic, the *Shah-Nama*. Within a comparatively recent period, however, the winds which blow from the great moving sands of Mekran and Beluchistan, appear to have covered its once fertile plains, and to have reduced it almost to a state of entire desolation. Any appearance of fertility it may now present is to be seen only in the vicinity of its rivers, especially the Helmund, which, rising in the mountains of Cabul, traverses it from E to W, and falls into the lake of Zurrab, Durrah, Zareng or Hamun, for by all these names is its great central basin known. Captain Christie, who, in 1810, traversed S. on his route from Beluchistan to Herat, describes the country as little better than a desert intersected by sand-hills, except in the vicinity of the Helmund, and inhabited only by a few Beluche and Patan shepherds, who lived in tents pitched in the vicinity of the springs. The banks of the Helmund—the *Hermandrus* or *Etymander* of the ancients—consist of a valley varying from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, and covered with verdure and brushwood; while the desert rises

from it on each side in perpendicular cliffs. Along this valley are found an astonishing number of ruined towns, villages, and forts, and at one of these, Kulcauput, are the remains of a palace in a tolerable state of preservation. The remains also of a city named Pulki, are described as immense. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, melons, tamarisks, and mulberries, constitute the chief productions of the cultivated soil; but camels, mules, and cattle, form the chief wealth of the inhabitants. The modern cap., Dushah, a small and compact town, in the neighbourhood of which are immense ruins, is situated in N lat. $31^{\circ} 8'$, E long. $62^{\circ} 10'$, about 8 or 9 m. from the river. The western and the southern part of S., to which the waters of the Helmund do not reach, consists of a vast arid plain intersected by one or two ranges of mountains, in the midst of which is situated the city of Kubbees. There is a path through it, by which couriers can go from Kerman to Herat in eighteen days; but the risk of perishing is so great that a person of that description demanded 200 rupees to carry a letter from Mr. Pottinger. Although S. nominally forms a province of Persia, it is now entirely independent of that empire, and has no political relations with it. It is divided into a number of small independent states, governed by chiefs, who live in fortified villages, situated principally on the banks of the Helmund, and who appear to acknowledge the khan of Herat as their leader. Its pop., chiefly Tajiks, has been estimated at 50,000.

SEITENSTETTEN, or SEITENSTADTEN, a market-town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria and circle of the lower Wienerwalde, 9 m. NW of Waidhofen, on the Trefflingbach, at an alt. of 354 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 590. It has a rich Benedictine monastery, founded in 1112, containing a library of upwards of 10,000 vols., a museum of natural history and Roman antiquities, and a public gymnasium.

SEITOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. N of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Sakmara.

SEITZENHAHN, a commune of the duchy of Nassau and bail. of Wehen, 11 m. NW of Mayence. Pop. 174.

SEITZLAND, a village of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 42 m. S by E of Harrisburg.

SEIX, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 1 m. SW of Oust, on the l. bank of the Salat. Pop. in 1846, 4,071. It has several marble quarries.

SEIXO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 37 m. W of Guarda.

SEJALBO (SAN BERISIMO-DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 3 m. SE of Orense. Pop. 668.

SEKHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 69 m. NNE of Rovno.

SEKON, a village of Burmah, on the borders of the Shan territory, on the E side of the Irrawaddy river, consisting of about 150 houses. The houses are substantial and comfortable, and the streets moderately clean. The site is about 30 ft. above the water, and the river is here as broad as at Ava. The greater part of the inhabitants are Shans who speak Burman fluently. Here are one small pagoda and two well-finished monasteries with four times as many idols as monks. Just above the town is a stream of considerable breadth, which is an outlet for great quantities of teak timber. By this stream easy access could be had to a great number of Shan towns and villages.

SEL. See SAL.

SEL (LE), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine and arrond. of Redon. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,240; in 1846, 6,394. The village is 30 m. NE of Redon. Pop. 638.

SELAG, an islet of the Arabian gulf, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 34' 30''$, and E long. $35^{\circ} 13'$.

SELAGUA, or SALAGUA, a village of Mexico, in the state and 180 m. SW of Guadalajara, on the Pacific, a little to the N of Manzanilla. It has 2 ports.

SELANGUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of M'essancy. Pop. 479.

SELARGIUS, a village of Sardinia, in the div., prov., and 5 m. NE of Cagliari, and district of Pauli-Pirri, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,800.

SELATTYN, a parish in Salop, 3 m. NNW of Oswestry. Area 5,553 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,071.

SELAU, or SEELAU, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SSW of Czeslau. It has a large monastery. Agates, topazes, and rock-crystal are found in the environs.

SELB, a presidial and market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 36 m. NE of Bayreuth, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Eger. Pop. 2,100. It has a castle, and contains manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, and a blast furnace. Hops and flax are cultivated in the environs. Pop. of presidial, 17,500.

SELBITZ, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 2 m. S of Naila, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Saxon Saale. Pop. 1,160. It contains two castles, and has manufactories of linen, several spinning-mills, a saw-mill, and a brewery.

SELBOE, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 60° .—Also a town of Norway, 27 m. ESE of Drontheim, on a lake of the same name, which is about 16 m. in length from E to W, and discharges itself into the gulf of Drontheim. The town has a pop. of 3,200, chiefly miners.

SELBORNE, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 4 m. SE by S of Alton, on the S side of a branch of the Wey. Area 8,506 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,114.

SELBORNE, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Devon, bounded on the S by the Meander or Western river, and between the parishes of Wycombe and Bridgenorth, on the E and W.

SELBY, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, 14 m. S by E of York, with which it is connected by railway. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,861; in 1831, 4,600; in 1851, 5,340. The parish church, the conventual church of a Benedictine abbey, which was founded here in 1069, is all that now remains of a pile of building once among the most sumptuous and magnificent in the kingdom. The town, situated on the W bank of the Ouse, is well-built, paved, and lighted, with a handsome Gothic market-cross, and a neat town-hall. Vessels of considerable burden come up to Selby, and, by the establishment of a branch custom-house, can now clear out here without touching at the port of Hull. Steam-boats ply constantly to and from Hull, and there is communication daily with London and every port upon the E coast. The inland trade of the town was greatly improved by the opening of a direct communication with Leeds and the west riding in general, through the canal uniting the Ouse and the Aire navigation, but this mode of transit, as well as the communication, by the Ouse with Hull, &c., has been to a certain extent superseded by the still greater advantages of railway transit.

SELBY'S PORT, a township of Alleghany co., Maryland, U. S., 154 m. WNW of Annapolis, on the W side of the Youghiogeny.

SELCHOW, a village of Prussia, in the Middle mark of Brandenburg, 12 m. S by E of Berlin.

SELCKE, a small river of Saxony, which rises in the district of the Harz, and falls into the Bode.

SELE, a river of Italy, which rises among the Apennines, near Caposele, on the S frontiers of the Principato-Ultra, and flowing S through the Principato-Citra, discharges itself into the gulf of Salerno, after a course of 45 m. It is the ancient *Silaris*.

SELEFKEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, situated near the mouth of the Ghiuk, the ancient *Calicadmus*, 60 m. SW of Tarsus. It is merely an assemblage of mud and wooden huts; but is distinguished by being on the site of the ancient *Seleucia-Trachea*, considerable vestiges of which are scattered over a large extent of ground on the W side of the river.

SELENGA, a considerable river of Siberia, which rises beyond the frontier, in the country of the Khalha-Mongols, where it receives the smaller streams of the Kharatal, the Orkhon, the Khilop, and the Iga; on approaching the frontiers of the Russian gov. of Irkutsk, it begins to be navigable, and flows from SE to NW, and falls by three mouths into the great Baikal lake. The Russians have founded several towns on its r. bank, particularly Vershnei-Oudinsk, Selenghinsk, and Kiakhta. See article BAIKAL.

SELENGHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, situated on the r. bank of the Selenga, in N lat. 51° 6', 60 m. N of Kiakhta. Pop. 2,500. It is surrounded by a barren and desolate country consisting chiefly of naked and sandy mountains; but is supported by being a thoroughfare for the Chinese trade carried on at Kiakhta, and by the manufacture of salt from lime-springs in the neighbourhood.

SELENIH, or SELANIEH, a village of Lower Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 9 m. SE of Mehallat-Kebir.

SELENITZA, a village of Albania, on the river Viosa, 4 hours from Avlona. In the vicinity are very productive mineral pitch mines, which are supposed to be those noticed by Strabo as existing at *Nymphæum*.

SELENNAKH, a river of Asiatic Russia, which joins the Indighirka on the l., after a E course of 150 m.

SELESTAT. See SCHELESTADT.

SELE-SUND, or SIELE-SOUND, a narrow channel of the Baltic, in N lat. 58° 40', lying between the islands of Dagö and Oesel. It is only 9 ft. deep abreast of Dagö.

SELHAM, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. W by S of Petworth, on the S bank of the Rother. Area 1,042 acres. Pop. in 1831, 89; in 1851, 120.

SELIKINSKO, a fort of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, on the Yenisei, 260 m. NNW of Turuchansk.

SELIGENSTADT, or SELINGSTADT, a small town of Hesse-Darmstadt, near the l. bank of the Maine, 18 m. ESE of Frankfort. Pop. 2,600. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, hosiery, and leather.

SELIGER, or SELIGERO, a lake of European Russia, in the gov. of Tver and Novgorod. It is 42 m. in length, and 16 m. in breadth, and discharges itself into the Volga.

SELIMAH, or SELIMER, a watering place in the desert of Nubia, in N lat. 21° 14', frequented by caravans from Cairo to Darfur.

SELIMNO, or ISLANJLI, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 90 m. SSE of Rustchuk, on the l. bank of the Islamji. It has manufactories of fire-arms, woollens, and essence of roses. Pop. 12,000.

SELIN, a town of Gallam in Central Africa, 15 m. S of Gallam.

SELINGA. See SELENGA.

SELINO, or SELINA, a small town on the SW coast of the island of Candia, 32 m. W of Sferkia. In the environs are raised cotton, olives, and fruit.

SELENTI, or SELINTY (CAPE), a cape of Carmania, in N lat. 36° 10' 55", E long. 32° 21' 15", formed by a bold and romantic headland, on which are the ruins of the ancient *Trajanopolis*. The hill rises steeply from the plain on one side, and breaks off into a chain of magnificent cliffs on the other, on the highest point of which are the ruins of a castle which commands the ascent of the hill in every direction, and looks perpendicularly down upon the sea. The ancient city was originally called *Selinus*, till the time of Trajan, who gave his own name to it.

SELINUS, or SELINUNTE, a once celebrated city on the S coast of Sicily, at the mouth of the river Heraclea, about 7 m. S of Castro-Vetrano. Its ruins are described as of enormous bulk. The most conspicuous are those of two temples apparently of great extent.

SELIS-DO-MATO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 9 m. SW of Alcovaça. Pop. 550.

SELITRENOI-GORODOCK, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. NNE of Astrakhan, near the l. bank of the Volga, on the site of Sarai, the ancient cap. of the Tartar khans of the Golden horde.

SELITZA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 6 m. SE of Kalamata.

SELIVRI. See SILVRI.

SELKI, a mountain in the range of mountains which divides the Abyssinian provinces of Samen and Talemt. Its summit rises 500 ft. above a pass leading over it at an alt. of 13,937 ft. above sea-level.

SELKIRK, a parish partly in the NW verge of Roxburghshire, and partly in the E of Selkirkshire, consisting of a main division, and two detachments. The main part lies principally in Selkirkshire, and has the burgh of Selkirk nearly in its centre. The main division is cut into not very unequal parts by the Ettrick, and washed on the W by the Yarrow. The surface of the parish is all of a hilly character. Peatlaw and the Three Brethren cairn are the most elevated summits, and respectively rise 1,964 and 1,978 ft. above sea-level, or 1,604 and 1,618 ft. above the level of the Ettrick's bed at Selkirk. The proportions of the parochial area which are pastoral, arable, and under wood, are to one another respectively as 15, 12, and 5. Pop. in 1801, 2,098; in 1831, 2,833; in 1851, 3,314.—The royal burgh and county-town of S. stands on the railroad between Edinburgh and Carlisle, 6 m. south of Galashiels, and 36 m. SSE of Edinburgh. The chief and central part of the burgh is the market-place, a spacious triangular area, in which stands a conspicuous public well, and a monument erected by the county, in 1839, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. A small fulling-mill and some stocking-loom employ a few workmen, and there are three large woollen factories of recent origin. The description of cloth known technically by the name of 'Tweeds,' and, until very lately, exclusively of Scottish manufacture, is extensively made here. The manufacture of thin or single-soled shoes was anciently so considerable and dominant a craft, as to give the name of 'Sutors' to the whole body of burghesses. The burgh-boundaries are extensive, comprehending 2,399 acres of land lying without the town; and they remain unaltered by the municipal reform act, the burgh having, as regards the elective franchise, been thrown into the county. S. gives the title of Earl to a branch of

the ancient house of Douglas, of whom the 5th Earl, the most distinguished of those who have yet inherited the title, lives in history as one of the first advocates of liberal views respecting emigration to British America.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county in the south of Scotland, lying so comparatively near the boundary with England as to be reckoned emphatically a border district. It is bounded on the NW by Peebles-shire; on the N by Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire; on the NE, E, and SE, by Roxburghshire; on the S by Roxburghshire and Dumfries-shire; and on the W by Dumfries-shire and Peebles-shire. Its greatest length from NE to SW, or from the confluence of the Tweed and the Gala to Micklewhinfell, overhanging the source of Ettrick-water, is 27 m.; its greatest breadth, in a line at right angles with that between the above points, is rather more than 17 m. Its area is estimated at 169,280 acres. A pendicle of the county lies detached on the east: see **SELKIRK**. Excepting a narrow portion on its eastern side, or the vicinity of its burgh, Selkirkshire is a continued series of heights, intersected by gulleets, glens, and very narrow vales. Though situated in the centre of the Southern Highlands, all of it lies on a base of from 280 to nearly 800 ft. above sea-level,—averaging probably a little more than 500. The mean alt. of the bed of its streams is thus only about one-half of the alt. of the vale of Badenoch on the Spey, or that of the large dreary plain of the moor of Rannoch on the NW limit of Perthshire. Its heights are, in numerous instances, mountainous or toweringly hilly. Blackhouse-hill rises above sea-level 2,370 ft.; Windlestrae-law, 2,295; Minchmoor, 2,280; Ettrick-pen, 2,200; Lawknees, 1,990; Wardlaw-hill, 1,980; Hangingshaw-law, 1,980; Three-Brethren-cairn, 1,978; Black-Andrew-hill, 1,966; Peat-law, 1,964; Old Ettrick-hill, 1,860; and a great number between 1,000 and 1,800. These measurements have been reckoned rather extreme by persons of skill; yet they are sufficiently exact to convey a fair idea of the general summit-elevation of the district. St. Mary's loch and the Loch of the Lowes, are the two principal lakes. Other lakes, though numerous, are all small. The Tweed has 10 m. of its beautiful course, generally in an E direction, through the N district. The Gala joins the Tweed at the point where the latter departs; and previously forms, for 3 m., the boundary with Roxburghshire. The Ettrick, strictly or characteristically the river of the county, has its entire course of about 28 m. within it; and divides it into two not very unequal parts. The Yarrow, the chief tributary and at the same time the rival of the Ettrick, rises only 3 m. NW of the latter's upper course, and flows parallel to it at about the same mean distance till within $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the Tweed, and then debouches SE to the Ettrick. The principal tributaries of the Tweed, within the co., are Gait-hope-burn, Cadon-water, and the Gala on the left; and Glenkinnen-burn and the Ettrick on the right; of the Ettrick, are Tushielaw-burn and the Yarrow on the left, and Altrive-burn on the right. Glensax-burn, a tributary of the Tweed in Peebles parish, drains a projection on the NW. The Borthwick forms, for some miles, the boundary with Roxburghshire on the SE. The Ale rises in the county, but soon departs into Roxburgh.

Geology, &c.] S., though poor in minerals, has some attractions for both the geologist and the mineralogist. Most of the surface appears to have been one vast bed of schistose transition-rocks, chiefly greywacke with a basis of clay-slate; and,

in the numerous intersections and cross-lines where it is worn down into ravine and glen, it exhibits on the confronting sides of the cuts stratum answering to stratum in a manner which beautifully exhibits the powerfully erosive yet undisturbing action of running water. Very little pure clay soil exists in the co. The soil of the arable grounds is light, dry, and easily managed.—Agriculture, considering how altogether pastoral the district is, has made great progress as to both the extent of area subjugated to the plough, and the degree of skill with which it is farmed. At present, on the proximately correct assumption, that the area is about 153,000 acres, we compute that about 140,610 acres are pastoral, morassy, or waste, 10,310 acres regularly or occasionally in tillage, and 2,720 acres under natural and planted wood. S., as a district wholly upland, suffered till a late date nearly as great inconveniences from the want of roads as if it had been a portion of the northern or western Highlands.

Population, &c.] The county has no other burgh than Selkirk; no other town than part of Galashiels; and no other village than the little hamlets of Ettrick, Yarrow-feus, and Yarrowford. The county, its constituency swelled by that of its burgh, sends a member to parliament. Constituency in 1838, 617; in 1852, 438. Pop. in 1801, 5,070; in 1811, 5,889; in 1821, 6,637; in 1831, 6,833; in 1841, 7,989; in 1851, 9,809.

SELLA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Oviedo, which descends from the Cantabrian mountains; runs first N to Infiesto, then turns E, and afterwards NNE; and after a total course of about 36 m., throws itself into the gulf of Gascogne, 45 m. ENE of Oviedo. It forms at its mouth the port of Ribade-Sella. Its principal affluent is the Vna, which it receives on the r.—Also a town in the prov. and 20 m. NNE of Alicante and partido of Villajoyosa, in a mountainous but fertile locality. Pop. 1,686.

SELLACK, a parish of Herefordshire, on the Wye, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ross. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 327; in 1851, 326.

SELLE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Aisne and cant. of Wassigny; flows thence into the dep. of the Nord; waters the cantons of Cateau-Cambresis, Solesmes, and Bouchain; passes Haspres; and after a total course in a generally NNW direction of about 27 m., joins the Schelde on the r. bank, and nearly opposite Denain.—Also a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Cantal, between Monsalvy and Marcolles; flows past the latter town; enters the dep. of the Lot; passes Figeac, Marcellac, and Cabrerès; and after a total course of about 63 m., throws itself into the Lot on the r. bank, a little below St. Cirq. Its principal affluents are the Rance, Veyre, Barbezou, and Droussou.

SELLE (ILE-DE-LA), or **SADDLE ISLAND**, an island of the South Atlantic, in Powells group or New Orkney, in S lat. $60^{\circ} 37' 50''$, W long. $44^{\circ} 53'$.

SELLE-EN-COGLAIS (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. NE of St. Brice, on a height, on the r. bank of the Rocher, an affluent of the Loisançe. Pop. 1,000. It has several tanneries.

SELLE - CRAONAISE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. W of Craon. Pop. 1,557.

SELLE-LA-FORGE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of Flers. Pop. 1,233.

SELLE GUENAND (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Grand-Pressigny, in a narrow valley, on an affluent of the Egronne. Pop. 800.

SELLE SAINT CYR (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 4 m. S of St. Julien-du-Sault, at the foot of a hill, near the r. bank of the Vrin, an affluent of the Yonne. Pop. 1,029.

SELLERA-DE-ANGLES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. WSW of Gerona and partido of Santa-Coloma-de-Farnes, near the r. bank of the Ter, in a mountainous locality, in which are rich mines of lead and copper. Pop. 575.

SELLER'S POINT, a narrow neck of land, projecting into the E side of Baltimore harbour, Baltimore co., in the state of Maryland, U. S.

SELLERSBURG, a village of Clarke co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., on the Jeffersonville railroad, 9 m. N of Jeffersonville.

SELLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 3 m. N of Vauvillers, on the r. bank of the Coney. Pop. 950. It has extensive manufactories of staves, and large building-docks, and carries on an active trade in sharpening stones, quarried in the vicinity.

SELLES-SUR-CHER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and arrond. of Romorantin. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,245; in 1846, 8,994. The town is 12 m. SW of Romorantin, on the l. bank of the Cher, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, a little above the confluence of the Sandre. Pop. in 1846, 4,404. It has a fine castle, built by Philippe-de-Bethune, father of Sully, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of cloth, and gun-flints. This town derives its name from the ancient abbey de-Feuillans, founded by Childbert, and which existed till 1789.

SELLES-SAINT-DENIS, or **SAINT GENOUX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Salbris, on the r. bank of the Sandre. Pop. 1,868.

SELLETES, or **CELLETES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Blois, near the r. bank of the Beuvron. Pop. 1,035. It has a manufactory of beet-root sugar.

SELLIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 8 m. NNE of Catanzaro, and cant. of Soveria, on a lofty rock, near the r. bank of the Simmari. Pop. 930.

SELLIER, a valley of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Alps, cant. and S of Embrun. It is traversed by the Boscodon, an affluent of the Durance. It contains, near the ancient abbey of Boscodon, a bed of gypsum remarkable for its whiteness.

SELLING, a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Faversham. Area 2,463 acres. Pop. in 1851, 597.

SELLINGE, a parish in Kent, 5 m. NW of Hythe. Area 2,055 acres. Pop. in 1831, 451; in 1851, 550.

SELLOE, a small island near the W coast of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen and bail. of North Bergenshuus, in the Nordfjorden, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 6'$, and E long. $5^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. 2,650. It contains the ruins of an ancient monastery.

SELLYE, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 16 m. SW of Neutra, near the r. bank of the Vaag. Pop. 1,600.—Also a town in the comitat of Schimegh, 39 m. S of Kaposvar, enclosed within the comitat of Baranya. It has a castle belonging to the princes of Bathiany, and two churches, a Catholic, and a Reformed.

SELMA, a village of Dallas co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., on the r. bank of the Alabama river, and intersected by the Alabama and Tennessee and Alabama and Mississippi railroads. Pop. in 1840, 900; in 1850, 1,200.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Missouri, on the W side of the

Mississippi, near the confluence of Platin creek, and 35 m. below St. Louis.—Also a village of Clark co., in the state of Ohio, 41 m. W of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 47.

SELMA (NEW). See **KEELING ISLANDS**.

SELMAS, a district and town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdibijan, 72 m. W of Tabriz, and to the NW of Lake Urumiah. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Nestorians. It is surrounded with fine poplars and delicious gardens.

SELMESTON, a parish in Sussex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Lewes, on the river Cuckmere. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1851, 260.

SELMSDORF, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in the principality of Ratzeburg, and 5 m. NW of Schönberg. In the vicinity are the copper-works of Zietzen and Mühlentark.

SELOIGNES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Oise. Pop. of dep. 1,006; of com. 871.

SELOMMES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and arrond. of Vendôme. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,692; in 1846, 5,121. The village is 8 m. ESE of Vendôme. Pop. 749.

SELONCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 5 m. E of Blamont, on the Glon, an affluent of the Doubs. Pop. 600. It has manufactories of combs in wood and copper, pendulums, &c.

SELONGEY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Dijon. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,656; in 1846, 5,638. The town is 21 m. NNE of Dijon, on the Venelle, an affluent of the Tille. Pop. in 1841, 1,645. It has manufactories of hats, serge, and druggets, a yarn-factory, a distillery of brandy, several tanneries, and paper-mills. Sheep and bees are extensively bred in the environs. Wine forms its chief article of trade.

SELONI. See **CELONI**.

SELORICO. See **CELORICO**.

SELOWITZ, or **ZYDLOCHOWITZE**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. S of Brunn, on the l. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 1,000.

SELRAIN, a village of the Tyrol, 8 m. WSW of Inspruck.

SELSATE, or **SELZAETE**, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 9 m. NNE of Ghent. Pop. of cant. 3,092.

SELSEY, a parish and village in Sussex, 8 m. S of Chichester. Area of p. 4,314 acres. Pop. in 1801, 564; in 1831, 821; in 1851, 934. The parish occupies a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea, called Pagham harbour. The village, which is large and neatly built, consists principally of one long street, now about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, though it is said originally to have been situated near the centre of the peninsula. There is an extensive fishery of lobsters, prawns, cockles, and crabs for the London market; during the winter considerable quantities of oysters and cod are also taken. Selsey was formerly inaccessible, except by means of a ferry to and from Sidlesham. The ferry has been superseded by a raised causeway affording access to the peninsula at all times.

SELSIDE-WITH-WHITWELL, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland, 4 m. NE of Kirkby-Kendal, on the E side of a branch of the Mint. Pop. in 1831, 263; in 1851, 284.

SELSTEIN, a mountain of the Rhaetian Alps, in the Tyrol, having an alt. of 9,550 ft. above sea-level.

SELSTON, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 9 m. SW of Mansfield. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,101.

SELTERS, a village of Prussia, 14 m. NE of Coblenz. Pop. 650.

SELTERS, or **NIEDER SELTERS**, a village in the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 10 m. N of Idstein, 24 m. N of Mentz. Pop. 1,020. In the neighbourhood, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the v., is one of the most celebrated mineral springs in Europe, commonly known by the name of Seltzer. The ingredients are magnesia, soda, and lime, with a large proportion of common salt.

SELTSHAN, a village of Bohemia, 30 m. SE of Beraun, on the Cizdlina. Pop. of district, 1,698.

SELTZ, a town of France, dep. of Bas-Rhin, 12 m. SE of Wissembourg, at the influx of the Seltzbach into the Rhine. Pop. 2,157. There is a cotton spinning-mill here. It was the scene of diplomatic conferences between the French and Allies in 1798.

SELTZER. See **SELTERS**.

SELUNE, a river of France, which rises in the vicinity of Barenton, in the dep. of La Manche, and runs W and WNW to the bay of Mont-St.-Michel, into which it falls after a course of 35 m. Its principal affluent is the Sée on the r. bank.

SELVA, a river of the island of Majorca, 26 m. NE of Palma. It has some traffic in wine, fruit, oil, and in supplying other districts with snow from the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 3,900.

SELVA, or **SELBA**, an island of the Adriatic, comprised in the Illyrian circle of Istria, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 22'$. It is about 4 m. in length; and has a village upon it chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

SELVA (**SAN-FRANCISCO-DE-LA**), a town of Chili, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Copiapo, on the r. bank of the Copiapo.

SELVA-BAXA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Tarragona. Pop. 3,879. It has manufactures of earthen-ware, wine distilleries, and oil-mills.

SELVA-DE-MAR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 31 m. NE of Gerona, near the borders of France, on a bay of the same name, with a small harbour. Pop. 800. On a height in the neighbourhood stands the village of Selva-Alta.

SELVA-PLANA, a village of the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, on a projecting point of land running out into a lake of the same name, 26 m. SSE of Coire.

SELVE (**SAINT**), a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 3 m. ESE of La Brede. Pop. 1,000.

SELVI, a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 50 m. SSE of Nicopolis, on the l. bank of the Rusita. It is surrounded by a ditch and palisade. Pop. 2,500.

SELWORTHY, a parish of Somersetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Minehead. Area 2,219 acres. Pop. in 1841, 505; in 1851, 489.

SELYK. See **SHELKEN**.

SELYMNA. See **SELYMNO**.

SELZ, a river of Hesse-Darmstadt, which flows into the Rhine, on the l. bank, near Freyweilheim, after a N course of 30 m.

SEM, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 1 m. SE of Vic-Dessos. Pop. 300. There are important iron mines in the vicinity.

SEMANA. See **SAMANA**.

SEMAO, or **SMAO**, an island in the Eastern seas, separated from the SW end of Timor by a narrow channel called the strait of Sema. It is about 24 m. in length, and is moderately elevated. The channel, which stretches N by E about 5 leagues, is navigable with deep water in mid channel, and affords secure shelter to ships during the strength of the westerly monsoons. Wax and sandal-wood are procured here by trading vessels.

SEMAYLA, a village of Bambouk, in Central Africa, remarkable for a rich gold mine in its vicinity, situated in a hillock about 200 ft. high and 5,000 ft. in circumference. The gold is contained in a hard reddish sandstone, which is mixed with a species of emery, and in a hard red marble.

SEMBA, a village of Upper Guinea, 180 m. ENE of Freetown, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$.

SEMBLANÇAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Neuille-Pontpierre. Pop. 650.

SEMD, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, near Umstadt. Pop. 1,000.

SEMELA, a village of Tripoli, 145 m. S of Mesurada.

SEMENDERY, a town on the S coast of the island of Java, in S lat. $7^{\circ} 1'$.

SEMENDREK. See **SAMOTHRAKI**.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Servia, situated on the S side of the Danube, on a small low tongue of land, at the influx of the Jessava, 24 m. SE of Belgrade. Pop. 3,200. It is defended by an old castle, and was in a remote age the residence of the kings of Servia. It has been repeatedly taken and retaken; in 1688, by the Hungarians; in 1690, by the Turks; and again by the Hungarians in 1718, after which it was ceded to the Turks.—The sanj. of S. comprises the N part of Servia, skirting Hungary and Slavonia on the S.

SEMENNUD, or **SAMANNUD**, a town of Lower Egypt, on the l. bank of the Damietta arm of the Nile, 53 m. N of Cairo.

SEMENOV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. N of the town of Nijni-Novgorod, on an affluent of the Kerjenez. Pop. 3,000.

SEMER, or **SEAMER**, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. S by E of Bildeston. Area 1,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 429; in 1851, 558.

SEMG, or **SEMJA**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Arkhangel, which rises to the N of Lake Okladnikovo, and flows into the Mezen, on the r. bank.

SEMIGALLIA, an ancient duchy of European Russia, forming the eastern part of the gov. of Courland. Its length is about 110 m., its breadth in general less than 20 m. Mitau is the capital.

SEMIKARAKOVSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the Don Cossack territory, 36 m. NE of Novo-Cherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

SEMILE, or **SEMILOV**, a town of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Iser, 56 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 900. Paper is made here.

SEMINARA, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra Ima, 2 m. SE of Palma. Pop. 4,300. In 1783, it suffered dreadfully from an earthquake.

SEMIPALATNOI, or **SEMIPOLATINSK**, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the S part of the gov. of Omsk. It was originally founded in 1718, with a view of protecting the trade carried on with the Calmucs and Bokharians, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 29' 45''$, on the r. bank of the Irtysh, but as the current of the Irtysh continually carried away the adjacent ground, it was successively removed to different sites, and is now in its fourth position. The river, however, is here so shallow, and so much obstructed with islets, that the rendezvous for the purpose of trade with the Kirghisian and Bokharian caravans has been fixed about 10 m. below, where a smaller fort has been erected for the purpose. The principal fortress forms a square composed of wooden ramparts, and surrounded by a ditch. There are two villages, one above, and the other below, both palisaded like the fort, and containing about 200 houses. The name—which signifies 'the Seven Palaces'—is derived from some ruins situated in the neighbourhood.

SEMIRA, a Moravian settlement on the E bank

of the river Corentyn in Guayana, opposite Oreala, in N lat. 5° 16'.

SEMISOPOTISHNOI, an island in the Aleutian archipelago, the most western of the Andreanov group in N lat. 51° 59'. It is of a conical form, and about 30 m. in circuit, and rises to an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level.

SEMLEY, a parish of Wiltshire, 4½ m. S by W of Hindon. Area 2,945 acres. Pop. in 1831, 700; in 1851, 699.

SEMLIN, in Croatian **ZEMLIN**, in Hungarian **ZIMONY**, a town of Slavonia, in the military frontier-district, on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Save and the Danube, in N lat. 44° 50' 2", separated from the city of Belgrade by the Save. Pop. 10,000. It is the residence of the Austrian commander of the frontier district, and is the principal place for carrying on the transit trade between Turkey and Slavonia. See **BELGRADE**.

SEMMED, an extensive oasis of Arabia, in the prov. of Oman, in N lat. 22° 50'. There is here a large fort garrisoned by the imam's soldiers.

SEMMERSACKE, a village of Belgium, in E. Flanders, cant. and 7 m. W of Oosterzell, near the Scheldt. Pop. 1,000.

SEMNEH, a village of Nubia, in the Wadi-el-Hajar, on the l. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 21° 29' 32". There are some fine ruins here.

SEMOY, or **SEMOIS**, a river of the Netherlands, which rises near Arlon, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and flowing E. through Namur, and French territory, joins the Maese after a course of 110 m.

SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. NW of Luzern, on the E shore of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,000.—The lake is about 6 m. in length, and 3 m. broad, and has an elevation of 1,520 ft. above sea-level. The famous battle of S. in which a handful of Swiss defeated the gigantic forces of Austria was fought on the banks of this lake, behind the town, in 1336.

SEMPRINGHAM, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. ESE of Folkingham. Area 3,480 acres. Pop. 595.

SEMPIONE. See **SIMPLON**.

SEMPRONIUS, a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 136 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, bordered on the NE by Skaneateles lake, and is drained by several small streams. Pop. in 1840, 1,304; in 1850, 1,266.

SEMPST, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Senne. Pop. of dep., 2,520. The village is 11 m. NNE of Brussels, near the l. bank of the Senne. Pop. 616.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Ternath. Pop. 166.

SEMPTHE. See **SCHINTAG**.

SEMRIACH, a town of Styria, in the circle and 13 m. N of Grätz, at the foot of Mount Schöckel. Pop. 350. It has a saltpetre work.

SEMRONGUR, a town of Hindostan, now in ruins, in Nepal, in the district of Muckwanpur, near the frontier of Bahar, 66 m. SSE of Katmandu.

SEMSALES, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. SSW of Friburg, and bail. of Chatel-St.-Denis. Pop. 666. It has a large glass-work.

SEMUR, or **SEMUR-EN-AUXOIS**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or.—The arrond. comprises an area of 170,073 hectares, and contains 6 cant. Pop. in 1831, 70,220; in 1846, 70,227.—The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,516; and in 1846, 14,519.—The town is in a fertile valley, on a lofty granitic peninsula formed by and on the r. bank of the Armançon, which is here crossed by two fine bridges. Pop. in 1789, 4,440; in 1821, 4,714; in 1831, 4,088; and in 1846, 4,186. It is enclosed by

old walls, and is divided into 3 parts distinguished as the Bourg, the Donjon used as a citadel, and the Chateau which is better fortified and difficult of access. The houses are generally old and poorly built. Its principal church, which is a fine monument of Gothic architecture, is said to have been erected in 1065 by Duke Robert I., in expiation of the assassination of his father-in-law Dalmace-de-Semur. It has also an hospital, a public library, a communal college, a savings'-bank, and a printing establishment; and possesses manufactories of cloth, calico, serge, druggets, hats, and casks, &c., several tanneries, cotton-factories, and saw-mills. The trade consists chiefly in grain, horses, sheep, wool of fine quality, hemp, common wine, butter, fruit, legumes, and honey. The environs are noted for their cheese and cray-fish. This town was founded by the refugee Mandubiens, after the destruction of Alize. In 1590 and 1592, the assembly of the states was held here under letters of Henry IV.; and during the troubles of the League the sittings of parliament were transferred hither from Dijon. It formed a special gov. of the ancient prov. of Auxois, and was for some time capital of the duchy of Burgundy.

SEMUR-EN-BRIONNAIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, and arrond. of Charolles. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,938; and in 1846, 13,253. The town is 16 m. SSW of Charolles, on a hill, 3 m. from the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,543. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. This town was a barony of the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the small territory of Brionnais.

SEMUSSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. WNW of of Coze. Pop. 825.

SENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Leon, and partido of Murias-de-Paredes, near the r. bank of the Luna. Pop. 166.—Also a town in the prov. of Oviedo, and partido of Grandas-de-Salame, 51 m. SW of Santander. Pop. 242.

SENA, or **SENNÁ**, a town of Eastern Africa, the capital of the captaincy of Rios-de-Sena, in S lat. 17° 30', E long. 35° 38', 110 m. WNW of Guillinane, and 480 m. SW of Mozambique, on the r. bank of the Zambese, in a valley liable to inundations from the river, but covered with tamarind, mango, and coconut trees. It is enclosed by mud-built walls, extremely thick and covered with plaster of dazzling whiteness, coloured here and there with red. The houses are constructed of sun-dried bricks, and roofed with reeds. Some of them are of considerable size, and nicely finished outside with a coating of smooth plaster. As a safeguard against fire they are all surrounded with a species of tree called *motoi*. The town has a fort with 4 bastions, 4 churches, a Dominican convent, and a large Portuguese factory; but not above ten houses of European structure. Tobacco and rice of good quality are extensively cultivated in the locality.—The district or captaincy of S. lies between the parallels of 15° and 20° S, and the meridians of 27° and 37° E long. The Zambese form its principal frontier on the N; the mountains of Sofala skirt it on the S. In 1806 the white pop. was estimated at only 500; while the slave pop. was 21,827. There are also a few free Negroes. The country is exuberantly fertile; but agriculture is neglected, and the chief employment is trafficking with the neighbouring tribes for slaves, ivory, gold-dust, and provisions. Rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, millet, and tobacco, are grown. In 1808, the whole Portuguese force maintained in the captaincy was only 264 men.

SENAFE, a mountain of Abyssinia, in the E part

of the prov. of Tigre, and ENE of Chelicut. The surrounding country is extremely fertile.

SENANTES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. S of Songeons, on a height. Pop. 1,123.

SENARE, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, in the prov. of Lasta, 10 m. S of Lake Ashangi.

SENARICA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. SW of Teramo, on a rock near the l. bank of the Vomano. Pop. 2,000. It was erected by Queen Jane I. into a republic, and still enjoys some of the privileges which were then annexed to it.

SENARPONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Oisement, on the r. bank of the Brèle. Pop. 659.

SENAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Orgon, in a fine plain, between the l. bank of the Durance and the Canal-de-Boisgelin. Pop. 1,491. It consists of several detached groups of houses, and has a castle containing 3 good wells, and at its W extremity a church, said to have been founded by the Templars.

SEND, a parish of Surrey, 3 m. NNE of Guilford. Area 5,162 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,555.

SENDECIO, a mountain of Sicily, in the prov., district, and cant., and to the SW of Messina. It is the *Chalcidas* of the ancients, near which a victory was gained by the Romans in 265 B. C.

SENDEN, or SENKEN, a parish of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 10 m. SW of Münster, and circle of Lüdinghausen. Pop. 2,000.

SENDENHORST, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 12 m. SE of Münster, and circle of Beckum. Pop. in 1843, 1,589. It has a castle, and contains several distilleries.

SENDIM, or SINDIM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 25 m. NNW of Trancoso, near the r. bank of the Tavora. Pop. 1,500.

SENDLING (UNTER), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 2 m. WSW of Munich. Pop. 190. A victory over the Bavarians was here gained by Austria on the 25th December 1705.

SEN'EY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. S of Vannes, on the Morbihan. Pop. 1,660.

SENECA, a central county of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area generally undulating of 308 sq. m., between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, drained by Seneca river, and intersected by the Cayuga and Susquehanna railway. The soil consists chiefly of calcareous loam and mould, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 24,874; in 1850, 25,441. Its cap. is Waterloo. —Also a county in the N part of the state of Ohio, comprising an area of 540 sq. m., drained by Sandusky river and its tributaries, and intersected by the Mad river and Erie railroad. Its surface is generally level, and its soil black loam and clay. Pop. in 1840, 18,128; in 1850, 27,105. Its cap. is Tiffin. —Also a township of Guernsey co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,359. —Also a township of Monroe co., in the same state. Pop. 1,348. —Also a township of Seneca co., in the same state. Pop. 1,394. —Also a township of Lenawee co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. in 1840, 581; in 1850, 1,092. —Also a creek of Montgomery co., in the state of Maryland, formed by the confluence of numerous streams in the W part of the co., and flowing into the Potomac. —Also a lake in the state of New York, and forming one of the largest and most beautiful in the W part of the state. It is 40 m. in length from N to S, and from 2 to 4 m. in breadth, and is never frozen. Its depth 12 m. above

the outlet, which is at the NE angle, is 560 ft. Its shores are extremely picturesque and well cultivated. It discharges itself into Cayuga lake, and is connected by canal with Crooked lake, and by railroad with Elmira, Oswego, Binghamton, Rochester, Syracuse, and Oswego. Its waters have a periodical rise and fall, the cause of which is not yet ascertained. Steam-boats ply between Geneva and Jefferson, a distance of 40 m. —Also a river formed by the outlets of Seneca, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Owasco, Skeneateles, and Onondaga lakes, and which falls into Ontario lake at Oswego village, which at the confluence of the outlet of Oneida lake takes the name of Oswego river. It is 60 m. in length, and is navigable to the Erie canal at Waterloo. It affords great water-power. —Also a river which has its source in the Blue ridge in the state of North Carolina, flows through Picken's and Anderson's districts in the state of South Carolina, and after a total course of about 50 m. enters the Tugaloo.

SENECA-FALLS, a township of Seneca co., in the state of New York, U. S., 4 m. E of Waterloo, bordered on the SE by Cayuga lake, watered by Seneca river, and intersected by the Cayuga and Seneca canal and the Rochester and Syracuse railway. The village is on Seneca river, which here has a descent in the distance of a mile of 40 ft. Pop. of village in 1850, 3,045; of township, 4,297.

SENECHAS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. and 4 m. SE of Genochac. Pop. 1,569. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

SENECTENE, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 7 m. W of Champeix. Pop. 1,300.

SENEFER, or SANAFIR, an island of the Red sea, at the entrance of the Ainuna gulf, and to the E of the island of Tiran, in N lat. 27° 55', E long. 34° 49'.

SENEFFE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Samme. Pop. 3,790. It has a fine castle, and is noted for its butter, and has a fine glass-work. —A victory was here obtained by the prince of Conde over the prince of Orange in 1674, and another by the French in 1794 over the Austrians.

SENEGAL, a large river of Africa, the principal one on its western coast. It rises near Mount Timbo, under the parallel of 10° 30', in the BAFING, which being afterwards joined by the FALEME in Galam, forms the S. See these articles. In all the early delineations of Africa, the S. was supposed to be the same river with the Niger, and till the beginning of last century, the words Senegal and Niger were synonymous. The French, however, having formed a settlement, St. Louis, near the mouth of the S., in N lat. 16° 0' 48", W long. 16° 33' 6", penetrated up the river as far as Galam, where they also established a fort, but found that about 60 m. above Galam the country assumed a mountainous aspect, and a ridge of rocks intersected the river in such a manner as to render it impossible for barks to ascend. This was the cataract of Felu in Kasson, about 450 m. above the mouth of the river; about 40 leagues higher are the falls of Govinea, which have been reported as equally formidable. These obstacles served to account for the fact that there was no instance known of a vessel having descended the supposed Niger from Timbuctu to Galam, but it was conceived that by transporting goods from the cataract of Felu to beyond that of Govinea the supposed Niger might be navigated still farther upwards. Native merchants, however, who were now questioned on the point, asserted that the river passing Timbuctu flowed eastward, and had no communication with the S.; and their statements appeared so strongly

attested that the French geographers, Delisle and D'Anville, hesitated not to make an essential change on the maps of this part of Africa, describing the S. as a completely distinct river from the Niger. They derived it erroneously, however, from a lake called Maberia, which appears to be the same as that first described by Park under the name of Dibbe. Park was the first European traveller who fully ascertained the distinction between the two rivers, and the eastward course of the Niger. He learned, moreover, the source of the S. itself was in the great range of mountains which traverses Manding and Jallonkadu, and from the other side of which the Niger takes its rise. From that range descends a succession of rivers, the principal of which, called on the spot the Bafing or 'Black river,' is considered as the principal branch of the Senegal. The Ba-Wulima or Falemé, and its affluent the Ba-Li or Kokora, are also great streams, which, uniting as we have said with the Bafing, in about 14° 10' N lat., and 10° 30' W long., in the kingdom of Galam, form a river of the first magnitude. The whole of the early course of this river and of its tributaries is through a broken country diversified by rugged and precipitous hills, and intersected by numerous streams the sands of which are copiously impregnated with gold dust. After leaving Galam or Fort St. Joseph in W long. 11° 50', the S. rolls over a level plain, through Futa-Toro, the states of the Siratik, and the country of the Fulahs. After passing Podor, about 60 leagues from its mouth, Adamson does not conceive it to descend in that space more than 2½ ft. The river in this part of its course is bordered by vast woods, obstructed by thick underwood, and filled with numberless species of birds. Crocodiles and other species of amphibia abound in the upper parts of the river. The S. in this level part of its course separates into two branches, which form the large islands of Bilbos and Morfil. These two arms reunite, but the river again forms two branches. The French trade on the S. is conducted by a number of small vessels which bring down gold, ivory, gum, and wax from Galam. The river begins to rise in the early part of June, and to fall about the middle of September. Its entrance, in N lat. 15° 48', is obstructed by a very formidable bar consisting of a ridge of sand, stretching across its mouth, with seldom more than 10 ft. water upon it. The anchorage off the mouth of the river has from 7 to 14 fath. Inside the bar, the depth is from 6 to 8 fath. The W bank of the river is so low that high tides completely submerge it. The banks of the S. become highly picturesque at a distance of 140 miles from the sea. Bordered with heights clothed in rich and picturesque foliage, the ascent of this river would form one of the most interesting voyages in the world were the charms of its navigation not far more than counterbalanced by the deadly miasma which the ill-fated mariner too often breathes here, and the hideous presence of crocodiles and noxious reptiles which swarm in the river or upon its banks. The S., like the Nile, takes its rise at a great distance from the coast. Both rivers divide themselves into branches near their embouchure, and form islands which are more fertile than any part of their banks; and this fertility is the result in both of periodical overflows, during which a quantity of fresh vegetable earth is always deposited on the flooded surface of the islands. In Egypt, however, the N and NE winds being cooled in their passage across the sea and over the snows of Lebanon, preserve a moderate temp. in the districts lying along the river, except during a few weeks of summer; but the country through which the S. flows is exposed to the almost constant action of an E wind,

which, blowing across the burning surface of the Sahara, attains to such a temp. as renders the atmosphere scarcely respirable. The ascent of the S., moreover, is opposed both by wind and current, while that of the Nile is aided by the N wind, which carries vessels swiftly up to Thebes, and the descent of the Egyptian river is rapidly accomplished by the aid of the current.

SENEGAL (GOVERNMENT OF), or COLONIE FRANÇAISE DU SENEGAL, a French settlement, situated at the mouth of the above river, and composed of several islands and some portions of the adjacent continent of Senegambia. Under Louis XIV. the energies of France began first to be directed towards colonies and commerce. In 1637 Jannequin undertook his voyage to the Senegal. In 1664 the West India company, established at Dieppe, directed its operations towards this part of Africa; but the company was soon involved in bankruptcy, and several similar companies which followed in succession were equally unfortunate; each company, however, at the outset of its operations, made vigorous exertions to promote and extend the African trade, of which they held the monopoly, so that the Senegambian settlement acquired and maintained some degree of prosperity. In 1756, the colony was taken possession of by Britain, and it was ceded to this country at the peace of 1763. France, however, retook it in 1779, and retained it by the peace of 1783; but lost it again in the revolutionary war. On the restoration of the Bourbons, it was anew ceded to France. The settlement at present comprises the island of St. Louis, and the military posts of Richard Fol and Dagana, and Fort Bakel, all on the Senegal; the island of Goree, near the coast; Albreda, on the Gambia; and Seghiou on the Casamanza; with a pop. returned in 1825 at 16,130; in 1844 at 18,753, of whom 235 were Europeans, 6,521 natives, 801 hired labourers, and 10,196 slaves. These numbers were exclusive of the military and officials, amounting to 868. St. Louis, the capital of the settlement, is situated on an island in the middle of the river, which is here of considerable breadth; but the only advantage of its situation is its security, for the island itself is a mere bank of sand entirely arid, and destitute of the least appearance of vegetation. See LOUIS (SAINT). The governor resides at St. Louis; and a lieutenant-governor at Goree. The governor is assisted by a *conseil facultatif* composed of the principal functionaries.—The most important branch of the commerce of this settlement still consists in procuring the gum known in commerce by the name Gum Senegal. The forests of acacia, from which this substance exudes, grow in a desert tract extending northwards from the Senegal. There are three great gum-forests, called Sahel, Al-Fatack, and El-Hiebar. The former, producing the white gum, which is held in highest estimation, is in the possession of the Trarshaz Moors; while the forest of Al-Fatack belongs to the Bracknaz tribe, and that of El-Hiebar to the Darmanko tribe. The gum tree of the Senegal is in general not more than 18 or 20 ft. high, and its circumf. seldom exceeds 3 ft. The leaves are alternate, and of a dry and dirty green; the branches are thorny at the points where the leaves project; the blossoms are white and short; the bark is smooth, and of a dark green. The trees begin to give out their gum about the 10th of November, when the great periodical rains have ceased. No artificial incision is necessary; for as soon as the *harmattan* or hot wind of the desert begins to blow, the drying process is so powerful that the bark cracks in numberless places; the gum then issues chiefly in drops about the size of a partridge's egg, and of such tena-

city as to remain attached to the bark. About the beginning of December, the Moors of the three tribes quit their residences in the desert, where they leave only the aged and decrepid, and infants, with a few able-bodied individuals to attend upon them and to tend the cattle; all the rest set out in a confused tumultuous crowd, some on horses or camels, others marching on foot. In twelve days or a fortnight, each tribe reaches the forest which belongs to it, and forms an encampment on its borders. The harvest continues about six weeks, when the collected gum is placed in leathern sacks on the backs of camels and oxen for the purpose of being transported to the banks of the Senegal. The great gum fair is usually held at a spot on the N bank of the Senegal, about midway between Podor and Fort St. Louis. Between the years 1785 and 1787, the quantity of gum actually bought by the French, amounted to 800,000 lbs., independent of 400,000 carried to Portendik, and sold there to the English. It is purchased in cantars, which originally contained about 500 lbs.; but now about 2,000 lbs. The standard price of the cantar was originally 15 pieces of an East Indian cotton cloth called guinea, averaged at 25 francs, making the original price of the cantar 375 francs, or of the pound of gum, not quite 2d. Another branch of commerce to which the French have devoted a great share of attention, is that with the interior by means of their settlement at Galam, on the upper part of the Senegal. Through it they hoped—as has been seen in the preceding article—not only to obtain an establishment in Bambuk, a country rich in gold, but to extend their intercourse to Timbuctu, and all the countries on the Niger, these being identified with the Senegal. A fort was first built in 1700, at Dramanet, called Fort St. Joseph; but no proper measures having been taken to conciliate the natives, they soon rose against the new settlers, and though unable to make any impression on European fortifications, yet, by cutting off all supplies, they at length obliged the French to evacuate it. In 1713, a new fort was erected a little further down the Senegal, and in a very advantageous situation at Mankanet. It does not appear, however, that they have yet been able to raise this course of trade to any high degree of importance. The excessively winding course of the river which nearly doubles the distance from St. Louis to Galam; the extreme unhealthiness of the climate, especially as the voyage can be carried on only in the rainy season; the difficult negotiation with the chiefs who occupy the banks, are circumstances which have deterred all except the most daring from adventuring upon this voyage. Sanguier, who undertook it, says indeed that trade may be carried on with advantage; but in the way down he was plundered of his whole cargo. Besides gum, there were exported from the Senegal in 1786, slaves to the number of 2,200, valued at 2,640,000 livres; gold to the amount of 90,000 livres; ivory and miscellaneous articles, 130,000 livres. In 1824, the imports into the colony were valued at 2,301,979 francs; the exports, at 3,828,183 f.; and the shipping employed amounted to 51 vessels = 5,831 tons. In 1844, the imports were valued at 9,467,031 f., of which 2,662,645 f. were in the description of cotton goods still known as Guinea and Indian fabrics, and 737,954 f. in other cotton fabrics; 934,340 f. in tobacco; 347,062 f. in wine; 174,036 f. in brandy; 162,520 f. in muskets; and 157,700 f. in flour. The exports, at 7,332,601 f., of which 2,365,620 f. were in grain; 457,418 f. in hides; and 494,161 f. in wax. The ships employed in this commerce. In 1844, were 224 French vessels = 24,455 tons, and 17 foreign vessels. See article

GAMBIA.—S. is not so much a colonial dependency of France as a trading-outpost or mere commercial position. The climate and the soil forbid the operations of European agriculture, or the influx of a European pop., and although the command of the river S. gives the French full possession of one of the finest navigable inlets of Western Africa, whose r. bank is still inhabited by the Moorish tribes contiguous to the Great desert, whilst the l. is peopled by the Negro race, yet the commerce carried on upon its shores is of the most limited kind of barter. The blue cotton cloth, expressly manufactured for these countries, is almost the only article which the Moors will receive from European traders or their agents; and the gum collected in the stunted forests of those savage regions is the chief commodity which they offer in exchange. The consequence of this primitive state of things is, that as money and credit are unknown, any falling-off or excess of exchangeable commodities on either side threatens the trader with ruin. Of late years, the Moors have brought down less gum every season; and at the same time fresh capital has been embarked in the trade, and the importation of European manufactures has continued to increase. These consignments have often far exceeded in value the whole quantity of gum and other articles, brought to market, and the consequence has been the ruin of the Senegal merchant, and a considerable loss to his correspondent in France: these are the ordinary results of over-trading which naturally present themselves at an early stage of a rude traffic, where no variety of commodities, no specie, and none of the artificial machinery of commerce exist to lighten the pressure on the market. Yet, under these circumstances, instead of leaving the evil to right itself, the French government was induced to create a monopoly by which the whole trade in gum was made over to a company with a capital of about £50,000. The shareholders in this company must all be merchants or agents established at S.; and the shares held by each are limited in amount; but, as we have already stated, most of the S. merchants were reduced to a state of insolvency by the disastrous operations of a few years, and consequently had not the means of availing themselves of a measure especially intended for their relief; and this company, constituted for five years, is we believe now dissolved.

SENEGAMBIA, an extensive region of Western Africa, which receives its name from its two principal rivers, the Senegal and the Gambia. It is bounded on the N by the Sahara; on the E by Nigritia; on the S by Upper Guinea; and on the W by the Atlantic ocean, and extends between the 9th and 18th parallels of N lat. This region is divided into a great number of petty states. The principal of these towards the W are the kingdom of Cayor, the country of the Yolofo or Jolofo, the country of the Felupes, the country of the Biafiras, and the country of the Balantes and Papels. Towards the N are the kingdoms of Futatoro, Galam, Bambuk, Ludamar, and Kaarta. On the E we find the kingdoms of Fuladu, Bruko, and Gadu. On the S are the country of the Mandingoes, and the kingdom of Futa-Jallon or the country of the Fulahs. The states of Bondu and Wulli occupy the centre.

This region is for the most part flat and sandy. The heights which form Cape Verd, and some hills near Wual, alone break this uniformity; the bank of the Sierra Leone river also presents a very considerable elevation. The whole region, proceeding from the coast eastward, presents three distinctly marked divisions. The 1st may be considered as a prolongation of the Sahara. The 2d, about 40

leagues wide, and ending at the mouth of the Rio-Nunez, consists of a soil partly sandy and partly argillaceous. The 3d, extending as far as the first terrace of the mountains, is 60 leagues broad, and terminates at the river of Sierra-Leone; its soil is argillaceous, hilly, and stony. From this line, which is incurvated towards the NW, the country is mountainous; the mountains rising in parallel terraces, and forming chains which increase in height as they advance towards the S.—Magnificent forests of tall trees are scattered over the face of the country from Badagry to Sokatu. The palm, the cocoa, the tamarind, the banana, the fig, the date, and the bitter tree, are indigenous; orange, lemon, and lime-trees abound in the woods. Reptiles are exceedingly numerous, but the bites of few of them are attended with fatal effects. Of insects the most formidable are the ant, the locust, the musquito, the centipede, and the scorpion. The domestic animals are the camel, horse, ass; ox, pig, goat, and sheep; together with turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea-fowls, and common fowls. Many of the wild birds have rich and brilliant plumage.—The E winds, which arrive on these coasts after having swept over the burning surface of Africa in all its breadth, create an almost insupportable heat. The heat of the sun at mid-day, at Senegal, sometimes amounts to 131°. From the beginning of June till the middle of October, heavy rains fall, amounting to 50 or 60 inches of water; during the rest of the year there are heavy dews.—The Senegal river encircles the N part of this region. To the S of it flows the Gambia; and the territory lying between these two rivers is that to which the name Senegambia is with most propriety applied; although the term is sometimes made to embrace the whole country from the Senegal southwards to Sierra-Leone or even Cape Palmas. The Rio-Grande, in the S part of this country, has a course only half as long as that of the Gambia. It discharges itself into the Atlantic, by several mouths, opposite to the archipelago of the Bissagos. The other great rivers are the Casamansa, Jeba, Rio-Nunez, and Pongas. Among the more remarkable lakes of this country are the Cayor, lying near the borders of the Sahara, to the N of the Senegal; the Panier-Fule, in the kingdom of Wulli, which in the dry season is transformed into a fertile plain; and the Dendude-Thiali, near the centre of the country.—The principal capes are Cape Verd, the most western point of the African continent; Cape St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia; Cape Red, to the SE of the latter; and Cape Verga, SE from Cape Red.—At the mouth of the Senegal is the low sandy island of St. Louis, a French possession. A little to the S of Cape Verd is the island of Goree, which also belongs to France. Between the mouth of the Gambia and Rio Grande is the archipelago of the Bissagos or Bijugas, remarkable for their fertility, and supposed by some geographers to be the *Hesperides* of the ancients.—The reader is referred to the several articles in our pages on the different states, territories, and rivers enumerated in the present general article; and particularly to the articles GAMBIA and SENEGAL.

SENEGHE, or SENEGUI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Sassari, prov. and 9 m. SE of Cuglieri and district of Santo-Lussurgiu, at the E base of Monte-Ferru. Pop. 1,858. In the vicinity are mines of lead, copper, iron, &c.

SENERCHIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 8 m. NNE of Campagna, and cant. of Calabritto, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Pop. 1,450.

SENERGUES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 5 m. E of Conques. Pop. 1,441.

SENES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Almeria and partido of Sorbas, on a hill. Pop. 709. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Zeneo*, founded by the Phœnician Zenites, before 1000 B. C.

SENETZERK, a station in the W part of the desert of Lower Egypt, 1½ m. from the Mediterranean. It has two wells of good water. Between this place and the wells of Maddar are the remains of numerous villages. To the N, on a hill, near the shore of the Mediterranean, are the ruins of a fine temple.

SENEZ, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, and arrond. of Castellane. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,434; in 1846, 2,273. The town is 8 m. NW of Castellane, on the l. bank of the Asse, in the midst of cold and sterile mountains. Pop. 913. In its vicinity is a saline spring. This town is noticed by Ptolemy, and is of great antiquity.

SENFTEMBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 65 m. SSW of Frankfurt and circle of Kalan, on the Schwarz-Elster and Wolschinka. Pop. in 1843, 1,402. It has a castle surrounded by ditches, and two churches. Stockings form its chief article of manufacture.

SENFTEMBERG, or ZAMBERK, a small town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Königgratz, on the Adler. Pop. 2,904. It has a paper-mill.

SENGHIM, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on the E bank of the Khara-Khodcho, and 15 m. E of Turfan.

SENHUR-EL-MEDINEH, a village of Middle Egypt, in the prov. of Fayum, on a canal of the same name, one of the numerous arms of the canal Yousef, and 6 m. NW of Medinet-el-Fayum.

SENIIVINE ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 7° and between 160° and 161° E long. The largest of the group is named Punipet. They were discovered in 1828, by a Russian ship of war, from which they received their name.

SENICHLI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 66 m. NE of Vilna, and district of Swinziani.

SENIER-DE-BEUVRON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 4 m. N of St. James, on the r. bank of the Beuvron. Pop. 885. It has several paper-mills.

SENIGA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 23 m. S of Brescia, on the l. bank of the Oglio. Pop. 1,830.

SENINGHEM, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. W of Lumbres. Pop. 500.

SENIO, a river which has its source in the grand-duchy of Tuscany and prov. of Florence, on the N side of the Apennines, to the W of Palazzolo; flows thence into the Papal states, into the leg. of Ravenna; traverses the SE part of the legation of Ferrara; re-enters that of Ravenna, and 12 m. NW of the town of that name throws itself into the Pô-di-Primaro, on the l. bank, and after a course in a generally NE direction of 60 m.

SENISE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 31 m. E of Lagonegro and cant. of Chiaromonte, near the l. bank of the Scrapotamo, an affluent of the Sinno. Pop. 2,300. It has two churches, and several charitable institutions.

SENITZ, SZENICZ, or SENICA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 45 m. NW of Neutra, and 42 m. NNE of Presburg.

SENJARY (Novoi), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 24 m. SW of Poltava, and district of

Kobyliaki, on the r. bank of the Vorskla, in a fertile locality. Pop. 3,750. It has 5 churches.

SENJEN, an island near the NW coast of Norway, in the diocese of Nordland and bail. of Finmark, in N lat. 69° 20', and E long. 17° 20'. It is 48 m. in length from NE to SW, and 30 m. in breadth. It is generally mountainous, especially in the N, in which one of its summits has an alt. of 3,000 ft. In summer, it is frequented by the Finns, who bring their rein-deer here for pasture. It contains 3 parishes. Kloeven and Gebostad are its chief towns.

SENKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 75 m. SE of Kharkov, and district of Koupiansk, on the r. bank of the Oskol.

SENLIIS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise.—The arrond. comprises an area of 132,140 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 79,080; in 1846, 82,567.—The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,670; in 1846, 13,338.—The town is 29 m. SE of Beauvais, and 33 m. NNE of Paris, pleasantly situated on a height, on the r. bank of the Nonette. Pop. in 1789, 3,926; in 1821, 4,528; in 1831, 5,066; in 1846, 5,768.—It is oval in form, and was formerly enclosed by thick walls supposed to have been built by the Romans, and of which some remains still exist. The houses are ill-built, and the streets generally narrow and tortuous. One street, straight and spacious, but bordered to a great extent by lofty garden walls, divides it into two unequal parts. The town possesses fine promenades, and contains an ancient cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, remarkable for the height and elegance of its steeple, a public library, a theatre, public baths, an ancient abbey now used as a cotton-mill, and the ruins of a castle, built by St. Louis, the residence during their childhood of several of the kings of France, a fine gate in the form of a triumphal arch, a savings' bank, and two printing establishments. It has manufactories of hair-cloth, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, parchment, leather, chicory-coffee, potato-starch, and chocolate, several cotton-mills, marble-works, and bleacheries. Its trade consists in grain, flour, wool, fine sand, paving-stones, and timber from the surrounding forests of Hallate, Chantilly, and Ermenonville. At the period of the conquest of Gaul by Julius Caesar, this town was capital of the *Sylvanectes*, a people of Belgian Gaul. It was called by the Romans *Augustomagus*. It was the residence of several of the early kings of France, and was the place of imprisonment of Pepin, king of Aquitaine, in 853. During the wars of the League, it was besieged by the Duke d'Aumale.

SENN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 90 m. SSE of Mosul, at the bottom of a well-cultivated valley. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,000 are Jews and Nestorians. It carries on an active trade with Mosul, Bagdad, and Ispahan.

SENNA. See SENA.

SENNA, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi and district of Ardelan, of which it is the capital, 75 m. NNE of Kermanshah, and about an equal distance WNW of Hamadan, in a basin enclosed by arid mountains. It consists of about 300 houses, is well-built, and contains fine gardens abounding with fruit, offering a striking contrast to the deserts by which it is surrounded.

SENNA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodi and Crema, district and 6 m. W of Codogno.

SENNAAR, or SENNA'R, a country of North-Eastern Africa, between the parallels of 12° and 16° N; having Abyssinia on the E and S; Darfur on the W;

and Dongola, Kordofan, and Nubia on the N. Since the conquest of Nubia by the pasha of Egypt in 1822, S. is regarded as a political dependency of the Belled-es-Sudan, which also comprises Kordofan and Nubia. The name, however, is applied with varying signification, as regards extent of territory, by different travellers and geographers. That portion of the territory of S. bounded on the E by the Bahr-el-Azrek, is, for several miles from the banks of the rivers, of remarkable fertility. At the time of the rains, which take place about the end of August and the beginning of September, it assumes a delightful appearance, resembling the pleasantest parts of Holland. The corn springs up, and makes the whole appear a level green tract, interspersed with great lakes of water, and ornamented at intervals with groups of villages, the conical tops of whose houses present at a distance the appearance of small encampments. The Nile, above a mile broad, full to the very brim, but never overflowing, flows through this immense plain. Within a short time, however, the rains cease; the *dhurra* [*Sorghum vulgare*] ripens, and its leaves turn yellow and rot; the now stagnant lakes become full of vermin; all beauty disappears; and bare scorched Nubia returns, with its terrors of poisonous winds, and moving sands, glowing with sultry blasts. The banks of the Bahr-el-Abiad, on the W frontier, are chiefly covered with a coarse species of grass, and furnish few villages or hamlets. Near Khartum, the tracts inundated by the river are sown with kidney-beans, and afterwards with *dhurra*. Wheat is cultivated; and cotton, tobacco, and in a few localities, the sugar-cane. The ebony tree, and the sycamore fig are found in some places. The chief shrubs of the desert are the acacia, the *askanit*, and the gum-liban. The forests are inhabited by elephants, rhinoceroses, and antelopes; the lion, tiger, and camelopard are sometimes seen; and the rivers swarm with hippopotami and crocodiles.

The natives are either free cultivators of the soil, or the descendants of slaves, who, from generation to generation, live at large, but pay their masters a proportion of their gains from labour. According to Cailliand, the pop. is composed of six races, physically distinguishable from each other chiefly by their complexion, viz.: the Assari, Hamar, Azrek, Akhdar, Nuba, and Elkat. The dress of the people of S. is extremely simple. A long shirt of blue Surat cloth, called *marowty*, covers them from the lower part of the neck down to the feet; the neck itself being left open alone distinguishes the dress of the men from that of the women; the latter button the shirt round the neck. The houses or huts are of a conical form, resembling small wheat-stacks or bee-hives, being made of *dhurra* stalks. The apartments, particularly those of the females, have the floor covered with Persian carpets. While abroad, they wear sandals, and a kind of wooden patten, very neatly ornamented with shells. To preserve themselves from cutaneous eruptions, of which they entertain a peculiar dread, they anoint themselves daily with camel's grease mixed with civet; and for the same reason, though they put on every day a clean shirt, they lie all night upon one dipt in grease, which forms their only covering, their couch being merely a bull's hide tanned and much softened by this constant greasing. The principal diet of the poor consists of bread and flour made of millet. The rich eat beef, partly roasted and partly raw. Herds of camels, cattle, sheep, and goats, constitute their chief wealth. Their horned cattle are the largest and fattest in the world; but camel's flesh is the meat chiefly sold in the market. Pigs are kept, and poultry are plenti-

ful. S. produces within itself few commodities fit for trade, with the exception of grain and leather, or articles made from leather, such as saddles, sandals, and water-sacks and flasks. A little coarse cotton cloth is woven, straw-hats are neatly made, and the pottery ware is neat and good.—The most extensive commercial communication is with Suakim and Jidda, by Shendy, and thence across the tract extending from the Nile to the Red sea. With Egypt the intercourse is conducted by two different routes. One leads along the E bank of the Nile, and follows the course of that river to Shendy, where the caravans strike across the vast desert of Nubia, till they arrive at Syene. The other tract is to the W of the Nile. The caravans on this tract in coming from Egypt, quit the Nile at Siut, and strike across the equally extensive desert to the west of that river. They refresh themselves at the Great oasis, then proceed by the same tract as the caravans to Darfur, till they rejoin the Nile at Moscho in the territory of Dongola. After passing through the capital of that kingdom, they come to Korti, whence they proceed across the desert of Bahinda, and re-joining the Nile at Derri, follow its course to Sennaar. The commodities drawn from interior Africa, for export to Egypt and Arabia, are gold dust called *tibbar*, ivory, civet, rhinoceros' horns, but above all, slaves. The gold still maintains its reputation as the purest and best in Africa. Rings of unstamped gold form the chief currency. The foreign commodity chiefly sought after is blue cotton cloth from Surat, spices, hardware, toys, mirrors, glass-beads for necklaces, particularly a species of black beads made at Venice.—The present seat of government is Khartum, on the W bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek. The *muk* or *melek* of S. was living in 1829, at Dakkina, a village of 30 straw cabins, on a small monthly pension from the pasha.

The kingdom of S. was, according to Bruce, founded in 1504 by a body of Shilluk-Negroes, who, descending from their settlements in the upper part of the Bahr-el-Abiad, drove before them, or subjected, the Nubian Arabs. This however seems doubtful. Bruce, who visited the country when it was yet an independent state, describes the principle of its government as purely despotic. On the accession of a new *melek* or king, all his brothers were immediately put to death; no female was allowed to reign. This absolute power, however, was tempered by a most extraordinary limitation, namely, that the king might lawfully be put to death, whenever a council of the great officers of state should have decided that his reign was no longer for the public advantage. The fact appears to be, that the hereditary kings of S. had sunk into a species of state-pageants, kept up merely to amuse the people, while the real power was in the hands of the chief officers, particularly the commander of the forces. The troops stationed immediately around the capital, consisted of about 14,000 of a race of Negroes called Nuba. The infantry were armed merely with a short javelin and a round shield, and appeared to be by no means good troops; but the horse, amounting to 1,800, though armed only with coats of mail and a broad Slavonian sword, appeared to Bruce equal to any in the world. S. had three tributary states at this period. One was Kordofan, situated between S. and Darfur, to which latter country it was occasionally subjected. To the S of this was Fazoogle, a mountainous territory affording a large supply of gold and slaves. The third government was that of El-Acie, or Aleis, on the Bahr-el-Abiad, including the original country of the Shilluk.

SENNAAR, the capital of the above territory, is situated on the shore of the Bahr-el-Azrek, in N lat.

13° 34', about 150 m. SSE of its junction with the Bahr-el-Abiad, or main branch of the Nile. It stands upon ground only high enough to secure it against the inundations which take place during the rainy season, at which time the river rises about 20 ft. The only hill in the vicinity is Jebel-Mowil, about 800 ft. high, 6 m. SW by S of the town. The city is said to have once contained 100,000 inhabitants, though the present pop. does not exceed 4,000. The houses are in general poorly built, and do not usually consist of more than one story. In 1829 it was nearly deserted and filled with heaps of ruins; the only fine brick building was the mosque. The houses have flat roofs, which form agreeable terraces; a construction peculiar to this city, as throughout the tropic in general, the roofs are made conical, in order that the violent rains may run off without injuring the edifice. The moderation of these rains is also indicated by the sparing mixture of straw with the clay, of which all the houses are built. The soil around S. is composed of a rich black earth, the most fertile that can be conceived; it has been asserted, though doubtless with exaggeration, to yield 300 fold. The crops of dhurra and millet are immense; and wheat and rice are also reared. There appears to be something, however, either in the air, or in this rank vegetation, which is pernicious to animal life. Bruce assures us, that no domestic animal of any description ever breeds in the town, or in the district for several miles round; none of them, whether horse, mule, ass, or of any other description, can live there, he says, all the year round, but must be carried every half-year to the sands, 3 or 4 m. distant. There is also a constant mortality among the children, and the numbers could not be kept up unless by the constant introduction of slaves from the southward. The inhabitants of S. manufacture mats with beautiful devices of split dom leaves dyed of various colours, silver *zerfs* or stands for coffee cups, in filagree, spears, knives, and other warlike weapons. In the daily market the principal articles for sale are butcher's meat, grease, oil, tobacco, dhurra, and a kind of beer or sour sherbet made from fermented dhurra.

SENNE, a river of Belgium, which has its source in the prov. of Hainault, cant. and 5 m. SE of Soignies; flows thence into the prov. of South Brabant; waters Halle, Brussels and Vivorde; enters afterwards the prov. of Antwerp, passes a little to the W of Malines, and 4 m. NW of that town, joins the Dyle, on the l. bank, a little above the confluence of the Nethe, and after a sinuous course in a generally NNE direction of about 66 m.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 30 m. SSW of Minden, at the foot of the Teutoburgerwald. Pop. 1,312.

SENNECEY, or SENNECEY-LE-GRAND, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, and arrond. of Châlons-sur-Saône. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,254; in 1846, 15,089. The town is 12 m. SE of Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. in 1846, 2,559.

SENNEN, a parish in the co. of Cornwall, 9 m. WSW of Penzance. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 689; in 1851, 652.

SENNERI, or SENNORI, a village of Sardinia, in the div., prov., district, and 7 m. NNE of Sassan, on a steep and stony hill. Pop. 1,400.

SENNERUT, an island near the SW coast of Greenland, in the district of Fredrikshaab, in N lat. 61° 28', and W long. 48° 40'.

SENNET, a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 145 m. W by N of Albany. It has a hilly surface, drained by several affluents of Seneca river, and is intersected by the Rochester

and Syracuse railway. Pop. in 1840, 2,060; in 1850, 2,347.

SENNFELD, a village of Baden, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 2 m. ESE of Schweinfurt, on a small lake of the same name, near the l. bank of the Main. Pop. 990. It is noted for its legumes.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 5 m. SSW of Osterbürken, near the l. bank of the Seckach. Pop. 990, of whom about 100 are Jews. It has a castle.

SENNHEIM. See CERNAY.

SENNI, a river of Upper Guinea, in Ashanti, which has its source in the state of Ajorah, and sweeping round to the E enters the Volta on the r. bank, about 15 m. ENE of Guia.

SENNIF, a village of Arabia, 7 hours NE of Beitel-Fakih, on the route from Mokha to San'a. It consists of an assemblage of conical straw huts, with a pop. of about 1,000. The valley in which S. stands is carefully cultivated, and produces wheat, barley, Indian corn, and indigo. There are 7 market-towns between this place and San'a.

SENNOL, or **SIENNO**, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 78 m. NNW of Mohilev, on a small lake of the same name, and traversed by a small stream. Pop., chiefly Jews, 1,140. It has two convents and a synagogue. Pop. of district, 64,265.

SENNORYS, or **SENOORIS**, a large village of Central Egypt, in Fayum, near the canal of the same name, one of the numerous arms of the canal Yousef, and 6 m. N of Medinet-el-Fayum. It has a Coptic church.

SENNWALD, a circle and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 14 m. SSE of St. Gallen. Pop. 850.

SENNY, a hamlet in the p. of Devynock, co. of Brecon, S. Wales, 8 m. SW by W of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 303; in 1851, 294.

SENMAT, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 5 m. W of Rakonitz, on a river of that name.

SENONAIS, a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Champagne, and now comprised in the dep. of the Yonne. The district comprised an area of 142,723 hect., and contained several towns, of which Sens was the capital.

SENONCHES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, and arrond. of Dreux. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,059; in 1846, 6,904. The town is 20 m. SW of Dreux, in a valley, near the source of the Blaise. Pop. in 1846, 2,086. It has manufactories of machines and a blast furnace, and carries on an active trade in wood and charcoal.

SENONES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and arrond. of Saint-Die. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,460; in 1846, 14,717. The town is 8 m. N of St. Die, in a valley of the Vosges, on the Rabodot, an affluent of the Meurthe. Pop. in 1846, 2,583. It has manufactories of various kinds of cotton fabrics, and of earthenware, a spinning-mill, a dye-work, and several blast-furnaces. This town was formerly capital of the principality of Salm, and had a noted Benedictine abbey. It suffered extensively from fire in 1811.—Also a village in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. SW of St. Aignan-sur-Roi. Pop. 500.

SENONGES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. N of Darney, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 508.

SENORBI, a village of Sardinia, in the dio., prov. and 24 m. NW of Cagliari, in a fine and fertile plain, near the r. bank of the Santalana. Pop. 1,100.

SENNORIN-DE-CARBALLINO, a judicial partido

and town of Spain, in the prov. of Orense. The partido comprises 78 parishes. The town is of modern foundation. Pop. 650. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SENOSAT, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SSW of Czeslau.

SENOSETSCH, or **SENOSEZHE**, a town of Illyria, in the circle and 12 m. W of Adelsberg, at the foot of Mount Gaberg.

SENOUIRE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, which has its source in the cant. and a little to the E of La Chaise-Dieu; runs first WSW, then S, afterwards W, and last N, till it reaches the Allier, into which it throws itself, on the r. bank, below the fort of La Bajasse, 1½ m. N of Vielle-Brioude, and after a course of 32 m. Its principal affluents are the Doulon and Lidene.

SENOUX (**SAINT**), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. S of Guichen, at the foot of a mountain near the r. bank of the Vilaine. Pop. 1,100.

SENOZAN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. N of Macon, on the l. bank of the Monge, a small affluent of the Saone. Pop. 500.

SENS, an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne.—The arrond. comprises an area of 119,915 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 60,342; in 1846, 65,602.—The cant. comprises 24 coms. Pop. in 1831, 21,859; in 1846, 24,032.—The town is 34 m. NNW of Auxerre, on the slope of a hill, on the r. bank of the Yonne, which is here crossed by two bridges, a little below the confluence of the Vannes, and at an alt. of 164 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 5,722; in 1821, 8,718; in 1831, 9,279; in 1846, 10,525. It has a circuit, oval in form, of upwards of 2 m., and is still enclosed by walls of Roman foundation, now considerably dilapidated. The streets, with one exception which runs through the entire length of the town from N to S, and terminates in two fine gates, are narrow and tortuous, but they are kept clean by streams brought in from the river, and the houses are generally well-built. The principal building is the cathedral, a vast Gothic edifice, surmounted with a high steeple, and enclosing the mausoleum in white marble of the dauphin, son of Louis XV. It has also a public library, a museum, a communal college, a large academy, public baths, an hospital, a savings' bank, two printing establishments, and in the environs several fine promenades. It possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, hosiery, cutlery, Spanish whiting, glue, candles, tin-ware, tiles, bricks, pottery, and casks, a cotton spinning-mill, a bleachery, numerous tan-mills, tanneries, a brewery, and distilleries of brandy; and carries on an active trade in wine, grain, hay, hemp, wool, tiles, bricks, staves, tan, leather, &c. It has a small port on the Yonne, the navigation of which is connected by means of the canals of Nivernais and Burgundy with that of the Saone and Loire. This town, the *Agedincum* of the ancients, was the capital of the Senones, a powerful people of Celtic Gaul, and under Valens became the metropolis of the 4th Lyonnaise. In 940 it was taken by Hugues-le-Grand, duke of France; and in 1015 was added by Robert to the crown. Christianity was introduced to Sens at an early period, and in the 3d century it became an episcopal see, of which Saviens, the first titular, suffered martyrdom in 240. His successors held the title of viscount of Sens, and primate of Gaul and Germany. Several councils were held here, the most remarkable of which was that of 1140, at which Louis-le-Jeune assisted, and in which the doctrine of Abellard was condemned.

Previous to the revolution under Napoleon I., this town was capital of the Senonais, in Champagne, and contained a large number of religious establishments.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NE of St. Aubin-d'Aubigne, on a small affluent of the Couesnon. Pop. 1,389.—Also a village in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. E of St. Germain-du-Bois, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Seille. Pop. 750.

SENSAON, a town of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, near a mountain of the same name, 36 m. S of Tetuan.

SENS-BEAUJEU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 7 m. W of Sancerre, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Grand-Sandre. Pop. 1,113. In its vicinity is a mine of iron.

SENSBURG, a town of E. Prussia, 63 m. SSE of Königsberg. Pop. 2,300.

SENSWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 24 m. NE of Treves. Pop. 300.

SENTEIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 6 m. SW of Castillon, on the l. bank of the Lizard. Pop. 1,200.

SENTINEL (GREAT), an island in the gulf of Bengal, 20 m. SW of the Greater Andaman, in N lat. 11° 36'. It is about 10 m. in circumf.

SENTINEL (LITTLE), a small island about 15 m. NW of the Little Andaman, in N lat. 10° 59'.

SENTINO, a small river of Italy, in the Papal states, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the Esino.

SENTIPAC, the capital of a district of the same name, in the kingdom of Mexico, and state of Jalisco, 210 m. NW of Guadalajara.

SENTSHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 9 m. SE of Lohvitza, on the l. bank of the Sula.

SENVEN-LE-HART, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 7 m. SE of Bourbriac. Pop. 700.

SENVIC, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Grand-Pré, near the Aisne. Pop. 650.

SENZARSKAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 80 m. S of Yalutorusk.

SEODA, a seaport on the S coast of Nifon, in Japan, 105 m. E of Meaco.

SEON, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 3 m. SSW of Lenzburg, on the l. bank of the Aa. Pop. 1,400.

SEONITZA, a town of Bosnia, 30 m. SSE of Trawnik, on an affluent of the Narenta.

SEOUJI-KIAMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Mongols, 23 m. SW of Karakotun.

SEPARATION BAY, a bay in the straits of Magalhaen, 10 m. SE of Cape Pillar.

SEPHOURY, a village of Palestine, 11 m. NW of Tabarieh, on the site of the ancient *Sephoris*, once the cap. of Galilee. It contains the ruins of a church, and on a hill, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, those of a castle.

SEPTON, a parish of Lancashire, 7 m. N of Liverpool. Area 21,768 acres. Pop. in 1851, 7,228.

SEPINO, or SUPINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 9 m. SSW of Campobasso. It is a bishop's see, now united to that of Bojano. It has manufactories of woollen cloth and paper. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the ancient *Sepinus*.

SEPOLCRO (BORGO-DI-SAN). See BORGO.

SEPOIS-LE-BAS, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Rhin, cant. and 6 m. SW of Heising, on the Largue. Pop. 750.

SEPRIO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, on the river Olona, 20 m. NW of Milan.

SEPSL. See GOREV

SEPTEME, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Vienne. Pop. 1,260.

SEPTEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Houdan. Pop. 1,200. There are a fine chateau and park here.

SEPTFONDS, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Caussade. Pop. 1,000.

SEPT-FONTAINES, a village of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, 6 m. ENE of Arlon, on the Eischen. Pop. 550.

SEPT-FRERES, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, 6 m. WNW of Vire. Pop. 1,400.

SEPT-FRERES (LES), a group of islets off the N coast of Hayti, in N lat. 19° 54'.

SEPT-ILES, a group of islets off the N coast of France, in the Channel, 5 m. N of Perros-Guiec. There are batteries on the principal island, Lisle-aux-Moines.

SEPTIMER, a mountain of the Alps, in the Swiss cant. of Grisons, between the valleys of Ober-Halbstein and Bregaglia, 25 m. SE of Chur. One of the earliest frequented routes into Italy passes over this mountain at an alt. of 7,611 ft. above sea-level.

SEPTMONCEL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 3 m. ESE of St. Claude, and 16 m. NW of Geneva. Pop. 2,750. It has a considerable trade in cheese and timber, and is celebrated for its manufacture of toys, and its lapidary work.

SEPU, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, 40 m. SE of Sivas.

SEPULVEDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, on a height near the river Duraton, 24 m. NE of Segovia. Pop. 1,760. It has an ancient citadel and some old buildings. The environs produce flax and hemp.

SEPURY, or SIPRX, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district of Gohud, 18 m. SW of Narwa.

SEQUATCHEE, a river of Tennessee, U. S., which rises in Bledsoe co.; runs SE; and flows into the Tennessee on the r. bank, after a course of 70 m.

SEQUEROS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 37 m. S of Salamanca. Pop. 750.

SEQUILLO, a river of Spain, which joins the Valderaduey, on the l. bank, in the prov. of Zamora, after a S and SW course of 70 m.

SEQUIN, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 105 m. S of Konieh.

SER, a very lofty peak of the Himalayas, in the Tibet Panjahl, in N lat. 33° 35', E long. 76° 25'.—To the SE of it is another peak of apparently equal alt. called MER.

SERA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, in N lat. 13° 40', the capital of a district of the same name. The town—now a mere collection of huts, but possessing a good citadel—was taken by the Mahommedans in 1664, and became afterwards the residence of a military collector belonging to the Nizam; but it frequently changed masters. It was taken by Hyder Ali in 1761, subsequently to that period by the Mahrattas; and afterwards in 1773 by Hyder again. By the war of 1799 it came into possession of the British, and was made over to the rajah of Mysore as part of his territory.

SERAB, a village of Azerdbijan, in Persia, 15 m. E of Tabriz, in a fine plain.

SERACORRO, a town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, 80 m. WNW of Sego.

SERAES, or SERKAS, a town of Khorassan, 180 m. NNW of Herat.

SERAHAN, a village of Northern India, in Kunawur, 44 m. NE of Simla, at an alt. of 7,000 ft. above sea-level.

SERAHN, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 m. SE of Gustrow. Pop. 1,160.

SERAI, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 24 m. E of Castamuni.—Also a village of the desert of Syria, 30 m. E of Aleppo.—Also a village of Rumelia, in the sanj. and 18 m. SW of Viza.

SERAIN, a river of France, which rises near Beurey, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or; runs NNW; passes Prey-sous-Thil, Guillon, Noyers, and Chablis; and joins the Yonne, on the r. bank, after a course of 90 m.

SERAING, a town of Belgium, on the Maese, in the prov. and 3 m. SW of Liege. Pop. 4,857. There is an immense machine-making and engineering establishment here, in an old castle formerly belonging to the bishop of Liege. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

SERAMICA. See SARAMACA.

SERAMPEL, a country or district in the interior of the island of Sumatra, bounded on the W and SW by the greater Ayer-Dikit river and a chain of high mountains bordering on the Sungei-ipu country, and on the SE of the Menangkabu territory. The country produces cocoa-nuts and cassia.

SERAMPORE, a town of Bengal, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Hugli river, 12 m. above Calcutta, and comprising, while belonging to the Danish government, a small territory extending about 1 m. along the river, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It is a neat, clean, well-built place. The houses are of brick plastered with mortar, and have flat roofs with balconies and Venetian windows, but few of them are more than two stories high. There is a handsome church, and a battery of 12 pieces of cannon near the flag-staff, but the town is not fortified. It carries on a trifling trade with Europe and China; but is principally known as being the head-quarters of the Baptist mission in India. About the year 1676, the Danes obtained a site here for their factory, from the nabob, Shaista Khan. During the short war with the Danes, S. was taken possession of by the British, but was restored in 1814. In 1845, the Danish government sold the place to the British.

SERAN, a river of Savoy and France, which rises near Chambrery, and joins the Rhone above Seissel, after a SE course of about 30 m.

SERAN, a town of Northern India, in Kunawur, on the l. bank of the Sutledge, 9 m. ENE of Rampur.

SERANG. See CERAM.

SERANGANI ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, situated about 5 leagues from the S extremity of Magindanao, between the 5th and 6th parallels of N lat. The largest, named Hummock, is about 30 m., and the next in size about 25 m., in circumf. They produce most of the tropical fruits. Also rice, sugar-cane, pine-apples, mangoes, oranges, limes, jacks, plantains, cocoa-nuts, sago, sweet potatoes, tobacco, Indian corn, honey, and bees' wax. The inhabitants speak the same language as those on the coast of Magindanao.

SERAPIQUE. See SARAPIQUÉ.

SERAVALLE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the district of Treviso, on the river Mischio, 20 m. E by N of Asolo. It has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs.—Also a small town of Continental Sardinia, on the Scrivia, 18 m. N of Genoa.—Also a small town and fortress of Tuscany, between Pistoia and Lucca.

SERAVEZZA, a village of Tuscany, 7 m. SE of Carrara, remarkable for the quarries of beautiful marble in its vicinity. These quarries have been wrought from an early period. Their working was interrupted towards the end of the 17th cent. by the decline of the fine arts, though they had yielded a

great amount of materials in the times of Michael Angelo and Cosmo I. The works having been resumed with considerable energy in 1821, they soon reached the highly prosperous condition which they now enjoy. The pure and fine *saccharvides* from the mountains of S. is prized by sculptors, and is in great demand in England, France, and Russia. Before the year 1821, the marble trade of S. chiefly consisted in the manufacture of a few flooring-slabs of common white and blue marbles from the Cappella mountain, and some tables. There is now not a single marble quarry round S. which is not excavated and furrowed in all directions. A small market town has sprung up near the sea-shore, where the shipping of marbles takes place, and now contains about 500 people on a spot where, in 1821, the solitary hut of a fisherman was the only edifice discernible. In addition to white marbles for artistical purposes, the principal centre of which is the mountain of the Altissimo, other magnificent marbles, coloured and veined, from mountains in the neighbourhood of Stazzima, are shipped here; and quicksilver also is obtained at Ripa, a mountain in the vicinity.

SERAVI, a village of Egypt, on the E branch of the Nile, 21 m. N of Cairo.

SERAWADDY, or SARAWADI, a river of Pegu, which inosculates with the river of Pegu on the E, and the Irawady on the W; and may be regarded as having its main outlet in the river of Rangoon.

SERAWULLIS, or SERACOLETS, a people of Galam, in Western Africa. They are active and intelligent; and the trade of this part of Africa is chiefly in their hands. Their language is less harmonious than that of the Fulahs, but is generally spoken in this part of the continent.

SERBAI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bundelcund, 20 m. SW of Banda.

SERBAL (JEBEL), a mountain of the Sinaitic peninsula, having an alt. according to Rüppell of 6,760 ft. above sea-level. Its summit consists of several round smooth conical masses of granite set upon a mighty ridge, perfectly isolated from one another, and dangerously shelving down on either hand. "We could not," says a recent tourist, "see the chasm by which we ascended; but looked across it to the other peaks, all consisting of similar terrific masses of granite, wildly upthrown from beneath by some awful convulsion, each capped with a similarly rounded weatherbeaten summit, and each with the same precipitous sides. The appearance of the mountain itself was fearfully sublime, and the view from it, except where its intervening crags formed an impediment, all but boundless—the whole peninsula lay at our feet. Though hazy, we could see very far up the Red sea, towards Suez, making out different points of our route; and we looked across it far into the Egyptian desert. Tur, and the coast downwards, also appeared through a cleft. The stern and sterile mountains of the peninsula lay at our feet,—an intricate labyrinth, a confused sea of many-coloured peaks, black, brown, red, and grey, with here and there a narrow valley of bright yellow sand peeping through,—Wady-es-Sheik being the most conspicuous opening; beyond these arose irregularly the plateaux of the great Desert, and the ranges of El-Tih, which support it; all fading away into a misty heat, but for which the hills of Palestine might perhaps have been seen in the remotest distance. The solitudes of Sinai, a darker and bolder congregation of wild peaks, lay to the right, stern and black, and awful in colouring, and cut off all view of the gulf of Akaba in this direction.—Nothing on the world's surface could be more desolate than the vast region that floated in the scorching haze beneath us." The S. is 1,700 ft. lower

than Mount St. Catherine, according to Robinson, "yet from its rising from a far lower level, from its perfect isolation, and the magnificence of its outline, it is incomparably more imposing."

SERBAR, a village of Mekran, in Persia, 50 m. NNW of Kej.

SERBERNIDSCHÉ, or SREBERNIK, a town of Bosnia, situated between the Save, the Bosna, and the Drina, 30 m. NW of Zvornik.

SERBETTE, an island of the Eastern sea, at the N entrance of Flores strait, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 8' 30''$, E long. $123^{\circ} 1'$, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE by E of Flores-head. It is low, uninhabited, and surrounded by a reef.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which rises near Ospedaletto, in the duchy of Modena; flows through that of Lucca; and falls into the Mediterranean, 4 m. NNW of Pisa, after a SW course of 60 m.

SERCQ. See SARK.

SERD, a village of Azerbajan, in Persia, 15 m. N of Tabriz.

SERDOBA, a river of Russia, which rises near Borisogl, in the gov. of Saratov, and flows in a SW and then NW course of 70 m. into the Khoper near Alexandrofska.

SERDOBOL, or SORDCEVALA, a town of Finland, on the N bank of the lake of Ladoga, 66 m. NNE of Wiborg. Pop. 1,200.

SERDOBSK, a town of European Russia, gov. of Saratov, on the Serdoba, 84 m. NW of Saratov. Pop. 2,500.

SEREBRENAIA, a river of Russia, which rises on the E flank of the Urals, and flows SW into the Tshiussoyaia, after a course of 75 m.

SERED. See SERR.

SERGEIPE. See SERGIPE.

SEREGNO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. N of Milan, and district of Barsassina. Pop. 3,220. The houses are chiefly built of brick.

SEREI, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Aix. Pop. in 1846, 2,132. It has a considerable trade in grain and forage.

SEREIE, SIERAJI, or SERREY, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Augustowo, obwod and 23 m. NE of Seyn, near a lake which gives rise to the Serreyka, an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 2,460. It has two churches, a Catholic, and a Reformed. It was the capital of an important seignory of the princes of Radziwil.

SEREJA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Nijnii-Novgorod, which has its source near Tamojnigovo; runs W, and after a course of 105 m., throws itself into the Tiocha, on the r. bank, and 18 m. E of Murom.

SEREM, a town of Portugal, in the comarca and 8 m. NE of Aveiro, on the l. bank of the Rio-Conto, near the junction with the Vouga. Pop. 1,395. It has a convent.

SEREMNIA. See SZRENIWA.

SERENA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kalouga, which has its source in the district of Mestchovsk, near the town of that name; runs generally SE; and, after a course of about 75 m., throws itself into the Jizdra, on the l. bank, and 12 m. SW of Peremychl.

SERENA (LA). See COQUIMBO.

SERENAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 7 m. SE of Valderies. Pop. 600.

SEZIENE, an island of the Arabian gulf, near the coast of Arabia, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 52'$, and E long. $40^{\circ} 2'$. It is about 18 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.

SERENHEHEM, or SANTAREM, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Ilheos, 60

m. SW of San Salvador, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and opposite the island of Boypeba. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly Indians, find their principal employments in fishing and agriculture.

SERENHEM, or FORMOSA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, comarca and 45 m. SSE of Recife, on a rising ground, near the r. bank of a river of the same name, about 6 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,200, chiefly whites. Sugar, cotton, and rum are the chief productions of the district.

SERENT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Malestroit. Pop. in 1846, 2,875.

SEREPTÉ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Moerkerke. Pop. 110.

SERES, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, capital of a beglik, in the sanj. and 90 m. WNW of Gallipoli. Pop. 28,000, of whom about two-thirds are Turks, and the remainder Greeks. It is built on the slope of the hills which enclose on the E the vast and fertile plain of the same name, near the l. bank of the Kara-su, and is enclosed by a crenellated wall, about 36 ft. in height, and 6 in breadth, flanked with towers, and commanded by an old ruinous castle. It contains 10 mosques, several Greek churches, 2 baths, spacious hans, fine gardens, and is well supplied with water from the fine fountain of Koesison, in the vicinity of the town. The houses are generally well-built. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and the residence of a powerful pasha. It has extensive manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and is one of the most commercial towns in Turkey in Europe. It is the principal market for the cotton and tobacco of Macedonia; the greater part of the former article is exported by Salonica to Marseilles and Trieste, and the latter nearly exclusively to Constantinople. The plain of S. extends from the gulf of Orphan to Demir-Hissar, and comprises an area 36 m. in length, and from 9 to 12 in breadth. Its principal productions are cotton, grain, tobacco, and fruit. Its grain is of fine quality, and is sent chiefly to the Constantinople market.

SERETH, a river which has its source in Galicia, in the circle and about 36 m. SW of Tschernowitz; runs E past a town of the same name; enters Moldavia; directs its course S along the confines of Moldavia, Lower Wallachia, and Bulgaria; and, after a total course of 360 m., throws itself into the Danube, on the l. bank, between Brahilov and Galatz. Its principal affluents are the Sutschava, Moldava, Bistritz, Trotus, Putna, and Bouzeo, which it receives on the r., and the Birlat and Sogourloui on the l. This river is the *Ararus* of the ancients.—The town of S. is in the circle and 27 m. SSE of Tschernowitz, on the r. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 3,040, of whom 820 are Jews.

SEREYS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Lodes, and com. of St. Jean-de-Nay. On an isolated eminence are the ruins of a castle.

SEREZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Thimister. Pop. 650.

SEREZIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and cant. of Bourgoin. Pop. 1,371.

SERGATCH, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. SE of Nijnii-Novgorod, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Piana. Pop. 1,600. It has 2 churches.

SERGEANT, a township of Mackean co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 218.

SERGIEVSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Orenburg, district and 60 m. WNW of Bogoroslán, near the confines of the gov. of Simbirsk, on the r. bank of the Sok, near the confluence of the Surgut. Pop. 1,000. The environs are noted for their sulphureous springs, some of which form considerable streams, and form a lake.

SERGINES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and arrond. of Sens. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,633; in 1846, 10,197. The town is 11 m. N of Sens. Pop. 1,411. It has manufactories of serge.

SERGINSKOI (СЕРГИНСКОЕ and ВЕРХНОЕ), two towns of Turkey in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, district and 66 m. E of Krasno-Ufinsk, on the Serga. Pop. 2,900. It has several forges, but suffers from want of coal.

SERGIO, a mountain of Dalmatia, in the circle of Ragusa, rising abruptly above, and commanding the town of that name. It has an alt. of 1,340 ft., and on its summit is a fort which was constructed by the French.

SERGIPE, a small maritime province of Brazil, extending between $10^{\circ} 30'$ and $11^{\circ} 32' N$ lat., bounded on the N and W by the Rio-São-Francisco, by which it is separated from the prov. of Alagoas and Pernambuco; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S and W by the prov. of Bahia, from which it is partly separated by the Xingu; and comprising an area of 18,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 192,397, of whom 25,000 were Indians. It has a coast line extending from the Serra-Itaparua on the S, to the São Francisco on the N, consisting to a great extent of low tracts of sand, with here and there a woody hill. Towards the centre it becomes mountainous, and in the NW is the Serra-Tabanga. Its principal rivers are the São-Francisco Real, Itapiranga or Vaza-Barris, and Sergipe or Cotindiba. Towards the NE are several lakes which communicate with the São-Francisco, and which abound with fish, and with water-fowl. This prov. is naturally divided into two parts. The first or eastern, vulgarly called Matas, has frequent rains, and possesses fine wood, and is generally fertile, producing in great abundance mandioc, millet, haricots, rice, flax, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. The western part, which is considerably the largest, has received, from its generally sterile character, the name of Agrestes. Orange and other fruit-trees are found in this prov. Coffee is cultivated on the high grounds, and vanilla grows spontaneously. Medicinal plants are abundant. Domestic animals of all kinds are reared in great numbers. Panthers and wild boars are found in the woods. Its mineral productions are gold, marine salt, rock crystal, azure-stone, limestone, silix, pyroma, and sharpening-stone. Its principal exports are cotton, sugar, brandy, tobacco, cattle, leather, and sharpening-stone. Of the first three articles there were exported in 1839, 118,618 arrobas of cotton, 68,286 cases of sugar, and 800 canadas of brandy. This prov. comprises 5 comarcas, and 17 districts, and contained in 1838, 20 parishes, 6 Latin, and 36 primary schools. It belongs to the diocese of Bahia, sends 2 deputies to the legislative-house, and appoints one senator. Its provincial assembly consists of 20 members. Its capital is Sergipe-d'El-Rei. The conquest and colonization of this prov. took place in 1590.—Also a river which has its source in the Serra-Tabanga; flows E, parallel to the Cotindiba, and unites with the Itapiranga, on Vaza-Barris, about 8 m. from its mouth. Its principal affluent is the Paramopama.

SERGIPE-D'EL-REI, or SAO-CHRISTOVAO, a town of Brazil, capital of the district of the same name, in the prov. of Sergipe, 300 m. SW of Recife, and 1,080 m. NNE of Rio-de-Janeiro, pleasantly situated

on the Paramopama, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, near its confluence with the Rio-Sergipe, and 15 m. from the sea, and in S lat. $11^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. of town, 2,000; of the district, 2,092, and of the united parishes of São-C. and Socorro, 9,066. It is the residence of a governor, and contains several churches, 2 convents, an hospital, and a college, all of which are substantially built of stone. It is well-built, and is provided with good water. It has a good port, and carries on an active trade. This town, originally built on the l. bank of the Cotindiba, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its mouth, was taken and destroyed by the Dutch in 1637. The environs are extremely fertile, especially in fruit.

SERGY, or CERGY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. SW of Pontaise, on the r. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,100.

SERIANA (VAL), a valley of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Bergamo, bounded on the N by the loftiest mountains which separate that prov. from the Valteline. It opens on the S into a plain, in the environs of Bergamo, is about 24 m. in length, and is watered by the Serio, from which it derives its name. It produces in small quantities wheat and maize. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of cloth and iron.

SERIATE, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Bergamo, on the l. bank of the Serio. Pop. 1,384.

SERIDO, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra-dos-Cairiris, in the prov. of Parahiba, and parish of Patos; waters the district of Brejo-d'Area; flows thence into the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte; proceeds NE; passes Villanova-do-Principe, and 32 m. below that town, joins the Piranhas, on the r. bank, and after a course of about 120 m., of which 32 m. are navigable by barges.

SERIGI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which has its source in the vicinity of Cachoeira, receives the Subahé, and flows into the W side of the bay of Todos-os-Santos.

SERIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Beaumont-de-Lomagne, on a hill. Pop. 1,303.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 8 m. NNW of La Plume, on a small affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 850.

SERIGNAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 6 m. SE of Beziers, on the r. bank and 2 m. above the embouchure of the Orb. Pop. in 1846, 2,147. It has manufactories of brandy and oil.—Also a commune of the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. NE of Orange, near the r. bank of the Aigues. Pop. 1,213. It is well-built, and contains the ruins of an old castle, and several silk-mills. Corn, olives, saffron, and wine are cultivated in this locality.

SERIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,000.

SERIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. NW of St. Germain-du-Bois, in a low and woody locality. Pop. 380.

SERIK, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 240 m. S of Kerman, in Moghoshan, on the strait of Ormus. It contains about 600 dwellings, and has a large earthen fort.

SERILLAC, or SERILLAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 3 m. S of Beynac, at the foot of mountains, near the source of the Moumon, a small affluent of the Dordogne. Pop. in 1846, 2,023.

SERIN, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, and commune of the Croix-Rousse. Pop. 1,501.

SERINAGUR, a town of Northern India, in Gurwhal, of which it was once the capital. It is situated in the centre of a valley 3 m. in length, watered by the river Alakananda, in N lat. 30° 11', E long. 78° 46', 38 m. ENE of Hardwar. The houses are built of rough stone and mud, and are covered with slate, but are seldom more than two stories high. The streets are narrow and dirty, but there are a few good shops. The river is here about 80 yds. wide in the dry season, and is crossed by means of a bridge of ropes. There are about 70 Mahommedan families in the town, the remainder are Hindus.

SERINAGUR. See CASHMERE and GURWHAL.

SERINGAPATAM, or **SRI-RUNGA-PUTTUM**, a city of India, situated 9 m. NE of Mysore, and 245 m. W by S of Madras, at the upper end of an island 4 m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth, in the river Caverry. It is an ill-built place, with the exception of its suburb called Shuton-Gunjam. Among the public buildings are a large mosque and an arsenal. It has existed as a fortress from an early period; but in 1610, was taken from the viceroy of the fallen dynasty of Bijanagur, by Rajah Wadeyar, who made it the capital of Mysore. His successors continued to enlarge the town, and increase the fortifications; but it was not till the reign of Hyder Ali and of his son Tippu-Sultan, that it attained its utmost degree of splendour and strength. It was frequently besieged by the Mahrattas, and by the Nizam's troops, but without any other effect than compelling Hyder to pay sums of money. In February 1792, it was invested by the British and their allies, under the command of Cornwallis. Tippu-Sultan, on this occasion, relinquished half his dominions, and bought a peace with a further payment of £3,500,000. In 1799, a war having again broken out between the British and Mysore, S. was again invested by the British and Nizam's forces. On the 30th of April the breaching-battery opened against the walls. On the first day part of the outward wall at the W angle of the fort was levelled, and one of the bastions within it was considerably shaken. On the morning of the 2d of May a great magazine of rockets blew up in the town with a fearful explosion. On this day an additional battery was brought to bear against the walls; and at the conclusion of the 3d the breach was deemed practicable for the advance of a storming party. Notwithstanding this tempest of shot and shell, Tippu conducted himself with unflinching resolution. He had accumulated a large store of provisions in S.; the place was defended by 22,000 veteran troops; and the rainy season was fast approaching. On the night of the 3d of May preparations were made for an assault on the following morning; this perilous service was intrusted to Major General Baird, who had for so long a time been a captive in the hands of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, within those very walls. Tippu opposed himself in person to the left column of the British; and for a time checked their advance. His body was found under a heap of slain; his eyes were open, and the body, which was stripped of every ornament but his cherished amulet, was still warm when Colonel Wellesley, who commanded the reserve, which was not employed in the assault, came up. The arsenal of S. contained 451 brass guns, and 478 iron guns, exclusive of 287 mounted on the works. A vast quantity of stores, ammunition, and a large amount of treasure also fell into the hands of the captors. Previous to the siege, the city and island are said to have contained 150,000 inhabitants, including the garrison; but in the following year, the number of inhabitants was reduced to 32,000. S. has greatly declined since this period;

and having proved unhealthy to the European part of the garrison, the fortifications have been neglected. Besides the city, the island contains a celebrated temple, dedicated to Vishnu, and a handsome garden called the Loll Bang, in which are deposited the remains of Hyder Ali and of his son Tippu, under a handsome mausoleum which is kept in repair at the expense of the Madras government. See articles **CAVERY** and **MYSOORE**.

SERINGHAM, an island of Hindostan, in the district and 1½ m. N of Trichinopoly, formed by the Colerun and Cavery. It is celebrated on account of its Hindu temples, the largest of which, situated about 1 m. from the W extremity of the island, is surrounded by seven square enclosures built of brick, at the distance of 350 ft. from each other. The outward wall is nearly 4 m. in circumf., and its gateway to the S is ornamented with pillars, several of which are single stones, 33 ft. long, and 5 ft. in diam.

SERINHEHEM. See **SERENHEHEM**.

SERINIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 36 m. ESE of Trawnik, on the Sudica, an affluent of the Bosna.

SERINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 6 m. SE of Avellino, on the Sabato. Pop. 8,000. It forms with 22 small surrounding villages a county which comprises 10 parish churches, two convents, an abbey, and an hospital, and contains several iron-works. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Sebastia*, and of an aqueduct.

SERINZA, or **ZERINZA**, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of Boyaca, prov. and 27 m. NE of Tunja, on the r. bank of the Chicamocha. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians.

SERIO, a river of Austrian Lombardy, which has its source in the Val-Bondione, on the S side of Monte-Barbelino; runs S; waters the Val-Seriana; passes a little to the E of Bergamo; enters the prov. of Lodi and Crema; bathes Crema, and 9 m. below that town, throws itself into the Adda, on the l. bank, at Montodino, and after a course of 75 m., of which nearly 9 m. are navigable. It is liable to inundations. Its waters are extensively employed in irrigation and in mills. They contain excellent fish, especially trout and char. The S. gave its name to a dep. of Italy, the capital of which was Ragano.

SERIPHOS. See **SERPHO**.

SERKA, a village of Sennár, 200 m. S of Sennár.

SERKIS, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 50 m. W of Konieh.

SERKI-SERAI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanj. and 35 m. NE of Beishehr.

SERLE'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 18° 21', W long. 137° 2'. It is 7 m. long, and 4 m. broad, with a lagoon in the middle. Most of the soil consists of white coral sand intermixed with decayed vegetable matter, which seems peculiarly favourable to the growth of plants.

SERMATTA, an island in the Eastern seas, the largest of the Serrawatti group, in S lat. 8° 25'. It is about 22 m. long, and 6 m. broad.

SERMENTISSON, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Courpierre. Pop. 1,150.

SERMERIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 4 m. W of Morestel. Pop. 1,059.

SERMESOK, an island near the W coast of Greenland, in N lat. 61° 50'.

SERMIDE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, 30 m. ESE of Mantua, on the l. bank of the Po.

SERMIN, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 30 m. SW of Aleppo.

SERMIONE, or SIRMIO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 20 m. ESE of Brescia, situated on a neck of land projecting into Lake Garda. Pop. 800. It was the birthplace of Catullus the poet.

SERMONETA, or SULMO, a town of the States of the Church, in the Campagna-di-Roma, situated on a hill 13 m. S of Velettri. It is supposed by some to stand on the site of the ancient *Sora*, by others on that of *Sulmona*.

SERMOYER, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Pont-de-Vaux. Pop. 1,100.

SERNANCELHE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 13 m. SSW of San-Joaõ-de-Pesqueira. It has a small fort.

SERNETZI, a town of Wallachia, 150 m. W of Bucharest, on the l. bank of the Danube.

SERNIN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, on an eminence near the r. bank of the Rance, 15 m. WSW of St. Affrique. Pop. in 1846, 2,574. In the neighbourhood are mines of alum.

SEROCZYN, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 21 m. WSW of Siedlec, near the r. bank of the Zwitter. Pop. 250.

SEROGLASOVSKAIA, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the Volga, 24 m. NW of Astrakhan.

SEROKOMLA, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 15 m. WSW of Radzyn. Pop. 300.

SERON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Almeria, on the r. bank of the Almanzor. Pop. 5,500. Iron, lead, copper, nitre, and white marble are mined in the vicinity; and the town has manufactures of serges, linens, oil, and earthenware.—Also a town in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Soria, on the r. bank of the Nagima. Pop. 850.

SERONE, a village of the Papal states, 36 m. E of Rome.

SERONGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 25° 6'. It is a large open town, situated in a fertile country, and celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes, but from its exposed situation has been often plundered by contending parties. It has a large caravanserai.

SEROOSKERKE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Sieland, 3 m. N of Middleburg. Pop. 800.

SEROS. See CEROS.

SEROUGE, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 80 m. SW of Diyarbekir.

SEROWICZ, a town of Bohemia, 25 m. ESE of Tabor. Pop. 1,800.

SERPA, a small but strong frontier town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, situated on a rocky height near the l. bank of the Guadiana, 17 m. SW of Moura. Pop. 4,000. The adjacent district is full of fig and olive trees.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on an island in the Amazon, 30 m. below the confluence of the Madeira.

SERPEISK, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 53 m. W of Kaluga, on the Serpeika, a tributary of the Ougra. Pop. 900.

SERPENT, a river of North America, which falls into the N channel of Lake Huron, 30 m. W of La-Cloche.

SERPENT ISLAND. See ADASI.

SERPENT ISLANDS, a group of small islands near the N coast of Lake Huron, in N lat. 46° 2'.

SERPENTARA (GRANDE and PICOLA), two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the SE point of the island of Sardinia. The larger, supposed to be the ancient *Collodes*, is in N lat. 39° 10'; the smaller is 3 m. to the NNE of it.

SERPHERANT, a village of Syria, supposed by some

to be on the site of the ancient *Sarepta*, 14 m. SSW of Said.

SERPHO, or SERPHANTO, the ancient *Seriphos*, an island of the Grecian Cyclades, in the Archipelago, between the island of Paros and the gulf of Engia, in N lat. 37° 12'. Pop. 600. It is a small, circular, rugged, and barren rock, about 7 m. in diameter, producing little else than saffron, and pasture for sheep. The inhabitants, who are Greeks, live chiefly in the small town of Serpo, which has a harbour, on the SE side of the island. The Romans made this island a place of banishment.

SERPIUS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Douro, 10 m. E of Coimbra, near the r. bank of the Ceira.

SERPUCHOV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Moscow, on the Oka. Pop. 6,500. It contains no fewer than 19 churches, besides several public buildings and magazines. Its trade is chiefly in corn, cattle, butcher meat, hides, honey, leather, and canvass.

SERQUES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. NNW of St. Omer. Pop. 1,000.

SERQUEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and cant. of Bourbonne, 30 m. NE of Langres. Pop. 1,285.—Also a village in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 1½ m. N of Forges, near the source of the Epte. Pop. 450. Potters' clay is found in the vicinity.

SERRA, or SIERRA, a general name given to ranges of mountains in Portugal and Spain, and countries originally colonized from either, properly indicating a range of peaks, *serra* meaning as in Latin, 'a saw.'

SERRA, a canton and commune of Corsica, in the dep. of Sartene. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,962; in 1846, 3,631. The town is 13 m. NE of Sartene. Pop. 724.—Also a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 6 m. E of Cosenza, and cant. of Spezzano-Grande, on a mountain. Pop. 1,200.

SERRA-CAPRIOLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 14 m. NW of S. Severo, on a hill, between the Fortore and Saccione. Pop. 4,000. It has 8 churches, of which 2 are collegiate, 2 convents, an hospital, and an alms-house.

SERRA-DI-FALCO, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 12 m. W of Caltanissetta, on a mountain.

SERRA-GERAL, a range of hills of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, running along the coast, and dividing into 3 principal branches, known as the Serras dos-Tapes, do-Herval, and da-Vacaria.

SERRA-GRANDE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in a mountain of the same name, in the district of Villa-Nova-do-Principe. The Serra-Grande is the highest mountain in the prov. of Ceara, and runs along the confines of the prov. of Parahiba and Rio-Grande-do-Norte.

SERRA-GRANDE, or CARUMA, a mountain-ridge of Guayana, near the E bank of the Parima, in N lat. 2° 33', E long. 60° 15'. It has an alt. of 2,100 ft. above the Parima or Rio-Branco.

SERRA-DO-MARTINS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Porto-Alegre. It is regularly built, and has a church and primary school, and is well supplied with water from the adjacent lake Grande.

SERRA-MONACESCA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 9 m. SSW of Chieti, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Alento. Pop. 1,180. It has 2 churches and an hospital.

SERRA-NEGRA, a parish in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Mogi-Mirim.—Also a river of

the same prov., which flows into the N side of Paranaguá bay.—Also a mountain in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatú. It forms a continuation of the Canastra range. It gives rise to various streams, in which diamonds and other precious stones are found, and contains mines of iron.

SERRA-DO-NEGRO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and district of Chapada, between the head-streams of the Mearim and Grajehu.

SERRA-DOS-ORGAOS. See ORGAOS.

SERRA-DO-PAULISTA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia. It is said to contain mines of copper.

SERRA-DO-PENITENTE, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauí, a branch of the Mangabeira chain, in the prov. of Bahia.

SERRA-PETRONA, a town of the Papal States, in the delegation and 15 m. SW of Macerato.

SERRA-DA-PIETATE, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Cahité. On its loftiest summit, in a plateau commanding a prospect of great magnificence, are a church and several houses.

SERRA-SAN-CHIRICO, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation and 27 m. WNW of Macerato, on the l. bank of the Esino.

SERRA-DI-SANTA-STEFANO-DEL-BOSCO (LA), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 15 m. SE of Monteleone, in a valley, near the l. bank of the Ancinale. Pop. 5,000. It has 2 churches, a convent, and 2 saw-mills.

SERRABABU, a town of Senegambia, and kingdom of Fula, on the Kinyaco, and 15 m. S of Sabusira.

SERRACINES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Madrid, in the centre of the plain of Alcalá-de-Henares, and near the r. bank of the Torote. Pop. 128.

SERRADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. S of Valladolid, and partido of Medina-del-Campo, in a plain, near the canal of Segovia. Pop. 820. The environs are covered with vines.

SERRADILLA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Cáceres, and partido of Plasencia, near the r. bank of the Tietar. Pop. 1,526. It has a parish church, and several convents. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of coarse woollen and linen fabrics.

SERRAGGIO, a canton and commune of Corsica, in the arrond. of Corte. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,638; in 1846, 4,178. The village is 4 m. S of Corte. Pop. 915.

SERRAIN, a small village and port of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 150 m. S of Mecca, on the Arabian gulf.

SERRALUNGA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. W of Casale and mand. of Mombello, on the l. bank of the Stura, an affluent of the Po. Pop. 1,200.

SERRAMANNA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and 17 m. NNW of Cagliari, near the l. bank of the Mannu, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,990.

SERRA-MEZZANA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 13 m. W of Il-Vallo, and cant. of Castel-dell'Abate, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 200.

SERRANA, or PEARL ISLANDS, a group of islets in the Caribbean sea, to the E of Mosquitia, in N lat. 14° 28', W long. 80° 10'. They indicate the existence of an extensive and dangerous shoal lying between the parallels of 14° 15', and 14° 30', and the meridians of 80° 8', and 80° 25' W.

SERRANILLA, a group of islets and rocks in the Caribbean sea, midway between the coast of Mosquitia and Jamaica, in N lat. 15° 45', W long. 79° 50'.

SERRANILLOS, a town of Spain, in the prov.

and SSW of Madrid and partido of Colmenar-Viejo, in a fertile plain. Pop. 272.

SERRANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, district and 17 m. SE of Lecce, and cant. of Carpignano, on a high hill. Pop. 400.

SERRARA, a village of Naples, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Pozzuoli.

SERRASTRETTA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 6 m. NNE of Nicastro, on the r. bank of the Lamato. Pop. 3,200. It contains 7 churches. In the vicinity are quarries of fine stone.

SERRAT, or RAS-EL-MUNSHIHAR, a headland of Tunis, on the Mediterranean, to the SW of Bizerta, in N lat. 37° 14', E long. 9° 9'. Previous to the determination of Cape Bianco-di-Bizerta, this cape was considered the most northerly point in Africa. It is the *Promontorium Candidum* of ancient geography.

SERRAT (MONT). See MONT SERRAT.

SERRATA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 19 m. NE of Palmi, and cant. of Laureana, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 850.

SERRATELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and partido of Vinaron, on a height. Pop. 348.

SERRAVAL, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Genoa, mand. and 6 m. S of Thones. Pop. 1,394. Gypsum is found here.

SERRAVALLE. See SERVALLÉ.

SERRAVALLE-DI-SESIA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Novara, prov. and 28 m. NNW of Vercella, and mand. of Crevacuore, on a height, on the r. bank of the Sesia. Pop. 1,050.

SERRAWATTI. See SERWATTY.

SERRE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Ardennes, and cant. of Rumigny; flows thence into the dep. of the Aisne, in which it waters the cants. of Rocroy, Marle, Crecy-sur-Serre, and La-Fère; and 1½ m. NE of the town of that name, joins the Oise on the l. bank, and after a course in a generally WSW direction of about 54 m. Its principal affluents are the Brune on the r.; and on the l., the Hurtaul and Souche.

SERRE, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, between the towns of Balças and Pastos-Bons, noted for a defeat of the rebels which took place here in 1840.

SERRE (LE), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 8 m. SSE of Campagna, and cant. of Postiglione, at the foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Calone. Pop. 2,400.

SERRE (LE GRAND), a town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, 28 m. NNE of Valencia, on a mountain, on the r. bank of the Galaure. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactories of cloth and leather, and several iron and steel-works.

SERRE-LES-SAPINS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Audeux. Pop. 400.

SERRIJON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. NE of Cáceres, and partido of Navalmoral-de-la-Mata, on a schistose hill, 3 m. from the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 760. It has manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

SERRENTI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 21 m. NNW of Cagliari and district of Sanluri. Pop. 1,348.

SERRERE (LA), a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and com. and 11 m. SSW of Cabanes, in the Pyrenees. It gives rise to the Aston, an affluent of the Ariège, and contains a rich mine of iron.

SERRES, a canton, commune, and town of France,

in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes and arrond. of Gap. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,606; in 1846, 5,222.—The town is 23 m. SW of Gap, on the r. bank of the Buech. Pop. 1,155. It has manufactures of hats, several tanneries, and extensive nursery gardens. In the vicinity are quarries of finely coloured marbles.—Also a village of the same dep., in the cant. and 5 m. W of Foix, near the l. bank of the Large. Pop. 1,770.

SERRIERES, a town of France, dep. of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 15 m. NNW of Tournon. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village of Savoy, 3 m. NNW of Ruffieu. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village on the lake of Neufchatel, 2 m. SW of Neufchatel.

SERRIS, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district and 30 m. NE of Rhotas.

SERRO, or VILLA-DO-PRINCÍPE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, amid the mountains of Serro-Frio, at an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and 130 m. NNE of Ouro-Preto, in S lat. 18° 30'. Pop. 4,000. It stands amphitheatrically on an irregular hill, at the foot of which is the Quatro-Vintens, one of the head-streams of the Jequitinhonha. The principal streets run along the hill from E to W, the cross streets are generally short and steep, and all ill-paved. It contains five churches. The houses are small and poorly built, but being white-washed, and each having a garden attached, their general effect is neat and picturesque. Outside the town is an old *intendencia* which has been converted into an hospital. The climate is temperate and salubrious. The chief recreation of the men consists in hunting the mountain goat. The soil of the district is good, and produces in great quantities cotton, sugar, millet, and vegetables. Gold of fine quality, diamonds and other precious stones are found in the locality. Pop. of united districts of Serro and Tejuco 28,679, of whom only 3,228 are whites.

SERRO-FRIO, an extensive mountain-chain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, a ramification of the Cordilheira-da-Mantiqueira.

SERS, a village of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 7 m. NNE of La Valette. Pop. 750.

SERSALE, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 12 m. NE of Catanzaro. Pop. 2,200.

SERT, or ISE'RD, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Kurdistan, situated 75 m. SE of Diyarbekir, in the midst of a large undulating plain, without a single tree, and surrounded at a considerable distance by high mountains. It is enclosed by a stone-wall about 2½ m. in circuit. Its name and position, as well as the tradition of the inhabitants, point it out as the ancient *Tigranocerta*, the capital of Tigranes. In the year 69 A. C. it was taken and plundered by Lucullus, but it retained its importance till after the Saracen invasion. It now contains about 5,000 inhabitants, Kurds, Armenians, and Nestorians; and has three large and several small mosques, a college, an Armenian church, five baths, and a caravanserai. The surrounding territory is in a comparatively improved state of culture. A prodigious quantity of melons and cucumbers are grown. The chief of S. possesses almost absolute authority, and is in every respect a powerful feudal lord. His house is a large fortified building surrounded by a deep moat.

SERVAIS (SAINT), a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 1 m. NW of Namur, on a small affluent of the Meuse.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 3 m. S of La Fere. Pop. 450.

SERVAN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, situated at the mouth of the river Rance, about 1 m. S of St. Malo, from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea, dry at low water. Pop. in 1846, 7,564. It has a fine port,

divided into two parts by a rock on which stands the tower of Solidor. One of these divisions is fitted for men-of-war or large merchantmen; the other for smaller vessels. Its manufactures, consisting chiefly of linen, sail-cloth, soap, and tobacco, are considerable; ship-building is likewise carried on to some extent.—Also a village in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Josselin.

SERVANCE, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 6 m. NE of Melisey, on the Oignon. Pop. 2,731.

SERVANT, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Menat. Pop. 2,050.

SERVERETTE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lozere, 11 m. N by W of Mende. Pop. in 1846, 928; of cant. 4,642.

SERUG, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diyarbekir, 12 m. S of Urfa.

SERVI. See CERVI.

SERVIA, in Slavonic SERBIA, a principality of European Turkey, nearly corresponding to the *Mæsia Superior* of the Romans. Its length is about 230 m.; its average breadth 94 m.; its superficial extent 19,500 sq. m., or somewhat more than the half of Scotland. It is comprised between the parallels of 42° and 45°; and is bounded on the N and NE by the Danube, which separates it from Hungary and Wallachia; on the E by Bulgaria; on the S by Macedonia, from which it is separated by the W prolongation of the Balkan; on the SW by Albania; on the W by Bosnia; and on the NW by Austria. Its pop. is not known with certainty, but was estimated in 1835 at 752,570. The whole surface slopes southwards, and belongs to the basin of the Danube. It is a very uneven and even mountainous country; with extensive aboriginal forests, and large uncultivated heaths in many quarters. The mountains in the SE and S extend in a regular chain from the Balkan; but throughout the chief part of the prov. they have no regular connection. Those on the NE belong to the Carpathian system. Towards the centre are several extensive plains. One of the highest is that called Haloga, situated to the SW of Belgrade. The rivers of S. are the Save and Danube on the N, the Morava on its E, the Drina on its W boundary. Both the two latter rivers flow N into the Danube, after collecting the waters of a number of inferior streams. The Danube, in its course through S., is in many places bordered by lofty rocks, some rising almost perpendicular from the river, others appearing to hang suspended above its channel; some are bare, others covered with wood. The Morava is the great central river of the country; its basin comprises nearly three-fourths of the whole country.

Climate and Soil.] The climate, though temperate, is less mild than might be expected under the 43d and 44th parallels of N lat., the winter being of considerable length, and spring not beginning till April. This is owing partly to the height of the great ridge of the Argentaro mountains extending along its S boundary; partly to the prevalence of forests, and the general neglect of cultivation in its interior. In the month of June the SW winds generally bring on periodical rains, which are succeeded in July and August by days of great heat, although the nights are generally cool and pleasant. September is often a rainy month; but in October and November, the weather is in general pleasant, and on the whole, the climate is healthy. The soil also is in general fertile, the cultivated tracts producing abundant crops; but a small proportion of the country is as yet under tillage. The most common productions are wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice,

hemp, flax, and tobacco; also vines, and fruit of various kinds. Cotton is raised in the valleys and other warm spots. Timber is abundant, and would form, with the aid of water-communication, a great article of export. Mines of copper, lead, and iron have been discovered in several parts; but like the mines of salt and other minerals, they are almost entirely neglected, the productive industry of this country being as yet in so backward a state as to be confined to the raising and export of a few articles, such as hemp, wool, flax, and tobacco; to these is added an annual export of cattle and hogs, the latter fed in the woods.—The manufactures, still more limited in extent, are of woollen, cotton, and hardware, the whole for home-consumption. Improvement is retarded less by the insecurity of property, than by the total want of canals, and even of carriage-roads, except in the immediate vicinity of large towns. Of the latter, S. reckons only Belgrade, Semendria, and Nissa; the other places are villages meanly built, and thinly peopled. The only important road which crosses the country is that from Belgrade to Adrianople by way of Nissa.

Manners and Language. The inhabitants of Servia are divided into Servians, Turks, and Jews; the last two are found only in the towns. The Servians, who inhabit almost exclusively the open country, were originally a tribe of Slavonians from Galicia, in Poland. They are not confined to the territory strictly called S., but are spread over other parts of Europe, and form a considerable proportion of the pop. of Hungary. The language of the country is said to be the softest of all the Slavonic dialects. The Servians are a prudent and persevering race, lovers of fair play and hospitality. Their physical characteristics are a blue or hazel eye, dark chestnut hair, an oval face, and a generally smiling expression. Mr. Paton says of them: "The Servians are a remarkably tall and robust race of men; in form and feature they bespeak strength of body and energy of mind; but one seldom sees that thorough-bred look which, so frequently found in the poorest peasants of Italy and Greece, shows that the descendants of the most polite of the ancients, although disinherited of dominion, have not lost the corporeal attributes of dominion. But the women of Servia I think very pretty. In body they are not so well-shaped as the Greek women; but their complexions are fine, the hair generally black and glossy, and their head-dress particularly graceful. Not being addicted to the bath, like other Eastern women, they prolong their beauty beyond the average climacteric; and their houses, with rooms opening on a courtyard and small garden, are favourable to health and beauty. Through all the interior of S. the female is reckoned an inferior being, and fit only to be the plaything of youth and the nurse of old age. This peculiarity of manners has not sprung from the four centuries of Turkish occupation, but appears to have been inherent in old Slaavic manners, and such as we read of in Russia, a very few generations ago; but as the European standard is now rapidly adopted at Belgrade, there can be little doubt that it will thence, in the course of time, spread over all S. The character of the Servian closely resembles that of the Scottish Highlander. He is brave in battle; highly hospitable; delights in simple and plaintive music and poetry, his favourite instruments being the bagpipe and fiddle; but, unlike the Greek, he shows little aptitude for trade; and, unlike the Bulgarian, he is very lazy in agricultural operations. All this corresponds with the Scotch-Celtic character; and, without absolute dishonesty, a certain low cunning in the prosecution of his material interests completes the parallel. The old customs of S. are rapidly disappearing under the pressure of laws and European institutions. Many of these could not have existed except in a society in which might made right: one of these was the vow of eternal brotherhood and friendship between two individuals; a treaty, offensive and defensive, to assist each other in the difficult passages of life. This bond is considered sacred and indissoluble. Frequently, remarkable instances of it are found in the wars of Kara George. But now that regular guarantees for the security of life and property exist, the custom appears to have fallen into desuetude. The *haiducks*, or outlawed robbers, who during the first quarter of the present century infested the woods of S., resembled the Catterans of the Highlands of Scotland, being as much rebels as robbers, and imagined that in setting authority at defiance they were not acting dishonourably, but combating for a principle of independence. They robbed only the rich Moslems, and were often generous to the poor. Thus robbery and rebellion being confounded, the term *haiduck* is not considered opprobrious; and several old Servians have confessed to me that they had been *haiducks* in their youth."

Government. Since the revolution of 1817, the Servians, although paying an annual tribute of £200,000 to the sultan, and having a pasha with a Turkish garrison in Belgrade, have enjoyed a spe-

cies of independence with an hereditary hospodar or prince, and a representative assembly. The sultan no longer exacts the capitation tax, which he regarded as a redemption from the penalty of death incurred by unbelief; the spahis no longer enjoy a distribution of the village-lands amongst them; the Turks are restricted to the fortresses. It was at first understood that no Turks should be allowed to reside outside the fortified works. This is the case at Schabaz and Kladawo; and so it was expected to have been at Belgrade. At one time, the Turks began to dispose of their possessions in and about the latter place, and to prepare for emigration; but they received orders from Constantinople to desist, as the whole town was considered to be a fortress; and they have remained at Belgrade in considerable numbers. But, although under Turkish jurisdiction, there is no possibility of the Turks here enforcing any of their ancient personal prerogatives; and many old spahis must now condescend to perform manual service in Christian habitations. It must not be forgotten that this independence was not, in reality, acquired through a rebellion against the Sultan; but in the course of a contest originally undertaken against his rebels: so far, therefore, the Servians asserted a well-founded claim, though at the cost of a most sanguinary war. The sultan himself in some measure conduced to the amelioration of their condition by granting a charter, which in its main points rests on the received principles of Western states. And that he might overthrow a dominion which he disliked, but which still retained many analogies to the old Turkish system, he ordered regulations to be proclaimed under his authority, by which the work of emancipation was continued. S. is divided into seventeen *nahies* or provinces, each governed by a *natshalnik*, whose duty it is to keep order and report to the minister of war and interior. He has, of course, no control over the legal courts of law attached to each provincial government; he has a cashier and a secretary; and each province is divided into *sves* or cantons, over each of which a captain rules. The average pop. of a prov. is 50,000 souls, and there are generally three cantons in a province, which are governed by captains. Owing to the late unsettled state of affairs, S. still presents features of ruin and devastation, and is much infested by robbers; and, especially on the frontiers of Bosnia, remains in a very turbulent condition, with feuds and animosities resembling those which prevailed in olden times on the Scotch and English borders, but inflamed by religious and fanatical differences, the Servians being Christians, and the Bosniacs Mahomedans. The administrative capital is Kruchovatz. The ecclesiastical affairs are under the three bishops of Csacsak, Schabatz, and Poxarevatz.

History. S. on the decline of the Roman empire, shared the fate of the other frontier provinces, and was occupied by invaders, from a tribe of whom, called *Serbi*, it received its present name. It formed in the middle age a separate and independent kingdom, but yielded to the Turks, when, about the year 1365, their arms extended in this direction. Belgrade, however, resisted the Turkish arms till 1522. In 1718, S. was ceded to Austria; but in 1739 was again resigned to Turkey. The Servians have since experienced not unfrequently the hardships of a frontier province, and still often those of a government accustomed to allow its pashas and other provincial governors to practise extortions, and its military to live at the expense of the inhabitants. A sense of these injuries led to an insurrection on the part of the Servians about the year 1801. This insurrection, at first partial, soon became general, and the Servians flocked round the standard of Czerni-George, previously known only as the head of a band of robbers, but now honoured with the name of avenger of his country. This chieftain at first confined himself to the forests, and attacked only detached parties of the Turks; in time his followers increased, and found themselves of sufficient strength to meet the enemy in the open country. In December 1806, he besieged Belgrade, took it after an obstinate resistance, and in a great measure expelled the Turks from the country,

which he ruled with the authority of a sovereign, under a kind of protection from Russia. The Turks brought from time to time fresh forces against him. These he resisted with various success until 1814, when he judged proper to withdraw into Russia. By a convention concluded between that country and the Porte in December 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the sultan, but observed the free exercise of their religion, as well as their civil rights. The Servians cherished the memory of their hero, and chose his son, Prince Alexander, for their sovereign, in defiance of the menaces of Russia and Austria. The Turkish division of the country is into four sanjaks, viz. Belgrade, Semendria, Novibasar, and Kratow.

SERVIA, or **NEW SERVIA**, a district of European Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, between the Dnieper and the Bog. It takes its name from a number of Servian hussars and Pandours, who emigrated hither in 1754, from Moldavia, Wallachia, and Hungary. Being a frontier-province of the administration, it has a military form. The territory is divided into 10 districts, each occupied by a regiment; and on the S frontier there is also a regiment of Cossacks.

SERVIAN, a town of France, dep. of Herault, 6 m. NE of Beziers, on the Ene. Pop. 2,080.

SERVIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of Correze, 13 m. SE of Tulle.

SERVISTAN, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, 35 m. SE of Shiraz.

SERVITZA, a village of European Turkey, 40 m. N by E of Larissa, the chief place of a district of the same name stretching along the coast of the gulf of Salonica, to the N of Mount Olympus. It is one of the chief points of communication between Larissa and Salonica.

SERVOLO. See **SERF**.

SERVOZ, a town of Savoy, 6 m. W of Chamouni, near the r. bank of the Arve. Pop. 400.

SERWATTY, or **SERAWATTI ISLANDS**, a group in the Indian archipelago, in S lat. 8° 20', off the NE extremity of Timor.

SERY, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 4 m. WSW of Nouvion-en-Portien. Pop. 1,050.

SESA, a village of Nubia, on the Nile, 210 m. SSW of Syene.—Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. SSE of Huesca, on the r. bank of the Guatizalemos.

SESENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSE of Madrid, near the r. bank of the Jurama. Pop. 1,200. Saltpetre is abundant in the vicinity.

SESHEKE, a town of S. Africa, in the newly-discovered Sebotoané territory, in S lat. 17° 26', E long. 26° 50', on a large river of the same name, which flows to the SE, and has a breadth of from 400 to 500 yds. at the town.

SESLA, a river of the Sardinian states, which rises among the Pennine Alps, on the borders of the Valais, from the SE flank of Monte-Rosa; flows through an extensive valley to which it gives name, and in which it waters Varallo, and dividing into two branches, falls into the Po between Casale and Valenza, after a S course of about 80 m.

SESLAL, a town on the NW coast of Timor, in E long. 125° 26'.

SESKAR, a low thickly wooded island, in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 60° 2' 1", E long. 28° 23' 5".

SESKARGEN, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, off the coast of Sweden, in N lat. 65° 44'.

SESKINAN, a parish of co. Waterford, 6 m. NE of Cappoquin. Area 16,877 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,585.

SESKINORE, a village in the p. of Clogherney, co. Tyrone, 2½ m. NE by E of Fintona. Pop. in 1851, 94.

SESMA, a town of Spain, between the Ebro and the Ega, in the gov. and 36 m. SSW of Pampeluna. Pop. 1,400.

SESQUITTE, a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Guatavita, 9 leagues N of Santa-Fe.

SESSA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, 9 m. of Lugano. Pop. 621.

SESSA, or **SEZZA**, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, situated at the foot of Mount Massico, 29 m. NNW of Naples. Pop. 4,200. Though small, and indifferently built, it is the see of a bishop. It was the *Suessa Arunca* of the Lower empire. Several vestiges of Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood.—Also a village of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 10 m. WNW of Il-Vallo.

SESSAY, a parish of the North Riding of Yorkshire, 5½ m. NW of Easingwold. Area 3,665 acres. Pop. in 1831, 464; in 1851, 473.

SESSE, or **SEZZA**, a town of the Papal states, situated on an eminence near the Pontine marshes, 35 m. SE of Rome. Pop. 8,650. It was called *Setia* or *Setinum* by the ancients; and was celebrated by Martial and Juvenal for its wines, which are now, however, of inferior quality. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient temple. The surrounding district produces Indian figs, aloes, and fruit of various kinds.

SESSENHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 7 m. NE of Bischwiller, on the l. bank of the Zern. Pop. 1,060.

SESSLACH, a village of Bavaria, 7 m. SW of Coburg, on the l. bank of the Rodach. Pop. 700.

SESTINO, a village of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the Florentine territory, 18 m. W of Urbino.

SESTO-CALENDE, a small but fortified town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, situated on the Ticino, where that river flows out of Lago Maggiore, 81 m. WNW of Milan. Pop. 2,120.—Also a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. SSE of Venafro.—Also a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 m. N of Cagliari.

SESTOLA, a town of Modena, situated on a hill, 17 m. S of Modena.

SESTO-SAN-GIOVANNI, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NNE of Milan. Pop. 1,700.

SESTOS. See **DAEDANELLES**.

SESTRA, a river of Russia, which rises near Klin, in the gov. of Moscow, and falls into the Dounna, on the l. bank, after a N course of 60 m.—Also a river which separates Finland from the gov. of St. Petersburg, and falls into the gulf of Finland at Sestrabek, after a S course of 30 m.

SESTRABEK, a town of European Russia, in the south of Finland, at the mouth of the Sestra, 20 m. WNW of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,400. On the other side of the river there is a large manufactory of arms of different kinds, also of anchors and other large articles of iron. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1716.

SESTRICA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. NNE of Calatayud. Pop. 1,210.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, a town of Continental Sardinia, situated on a peninsula in the gulf of Genoa, 12 m. W of Brugnello. Pop. 3,588. It is defended by a castle, and on the W side of the peninsula is a large bay which forms a good roadstead. The environs are delightful. Quarries of marble are wrought in the neighbourhood.

SESTRI-DI-PONENTI, a town of Continental Sardinia, situated on the coast of the gulf of Genoa, 5 m. WNW of Genoa. Pop. 7,277. The citizens of Genoa have numerous handsome villas here. In the neighbourhood are mines of chalk and alabaster.

SESTRIERES (*Col-di*), a pass in Piedmont, leading from Cesana, up the valley of the Clusone, and by the fort of Fenestrelles, to Fignerola. It was improved by Napoleon while in possession of

Piedmont. In many parts great labour and skill were employed in cutting through solid rocks, and in the execution of other works, vastly improving the route. The passage is effected by a long series of zigzags on either side. In the ascent from the valley of Cesana we have in full view on the opposite side of it, a similar road climbing entirely up Monte-Genève. The crown of the Col-di-S. is more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. across. It is dotted over with the chalets of the herdsmen, and furnishes a large extent of excellent pasturage. In descending from its summit we have around us, far and wide, a wilderness of snow-clad mountains and rocky pinnacles.

SESTRO (GREAT), one of the largest and most populous towns on the Grain coast of Africa, 40 m. NW of Cape Palmas, and 14 leagues SE of Sestro-Kru, carrying on a considerable trade in pepper and ivory. The French had once a settlement here, which they have now abandoned.

SESTRO (LITTLE), a small town on the Grain coast of Africa, situated 8 m. to the S of the Rio-Sestro.

SESTRO (RIO). See CESTOS.

SESTRO-KRU, or KRU-SETTRA, a large town on the Grain coast of Africa, 12 leagues SE of Sangwin.

SETARAH. See SATTARA.

SETCHLEY, a village and parish of Norfolk, 5 m. S of Lynn-Regis. Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1851, 96.

SETE-LAGOAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Formigas.—Also a village of the same prov., in the mountains, 45 m. NW of Sabara.—Also a group of deep lakes, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the N summit of the Serra-da-Melgueira, in S lat. 13° . The outlets of these lakes unite in an adjacent valley, and form the principal headstream of the Paraguay.

SETEN-EL-DE-LAS-BODEGAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 69 m. ENE of Cadiz, and partido of Alvera, on a height of the Sierra-de-Ronda, on the road from Madrid to Gibraltar. Pop. 1,871. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary. In the environs are some Roman remains.

SETERANA, a town on the NW coast of the island of Timor, Sunda archipelago, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 21' 25''$, and E long. $124^{\circ} 1' 30''$.

SETH, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Heshwig, bail. and 3 m. SE of Tondern, noted for its gardens and its lace.

SETIA, or SETTLA, a town on the N coast of the island of Candia, in a district of the same name, 60 m. E of Candia, on a bay, partially protected on the N and NE by a small headland and three islets at the distance of about 3 m. from the port. Pop. 1,200. It is partially fortified. It is the *Cythæum* of the ancients.—The district to which this town gives its name occupies the E part of the island, and is its most extensive and populous but least cultivated portion. It contains a mountain of the same name. To the NW of the town is a headland of the same name, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 14' 20''$, and E long. $26^{\circ} 1' 20''$.

SETIF, a commune and town of Algeria, in the prov. and 75 m. WSW of Constantine, near the l. bank of Wad-Pousselam, in a fertile locality. Pop. in 1847, 1,112, of whom 606 were Europeans. It has a library, and in the centre of the town are fountains abounding with excellent water. In the vicinity are the ruins of *Sitifis*, the ancient capital of *Macritania*.

SETIGUNGA, a river of Hindostan, in Nepal, which descends from the S side of the Himalaya mountains, and after a course in a generally SSE direction of about 120 m., flows into the Tirsulungga, 24 m. SSW of Gorkha. Its principal affluents

are the Medi and Maritshangdi, both of which it receives on the l.

SETLEDJE. See SUTLEDGE.

SETMURTHY, a chapelry in the p. of Brigham, in Cumberland, 4 m. ENE of Cockermouth. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 167.

SETSCH, or SEC, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. SW of Chrudim, near the Chrudimka. Pop. 1,035. It has manufactories of linen.

SETTALA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 9 m. E of Milan. Pop. 1,200.

SETTE', a district of Western Africa, in the tract of country between Benin and Loango, traversed by a river of the same name, which falls into the Atlantic in S lat. $2^{\circ} 15'$, and on the banks of which is a town also of the same name, situated about 160 m. N of Loango.

SETTE-COMUNI, or THE SEVEN COMMUNES, a district of Austrian Italy, situated between the Brenta and the Astico, and extending from the neighbourhood of Vicenza to the frontier of Tyrol. Its area is about 100 sq. m., and its surface consists of lofty mountains and cliffs intersected with narrow and sterile vales. The soil is throughout extremely poor. In the valleys and on the sides of the mountains pasturage is obtained for the cattle during summer, but in the winter months it is necessary to drive them to the low country.

SETTEFRATI, a town, or rather a group of villages, of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, cant. and 6 m. E of Alvitto. Pop. 3,000.

SETTENEX, a village of Savoy, in the vicinity of Faverges. Pop. 1,000.

SETTIMO, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 8 m. NE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,200.

SETTIMO-TORINESE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Turin, situated on the river Sangal. Pop. 2,300.

SETTIMO-VITTONI, a town of Piedmont, 36 m. NNE of Turin, near the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 1,500.

SETTINGIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 4 m. W of Catanzaro. Pop. 1,100. It was ravaged by an earthquake in 1783.

SETTLE, a chapelry and market-town in the p. of Giggleswick, Yorkshire, 37 m. NW by W of Leeds, on the E bank of the Ribble, over which there is here a bridge, and on the railway from Leeds to Lancaster. Area of c. 4,483 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,627; in 1851, 1,976. The town is romantically situated at the base of a limestone cliff called Castleberg, which rises above it to the height of 210 ft. The houses are well-built, and there is abundant supply of water. The cotton manufacture affords employment to many of the inhabitants; there are also a paper-mill and a rope-work. Settle was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Birkbeck, the founder of various useful institutions.

SETTRINGTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of New Malton, on a branch of the Derwent. It contains the townships of Scogglethorpe and S. Area 5,540 acres. Pop. in 1851, 825.

SETUBAL, or St. Ubes, a town of Portugal, on the N coast of a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Sadao, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 28' 54''$, 18 m. SSE of Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. In the dreadful earthquake of 1755, it was almost entirely levelled with the ground, but was soon rebuilt, and in a much better style, the limits of the old town being extended, and the whole fortified with a mound, a citadel called San Felipe, and several small forts. The streets are paved, the harbour is commodious, and the quays are broad and spacious. The town contains 4 churches, several monasteries, an hospital, and an arsenal, and 2 schools. Its trade is active, consisting in the export of lemons, olives, oil, wine, cork.

and, above all, bay-salt, of which no less than 200,000 tons are annually made here. It often happens that vessels, after discharging their cargoes in the ports of the Mediterranean, come here to take in a return cargo of this article.

SETUNA, a small port on the Grain coast of Africa.

SETZDORF, a town of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppan. Pop. 1,800.

SEU, a river of Malacca, which falls into the sea of China, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 45'$.

SEU-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is in N lat. $34^{\circ} 15' 8''$, and E long. $117^{\circ} 25' 30''$.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 13 districts. The town is in N lat. $28^{\circ} 38' 24''$, and E long. $104^{\circ} 45' 38''$, at the junction of the Wen-keang with the Kiu-sha-keang. It is noted for the beauty and salubrity of its situation, and possesses an active trade.

SEU-D'URGEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. NNE of Lerida, on a fine plain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, between the rivers Balira and Segre. Pop. 2,700. It is the see of a bishop; and a place of some military importance.

SEU-FUNG-SHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, 54 m. NW of Fu-chu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 5'$. It retains its snow during the greater part of the year.

SEU-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of She-keang, and div. of Yen-chu-fu.

SEU-GIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Ping-lo-fu, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$, and E long. $110^{\circ} 5'$.

SEU-KEO-SHANG, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and dep. of Shing-tu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, and E long. $103^{\circ} 44'$. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SEU-KOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 35'$, and E long. $112^{\circ} 30'$.

SEU-LAN-SHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and district of Sung-fan-king, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$, and E long. $103^{\circ} 38'$. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SEU-PU, a district and town of China, in the district of Hu-nan, and div. of Shin-chu-fu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $110^{\circ} 20'$.

SEU-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Se-yang-fu.

SEU-SHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, and div. of Lan-chu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 43'$, and E long. $104^{\circ} 41'$.—Also a mountain in the prov. of Sze-chuen, near the frontier of the prov. of Kwei-chu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, and E long. $105^{\circ} 15'$.—Also a mountain in the same prov., in N lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. $105^{\circ} 9'$.—Also a mountain of the same prov., in the div. of Pao-ning, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $105^{\circ} 52'$.—Also a mountain of the same prov., in N lat. $32^{\circ} 31'$, and E long. $103^{\circ} 54'$. All of the above-named mountains are covered with perpetual snow, hence their name. The last contains an extensive glacier remarkable for its transparency.—Also a mountain in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 30 m. SW of Tung-chuan, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, and E long. $102^{\circ} 52'$. It presents a vast mass of glaciers.—Also a mountain in the same prov., in the dep. of Chao-tung, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, and E long. $103^{\circ} 45'$, on the W bank of the Le-tse-ho.—Also a mountain of the same prov., in the dep. of Le-keang, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, and E long. $99^{\circ} 20'$. This colossal summit is visible from a great distance, and is crowned with several glaciers. Its N side presents a deep defile, which is traversed by the Kiu-sha-keang.—Also a mountain of the same prov., in the

div. of Yung-chang, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $98^{\circ} 22'$. It has two summits. See also THIAU-SHAN.

SEU-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Kea-hing-fu.

SEU-WAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Kwei-gan-fu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $106^{\circ} 30'$.

SEU-WAN-HEIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and div. of Luy-chu-fu, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, E long. $110^{\circ} 18'$.

SEU-WO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Honan, and div. of Hwae-king-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 16'$, E long. $113^{\circ} 38'$.

SEU-YUNG-TING, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises only one district. The town is in N lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, E long. $105^{\circ} 18'$.

SEUDRE, a river of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, which rises near Borion; runs NW, passing Gomojac and Saujon; and falls into the sea opposite to the S point of the island of Oleron. It is navigable for ships of 200 tons, to 11 m. from its mouth.

SEUEN-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy and div. of Ning-kwo-fu.

SEUEN-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih and div. of She-nan-fu.

SEUEN-HWA-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 10 districts. The town is in N lat. $40^{\circ} 37' 10''$, E long. $115^{\circ} 8'$, and is 112 m. NW of Pekin, on the l. bank of the Yang-ho, which is here crossed by 3 bridges, 2 of which are within the town. It is 8 m. in circumference and has 7 gates; and is surrounded by a double embattled wall, 30 ft. in height and flanked with towers. The streets are spacious and clean. Woollen fabrics are its chief articles of manufacture. Its felt is deemed the best in the prov. Under the Ming dynasty this town was one of great importance. Within its district it numbered 100,000 men constantly employed in guarding against invasion by the Mongols, this being the most accessible portion of the Chinese frontier. The div. produces gold, silver, rock-crystal, agate, marble, load-stone, lime, coal, alum, and blue vitriol.

SEUEN-HWA-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se and div. of Nan-ning-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Chih-le, in the div. of Seuen-hwa-fu.

SEUEN-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang and div. of Chu-chu-fu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $119^{\circ} 20'$.

SEUEN-SHUEN, a division and town in the NW part of the Corea, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. 125° .

SEUEN-WEI-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan and div. of Keuh-tsing-fu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, E long. 104° .

SEUERIK, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 50 m. W of Diyarbekir.

SEUGUL, a river of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, which rises 3 m. NNE of Mont-lieu; runs NNW; waters Pons; and flows into the Charente by two branches.

SEUI, a village of Sardinia, 17 m. NE of Isili. Pop. 1,800.

SEUILLET, a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Varennes. Pop. 560.

SEULO, a village of Sardinia, in the district and 14 m. NE of Isili, near the l. bank of the Flumen-dosa. Pop. 1,200.

SEUN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $114^{\circ} 50'$.

SEUN-HWA-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh and div. of Lan-chu-fu.

SEUNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 24 m. SSE of Dijon, on the l. bank of the Saone. It is well-built, and has manufactories of shawls, vinegar, leather, and hats. Pop. 3,067.

SEUNG-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se and div. of Hing-yan-fu.

SEUSSLING, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 12 m. SSE of Bamberg, on the l. bank of the Regnitz.—Also a v. of Saxony, 7 m. SW of Grossenhayn, on the r. bank of the Elbe.

SEVANGA. See GOKSHAL.

SEVASTOPOL. See SEBASTOPOL.

SEVE, a river of Tuscany, which rises among the Apennines, and falls into the Arno.—Also a small river of Hanover, in the principality of Luneburg, which falls into the Elbe near Harburg.—Also a river of France, in the dep. of La-Manche, which flows NNE, and joins the Douve near Carentan.

SEVEDO, a port of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Meis, in N lat. 36° 6' 35".

SEVELEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 24 m. NW of Dusseldorf.

SEVELINGER, a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Belmont.

SEVELLAN, or SAVALAN, a mountain of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdibijan, 20 m. W of Ardebil, having an estimated alt. of 13,000 ft. above sea-level.

SEVENAER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 10 m. N of Cleves.

SEVENBECKEN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 8 m. ENE of Ghent. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of starch and candles.

SEVENBERGEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 8 m. NW of Breda.

SEVEN BROTHERS. See SEPT FRERES.

SEVENHAMPTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. S by E of Winchcombe. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 553.—Also a chapelry in the parish of Highworth, Wilts, 1½ m. SE of Highworth. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1851, 205.

SEVEN HEADS, a group of rocks on the S coast of Ireland, co. Cork, 7 m. SW of the Old Head of Kinsale.

SEVEN ISLANDS, or TOEJO ISLANDS, a cluster of small but high and woody islands, in the Eastern seas, extending along the N coast of the island of Banca, from which they are separated by a navigable channel.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of small, high, and steep islands near the coast of Canada, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N lat. 50° 10'. They shelter a magnificent bay extending about 6 m. E and W, with a clay bottom. The Great Boule, the easternmost of the group, has an alt. of 695 ft.

SEVENNES. See CEVENNES.

SEVEN-OAKS, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 4 m. NW by N of Norwich. Pop. in 1831, 149; in 1851, 148.—Also a parish and market-town in the co. of Kent, 23 m. SE of London, near the river Darent. Area 6,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,279; in 1831, 4,709; in 1851, 4,878. The town stands on a ridge of eminences, on one of which are said to have grown seven large oak trees, whence the name of the place was derived. It consists principally of two streets, and contains a number of neat residences. The chief ornament of the town is Knowle-house, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Plymouth.

SEVEN PAGODAS, a collection of large Hindu temples on the Coromandel coast, situated near Sadras, about 30 m. S of Madras.

SEVER, a river of Portugal, which rises on the N flank of the Sierra-de-San-Mamed; runs N, then

E, and then NNW; and after having been joined by the Alburriel and the Vide, flows into the Tagus on the l., 3 m. NNE of Montalvao, after a course of 50 m.

SEVER (SAINT), a town of France, the chief place of an arrond. in the thinly peopled dep. of the Landes. It stands on the Adour, 24 m. E of Dux, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 2,187.—Also a town in the dep. of Calvados, near the forest of St. Sever, 6 m. W of Vire. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Belmont.

SEVER-DE-RUSTAN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. SE of Rabastens, on the Larros. Pop. 600.

SEVERAC-LE-CHATEAU, a town of France, dep. of Aveyron, 21 m. E of Rhodéz. Pop. 1,500. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

SEVERE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Jarnac. Pop. 610.—Also a village in the dep. of Indre, 30 m. SE of Chateauroux.

SEVERGHEM, a village of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 6 m. SSW of Ghent. Pop. 1,400.

SEVERIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 5 m. NE of Aubeterre, near the r. bank of the Lezonne. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 5 m. SE of Bourgaix, near the l. bank of the Bourbie. Pop. 2,500.

SEVERINA (SANTA), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, on a rocky eminence near the Neto, 12 m. WNW of Cotrone. Pop. 1,000. It is tolerably built, and is the see of an archbishop.

SEVERINO (SANTO), a town of the Papal states, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the river Potenza, 30 m. SSW of Ancona.—Also a village of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 5 m. N of Salerno. Pop. 250.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 24 m. ESE of Lagonegro. Pop. 2,200.

SEVERN, a river of England, second only to the Thames, and the principal river of Wales. It rises in Plinlimmon hill, on the borders of Montgomery and Cardigan shires, not far from the coast of Cardigan bay, and at an alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level. Descending from the mountains, it bears the name of the Hafren or Havren, till it arrives at Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire, where it unites with the Clewedog; it then flows NE towards Newton, between hills pleasantly fringed with wood, and under its proper name of the Severn. Thence its course is almost due N, through the delightful vale of Montgomeryshire, and beyond Welshpool it enters the great plain of Shropshire, and after making a considerable compass, turns abruptly to the SE. It then almost encircles the town of Shrewsbury, and flowing SE, it passes Colebrookdale, soon after which it flows to Bridgenorth. Passing Bewdley, and Worcester, it divides near Gloucester into two channels, which reuniting soon afterwards, constitute a great tidal river. Below Gloucester its course is chiefly to the SW. The character of this river does not much assimilate with its mountainous origin; it soon loses its native rapidity, forming large vales, and generally burying itself within deep banks. At Llanidloes it ceases to be a torrent. Below Colebrookdale the scenery along its banks becomes very picturesque. At Stourport it is joined by those numerous canals which till recently formed the chief lines of transit for the commerce of Birmingham, Kidderminster, and the various trading-towns of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcestershires. Crowded with barges, the river now rolls through a pleasant country, and is a broad and tranquil stream towards Worcester, up to which point vessels of 80 tons

can proceed. Below this it almost disappears between its banks, in the midst of the vast plain of Gloucestershire, until it again emerges and gradually widens into the great estuary of the Bristol channel. From its source on Plinlimmon to the sea, the Severn runs about 210 miles. It is navigable to Pool Quay, in Montgomeryshire, and by means of its numerous canals this navigation is extended into the very heart of the kingdom, being united with the Thames on the E, and with the Trent, the Humber, and the Mersey towards the N. The navigation of the river itself, however, is in many parts very imperfect, being interrupted by shallows; but much has been done of late to improve it, especially by the removal of fourteen natural dams, and the substitution of four artificial weirs, placed diagonally across the channel of the river, and, in connexion with these weirs, a series of locks, placed in artificial lateral channels, by means of which the navigation is maintained. These weirs and locks are situated at Lincomb 1 m. below Stourport; Diglis 1 m. below Worcester; and at Holt and Bevere at intermediate distances. The general dimensions of the locks are 100 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, and 17 ft. 9 in. deep, with a lift of 8 ft., and a depth of 6 ft. 6 in. over the sills. They are built of stone and brickwork upon a foundation of red sandstone rock. The weirs, which are chiefly built across the bed of the river, are constructed of large rubble stone, abutting against a foundation of piling, and vary in length between 300 and 400 ft. The freshes are easily discharged by these weirs in consequence of their length, their obliquity, and the uninterrupted action of the under current.

SEVERN, a river of Maryland, U. S., which runs into the Chesapeake opposite Kent island, and a little below Annapolis.—Also a river of North America, which rises in Cat-lake, and runs into Hudson's bay, on its SW side, at Severn-House, in N lat. 56°, after a course of 350 m.—Also a river of North America, which runs from Lake Simcoe NW into Lake Huron.

SEVERNDRÖOG, a small rocky island of Hindostan, on the coast of the Concan, in N lat. 17° 46', joined to the continent by a reef of rocks, which forms a safe bay for vessels on the south side. This place was taken by the Mahrattas from the king of Bejapore, in the 17th cent., but about the year 1730, Conajee Angria, his admiral, revolted, and established this place as the head-quarters of a gang of pirates. It was taken by the British in 1756.—Also a hill-fort in the Mysore, in N lat. 12° 53', E long. 77° 20'.

SEVERNSTOKE, or **STOKE-UPON-SEVERN**, a parish of Worcestershire, 3 m. from Upton. Area 3,269 acres. Pop. in 1831, 745; in 1851, 726.

SEVERO (S. *Siro*), a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 26 m. WSW of Manfredonia. Pop. 16,640.

SEVESO, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the river Luro, 8 m. NNW of Milan. Pop. 1,800.

SEVEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 6 m. W of Frene-St.-Mamès, on the l. bank of the Saône. Pop. 810.

SEVIDENTRO, a canton of Corsica, in the N part of the arrond. of Ajaccio. Pop. 1,790. Its chief town is Evisa.

SEVIER, a county in the SW part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,106 acres, bounded on the W by Red river, and drained by Cosseuse, Saline, and Rolling creeks, and by branches of North Little river, an affluent of Red river. It has a level surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,810; in 1850, 4,240. Its capital is Paraclyfta.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Tennessee, comprising an area of 500 sq. m., drained by

French Broad and Little Pigeon rivers and their branches, and bordered on the SE by Smoky mountain. Pop. in 1840, 6,442; in 1850, 6,920. Its capital bears the same name, lies between the W forks of Little Pigeon river, and is 208 m. E by S of Nashville.

SEVIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Broons. Pop. in 1846, 2,894.—Also a com. of the Basses-Pyrenees, in the cant. of Thezé, near the Gave-du-Pau. Pop. 1,011.

SEVIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 10 m. NW of Chateau-Porcien. Pop. 800.

SEVILLA-LA-NUEVA, or **SEVILLEJA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. WSW of Madrid, and partido of Navalcarnero, in a fertile plain. Pop. 200. It contains a palace.

SEVILLA-DEL-ORO. See **MACAS**.

SEVILLE, a township of Medina co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 249.

SEVILLE, a province in the SW of Spain, forming the western part of Andalusia, and still retaining, with the dismembered portions now constituting the provinces of Cadiz and Huelva, the title of kingdom, from its having been a distinct and independent state in the time of the Moors. Its form, though irregular, is on the whole compact, containing with Cadiz and Huelva an area of 9,500 sq. m., with a pop. in 1800, of 750,000. The prov. as now constituted is bounded on the N by Badajoz; on the E by Cordova; on the S by Malaga and Cadiz; and on the W by the ocean and the prov. of Huelva. It abounds with fine scenery, the surface being diversified not with lofty mountains but with beautiful plains, and hills covered with vines and fruit-trees. The principal mountain-chains are the Sierra-Morena and the Sierra-de-Ronda; but none are of great elevation, and they consist in various places of hills either bare or covered with cork-trees. The chief rivers are the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, and the Xenil. The climate is hot; but the extremes are tempered by breezes from the sea or from the mountains, so that the heat is upon the whole less intense than in the adjacent province of Granada. The *solano* or hot African wind, though not so prevalent as in other provinces, is at times so scorching as to blight the crop on the ground in a few hours, and to produce injurious effects on the human constitution. The soil differs greatly according to situation, being in some places hard and stony, in others a fine black mould. Agriculture is still extremely rude, the spade and hoe being often used where their place ought to be supplied by the plough and harrow. The arts and manufactures are in their infancy in this country: they have not yet adopted water or steam to abbreviate manual operations. Stone is cut by the fatiguing means of an iron saw. The texture of mats is formed after the fashion of the Arabs; and even in towns the streets are often impeded by twistlers of cord which is run upon a little wheel for a hundred yards. The Spaniards did not improve on the inventions of the Arabs; even the mode of raising and distributing water, from the principle of its uniform level, which the latter understood, was neglected by the former. Were it possible to irrigate the land, two crops of corn might be procured yearly; but owing to the heat of the weather, it hardens so much that the farmer is obliged to wait until rain comes in order to use the plough. The pasturages are good in those situations where the frequency of rain, the height of the ground, or the use of irrigation, protect the soil from the intense heats. The climate is very favourable to the vine. Large tracts are covered with the fruit

trees of a warm climate, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes; but other tracts of equal extent are almost desolate. The silk manufacture is said to have formerly flourished in this part of Spain, but its extent was probably never greater than at present. The silk looms are chiefly in the capital. There are also manufactures on a small scale of coarse woolen, linen, leather, soap, pottery, and hats, all for home-consumption. The export trade of the prov. is carried on at Cadiz, and consists chiefly in wheat, oil, wool, oranges, soap, and copper. The pop. is about 420,000.

SEVILLE, or SEVILLA, the capital of the preceding prov., stands in a fine plain on the l. bank of the Guadalquivir, 62 m. NNE of Cadiz. It is surrounded by an old wall of considerable height, and from 5 to 6 m. in circuit, which is entered by 12 gates. The environs affording no stone, the wall was built of cement, which has acquired great hardness and solidity. The pop. in 1823 was 81,875, of whom 2,000 were of religious orders. The interior is built in a great measure in the Moorish style, the streets being often so narrow that a person can touch the houses on either side by extending his arms. This closeness of building was adopted for the sake of coolness, and to prevent the rays of the sun from penetrating. The streets are in general badly paved. The squares are neither numerous nor spacious; most of them have a fountain in the centre; but as the water is seldom cool, the inhabitants are in a great measure supplied from stalls for the sale of filtered water. The largest square is the Plaza-de-la-Constitucion. The suburbs are tolerably built; one situated on the W side of the river, called Triana, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats. The houses of Seville generally cover a large space, there being in the middle of each a court with a fountain. They are usually built of baked brick, and three stories in height. "You enter them from a porch to a court, round which are marble columns, and these are found not only in the principal but even in ordinary habitations. The arches between the columns support galleries or rooms above. It is usual to inhabit the ground-floor in summer, and the upper story in winter. In the former season a canvass veil is placed over the whole court during the heat of the day, and removed at night, when the family collect together to receive friends under the galleries or in the courts, whilst flowers are placed round a fountain which generally plays in the centre, the courts being often paved with marble. The lamps which hang around the walls in symmetrical arrangement, the bubbling of the water, the fragrance of the flowers, the mystical green branches which spring up in every direction from large earthen pots, give an appearance of romance which, added to the broken lights, the irregular architecture of the buildings, and the white Ionic columns of marble, present in every house a varying subject for the draughtsman or painter. To the sides of the walls are attached mirrors which reflect all around, and pictures amongst which were once found works of art that would delight the connoisseur. Now, indeed, from the all-invading gold of foreigners and the want of taste of the natives, the places of the best have been supplied by coloured lithographs of the French and English schools. It has been calculated that 80,000 marble columns exist in S.; but there assuredly must be a much larger number, for many are buried in the walls, others covered with plaster, and on an average every house possesses six." [Standish.] There are a number of public edifices, among which are 30 churches, 84 convents, and 24 hospitals, great and small. The cathedral is a large Gothic pile, built in the 15th cent., and

containing 82 altars. Its *giralda* or great Moorish tower, 250 ft. in height, is reckoned the finest in Spain. Of the other churches and convents, several are elegant, but their chief attraction consists in their paintings. From the convent De-Buenavista, situated on the opposite side of the Guadalquivir, the spectator can distinguish the mountains of Ronda at a distance of 70 m. to the E, and the Sierra Morena at nearly the same distance to the NW. Of the edifices not ecclesiastical, the most conspicuous are the alcazar or palace, the lonja or exchange, the artillery school, and the mint. The alcazar, a Moorish building, was extended by several Christian princes in the same style. Though the outside is mean, the inside contains several courts, with fountains, galleries, and baths; the garden, said to have remained unchanged since the time of the Moors, has also its fountains, ever-greens, and walks paved with marble. "We here meet with various gardens planned and laid out at different periods; the flags of some are perforated, so that showers of water spring from their surface on the startled passenger at the will of the gardener. A brazen figure blows a trumpet, which sounds from the pressure of water on the atmospheric air conducted through a narrow tube. You are shown 'the garden of the lion,' and a supper-house of Charles V., faced by a terrace and flanked by a magnificent enclosure of orange-trees; parterres of box-wood are cut into every shape and form; and one rustic house is surrounded by a Lilliputian canal, recalling to memory the tea and smoking pavilions of Holland. The great irregularity of these pleasure-grounds—the flights of stone-steps—the covered gallery of the city walls, which is at every step opened by windows and balconies to the sky, and adorned with rock work—the bits of Arab architecture and tiled masonry which are seen scattered about on every wall—the rows of orange-trees which screen the walks, and are trained to flat sides of building—the abrupt and broken benches, cased in sweet-smelling flowers, and the large quantity of geraniums, myrtles, limes, oranges, roses, pinks, lavender, lilac, and mignonette, which grow together in beds,—all produce an effect by their sight and odour, which, added to the heat of the weather and the brilliancy of the sky, almost bewilders the attention and overpowers the senses of the visitor, who, half-intoxicated, is glad to repose on the stone seats of the terrace." [Standish.] In one of the saloons is a collection of Roman antiquities, brought from the ancient town of *Italica* in the vicinity. The *lonja*, a modern edifice, is of the Tuscan order, finely situated in the centre of a square. It was built by the merchants for an exchange, but now serves chiefly as a deposit for the old official correspondence with America. Here are collections of letters from Cortez, Pizarro, and other invaders of the new world. S. being one of the most ancient cities of Spain, contains several objects of interest to the antiquary. A large house, formerly the residence of a Moorish chief, is in complete preservation. The principal rooms are in the form of a double cube, being 60 ft. in height, and about 30 ft. in breadth and width. The walls are covered with a sort of net-work of exquisite workmanship, on a plaster which does not exhibit a single flaw though above five centuries old. S. had an academy and public library in the time of the Moors, at present it has an academy for the physical sciences, another for the fine arts, and a medical society. To these is to be added a university founded in 1502, with a library of 60,000 vols. The number of students in 1847 was 1,184. A humbler institution called St. Elmo, appropriated to the education of young men for the sea-service,

was founded by the son of Christopher Columbus. There is a public library of 30,000 vols. in the cathedral, and another in the archbishop's palace.

Manufacture and Trade.] The silk manufacture, which was once flourishing in this city, has nearly disappeared. The largest manufacturing establishment is one of tobacco and snuff for account of government, carried on in one of the largest buildings in the city, a structure in the style of the age of Charles V., 200 yds. in length, and 105 yds. in breadth; the interior consists of no less than 28 courts, around which are arranged the different rooms for the processes. The mills, to the number, it is said, of 100, are all driven by horses and mules; a similar want of mechanical power exists in a cannon-foundry, carried on also for government account. The cannon-foundry is a magnificent building. Its entrance is decorated with a beautiful alley of planes. You turn from thence to a court-yard planted round with the same trees, to which creeping roses are attached. A fountain in the middle is encircled by paradise-trees, bearing a blue and odoriferous flower like our lilac, and presenting an almost impenetrable bower. The furnaces, the domes, the clang of metal, would make this place a second forge of Vulcan, were the work brisk, but it languishes. The mould that receives the liquid brass—for none are cast in iron—is made of a black argillaceous clay, mixed with the hair of cattle. The other manufactures consist of cotton and worsted thread, soap, leather, and liquorice.—S. was, after the discovery of America, invested with the monopoly of the trade between that country and Spain; but the difficulty of navigating the Guadalquivir with large vessels, led to its transfer to Cadiz. Vessels drawing more than 10 ft. water are obliged to load and unload 8 m. below Seville; and the largest vessels stop at San Lucar, at the mouth of the river. The following statement has been published of the vessels, tonnage, and crews which entered the port of S. in the course of 1852:

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Spanish, from America,	10	= 1,775	105
Ditto, from foreign parts,	36	3,961	285
Ditto, coasting-trade,	1,081	43,387	5,865
Ditto, smaller,	908	7,952	3,667
Foreign, with cargo,	73	6,077	340
Ditto, in ballast,	25	2,130	132
	2,133	= 65,290	10,392

The classification of foreign vessels was as follows:—English, 57; French, 27; Dutch, 4; Swedish, 3; Belgian, 2; Hanoverian, 2; Russian, 1; Norwegian, 1; Mecklenburg, 1; total, 98. The cargoes—6,077 tons in all—consisted of 2,595 tons of coal, 996 tons of timber, and 2,766 tons of other matters, as materials for clothing, iron, carriages, salt fish, and earth for the earthenware manufactory of Cartuja. The exports from S. to foreign parts are stated to consist of copper, lead, quicksilver, wool, cork, liquorice, olive oil, figs, and oranges. A statement of the total entries for the last five years shows an increase on the whole, except for the last year, which is the smallest of all. There entered—

	In Spanish vessels.	In foreign vessels.
1848	2,160	127
1849	2,289	143
1850	2,447	123
1851	2,500	112
1852	2,035	98

Thus showing a falling-off of 125 Spanish and 29 foreign vessels in 1852, as compared with 1848. The public walks of S. are extremely numerous, for almost the whole of the town is surrounded by allys of trees; but the most fashionable are those

of the Plaza-del-Duque, the Christina, and the Delicias. The first is of small extent, in the middle of the town, but neatly laid out, crowded with water-carriers with their clean glasses and sugar-loaves for those who choose to drink; and though it contains no flower-beds, the trees supply an agreeable shade, and it is thronged on the summer evenings. The Christina is near the river side, divided into many large beds defended by trellis-work, in which odoriferous shrubs and flowers, poplar, paradise, cypress, and acacia trees are crowded together, and in the middle is a raised parallelogram of stone, with seats on each side. Four flights of steps descend to the smaller and intricate walks amongst the shrubs, and on the outside of all these are straight alleys into which the small ones open. This place of recreation is usually frequented on the days of great parade, when all appear in their holiday garb. Proceeding from hence down the river, you reach the Delicias by a charming walk, having the shade of trees above, and on one side the river and view of Triana, with the garden of the convent of the Remedios; on the other, the orange-groves of the convent of Saint Diego, now used as a tanning establishment, and what has been formed of a botanic garden. The adjacent country is of great fertility, and the markets plentifully supplied; but the lowness of the ground exposes it to inundations, and to vapours which engender agues and malignant fevers. The lower parts of the town are frequently flooded by the river. The heat of summer and autumn is sometimes very oppressive, particularly on the occurrence of the solano, a scorching wind that blows from the sandy deserts of Africa.

History.] S. stands on the site of the *Hispalis* of the Romans, the birthplace of the emperors Trajan, Adrian, and Theodosius. It opened its gates to the Moors in 711, soon after their invasion of Spain, and continued in their possession above five centuries, being the seat first of a regal, afterwards of an aristocratical government. It was taken from them by the Christians in 1347, after one of the most obstinate sieges mentioned in Spanish history. In 1729 a treaty was concluded here between Spain, England, France, and Holland. In 1755 the city felt the shock of the dreadful earthquake of Lisbon, its cathedral having sustained considerable injury. In the autumn of 1800, it was visited by the pestilential fever which caused such mortality at Cadiz. It was computed that between 12th August and 1st November of that year, Seville lost nearly a fourth of its inhabitants, but half the sufferers were *gitanos* or gypsies, inhabiting the suburb of Triana. On the invasion of Spain by Bonaparte in 1808, S. asserted the national independence, and received the junta when driven from Madrid. It surrendered, however, to the French, on 1st February 1810, and remained in their hands till 27th August 1812, when they were compelled to leave it, in consequence of the general evacuation of the south of Spain consequent on their defeat at Salamanca.

SEVINFUORI, a canton of Corsica, in the N part of the arrond. of Ajaccio. Pop. 2,314. Its cap. is La Piana.

SEVO. See DOFRINES.

SEVRE-NANTAISE, a river of France, which has its source in the NW part of the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, in the cant. and 4 m. W of Secondigny; runs first NW, then W; forms for a short distance the boundary line of the dep. of La Vendee; enters that dep.; divides it at one part from the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure; and after a total course of about 84 m., of which only 12 are navigable, throws itself into the Loire, on the l. bank, at Nantes. Its principal affluent is the Moine, which it receives on the r. Mortagne and Clisson are the chief places on its banks. This river, with the Sevre-Niortaise, gives its name to the dep. of the Deux-Sevres.

SEVRE-NIORTAISE, a river of France, which has its source in the S part of the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, in the cant. of Chenay; runs first NE, then NW; passes La Mothe-St-Heray; proceeds with numerous sinuosities in a generally W direction; passes St. Maixent and Niort; separates

the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure from that of the Vendee; and after a total course of about 96 m., of which 48 are navigable, throws itself into the Atlantic, by the roadstead of Aiguillon, 11 m. N of Rochelle. Its principal affluents are the Mignon on the l.; and the Autise and Vendee on the r. The two latter are navigable. The lower part of the Sevre-Niortaise divides below Niort into numerous arms, which re-unite below Marans, and are joined by numerous canals, constructed for the drainage of the surrounding marshes. Salt, timber, iron, oil, grain, wine, and brandy are the chief articles of transit on this river, the navigation of which is aided by several canals. This river and the Sevre-Nantaise give their name to the dep. of the Deux-Sevres.

SEVPES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise and arrond. of Versailles. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,339; in 1846, 16,667. The town is 5 m. ENE of Versailles, and 6 m. WSW of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge. Pop. in 1846, 4,963. It touches the walls of the park of St. Cloud, and occupies the space of the narrow valley which separates the hills of Mendon and St. Cloud. Its principal street, which is traversed by the Versailles road, is remarkable for its length. It is generally well-built, and contains numerous picturesque villas. It has a fine Gothic church, a structure of the 13th cent., but is chiefly noted for its porcelain manufactory, the most celebrated in Europe, and containing a large collection of foreign porcelain, and of materials for manufacture. French porcelain was first made at St. Cloud, but perfected at S. The discovery of the necessary earth near Limoges—the improvement of an accident—led to the establishment of that hard porcelain manufactory at S., which has placed France in the highest rank among nations in this department of the arts. The progress of the manufacture of porcelain in France was marked by two epochs: the first commencing from 1700, about which time the manufacture assumed a national character; and the second commencing in 1765, the date of the discovery of the kaolin of Limoges. During the first interval the French porcelain was that known by the name of the *porcelaine tendre*, or 'tender porcelain.' This ware was composed of an artificial paste which contained no porcelain clay whatever. Owing to the want of plasticity and coherence in this artificial paste great difficulties were encountered in the several stages of its manufacture. The epithet *tendre* applied to this porcelain was understood to express two qualities by which it is distinguished from the hard porcelain: first, that the paste is fusible at a certain temp. lower than that at which the hard porcelain is baked; and secondly, that the glaze is so soft that it may be scratched with a steel point. The royal manufactory of S. continued to fabricate this tender porcelain exclusively until the discovery of the kaolin of Limoges, in 1765. After that time both kinds of porcelain, the hard and the tender, were manufactured, but the former in much larger quantity. The fabrication of the tender porcelain was not altogether discontinued until 1804. S. has also manufactories of fine shawls, chemical substances, and of cordage, a tannery, breweries, and numerous bleacheries. S. is a town of great antiquity, and is said to have been a residence of the early French kings.

SE VRES (Deux), a department of France, comprising about a third of the old province of Poitou, and bounded on the N by Maine-et-Loire; on the E by Vienne; on the SE by Charente; on the S and

SW by Charente-Inferieure; and on the W by Vendee. It has an area of 2,315 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 294,850; in 1852, 323,615, of whom above 32,000 are Protestants. It is watered by the two Sevres, (the Niortaise and the Nantaise,) the Argenton, the Dive, the Loire, the Thouet, and a number of inferior streams. Its surface is intersected from NE to SW by a chain of hills, a branch of the Cevennes, covered with wood. In the SW it is marshy, but in the rest of the dep. the soil is fertile, and the climate favourable. Agriculture is backward; wheat, barley, rye, oats, buck-wheat, and maize are grown; hops grow wild particularly in the neighbourhood of Niort; flax and hemp are raised; tobacco is partially cultivated; chestnuts abound in different situations; and almonds ripen in the warmer exposures. The tracts of pasture are considerable, the climate being more humid than in the interior of France, and the forests are estimated to cover 90,000 acres. The mines in the high grounds afford iron, antimony, saltpetre; here are also quarries of marble and some coal mines. The manufactures are on a small scale, consisting of pottery, saltpetre, leather, woollens, cotton, paper, brandy, wine, and vinegar. This department suffered severely in the Vendean war. It is divided into the four arrondissements of Niort, Bressuire, Parthenay, and Melle, which are subdivided into 31 cantons, and 315 communes.

SEVRILHISSAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sagla, 24 m. SW of Smyrna, in a valley, about 6 m. from the Mediterranean. It contains a large number of Greeks.—Also a town in the sanj. of Sultan Oglu, 78 m. ESE of Eski-shehr, on the Ala-dagh-su.

SEW, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwanah, which joins the Mahanuddi, 10 m. NE of Lohari.

SEWAD, or SWAT, a district of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul, in part bounded by the river Indus. It consists of mountains covered with snow, and fertile valleys, producing fine fruits, particularly grapes. It is about 70 m. in length, by 40 m. in breadth; and is principally inhabited by Yusufzais.

SEWALIC, or SEWALIK HILLS, a range of mountains in Hindostan, which divide the prov. of Delhi from Serinagur, and form the transition from the plains to the mountains. Their elevation is trifling when compared to their northern neighbours the Himalayas, along the whole southern edge of which this lower range is developed. They rise with a moderate though unequal slope from the plains, to an elevation varying from a few hundred to three or four thousand ft., and are skirted, on their S edge, by a band of forest about 10 m. in breadth, abounding in valuable timber, and inhabited by elephants. Mr. Strachy says that the steep face of these hills is turned towards the plains, while on the N they present a long gentle declivity, forming with the foot of the next line of mountains a shallow valley of from 5 to 10 m. in width. Their geological formation is tertiary.

SEWAN, or ALIGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the E side of the Dar, celebrated for the manufacture of black crockery-ware.

SEWARD, a township of Schoharie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. W of Schoharie, drained by Cobleskill creek. Pop. 2,203.

SEWEE, or SEBEE, a town of Afghanistan, in the district of Sewestan, on the Nari, 160 m. ESE of Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

SEWESTAN, a district in the SE part of Afghanistan, extending between 29° 30' and 30° 30' N lat., and between 67° and 70° E long. It consists in its greater extent of an arid plain, bordered on the E

by the Soliman mountains; on the S by those of Kahun; and on the W by the Toba and Hala ranges, and, except the river on which Sebee or Sewee the capital is situated, contains only a few mountain streams. It is intersected by the road from Dera-Ghazi-Khan to Candahar.

SEWICKLY, a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by a creek of the same name, and intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,573.

SEXAU, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 3 m. ESE of Emmendingen, on the Brettenbach, at the foot of a mountain, on which are the ruins of the fortress of Hochberg. Pop. 1,110. It has a silver foundry and a tobacco manufactory.

SEXTEN, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle of Pusterthal, 18 m. ESE of Prunecken, near the source of the Drave. It is noted for its mineral waters. Mill-stone is found in the vicinity.

SEYAS. See CIES.

SEYHELLES, or SECHELLES, a large group of islands in the Indian ocean, lying to the N and E of Madagascar, between the parallels of 3° 40', and 5° 35' S. They are upwards of 30 in number; but many of them are mere rocks. They rest upon a bank of sand and coral; and are mostly of granitic formation. The principal island is Mahé, with an area estimated at 30,000 acres. The next in size, Praslin, has an area of only 8,000. Silhouette has an area of 5,700; La-Degue of 2,000; and Currieim of 1,000. All the rest are much smaller. Their surface is rugged; and the only spots of cultivation occur in the deeper valleys. Rice and maize are grown, also cotton, coffee, tobacco, sugar, and mandioc. The most remarkable production is the species of palm known as the *Lodoicea Sechellarum* or double sea cocoa-nut. Many centuries before the place of its growth was known, portions of this nut had been frequently carried by the oceanic currents to the Maldivé islands and the Malabar coast; and absurd fables were current respecting its origin and virtues. It attains a height of 80 or 90 ft.; and is surmounted by a beautiful crown of winged and palmated leaves. The diam. of the stem varies from 12 to 15 inches; and the whole is so flexible that the tops of those trees which stand in each other's vicinity, strike against and chafe each other in a strong breeze. The leaves open like a fan. They are of large size, often attaining to a length of 20 ft., with a breadth of 10 and 12; and in some few cases, to 30 ft. in length, including the petiole, which is of sufficient strength to support the weight of a man. The fruit is generally double, sometimes triple, and even quadruple; and with its enclosing drupe, attains a length of 13 inches, with a circumf. of 3 ft.; and sometimes weighs from 40 to 50 lb. The immature fruit, called by the colonists *coco tendre*, is easily cut with a knife, and it then affords a sweet and melting aliment, of an agreeable taste. When the fruit is ripe it drops on the ground, and is no longer fit for food. In a few months, if not buried in the earth nor exposed to the rays of the sun, the fallen nut begins to germinate, and a new plant is formed. A remarkable circumstance connected with this tree is the length of time necessary to mature its fruit, and the long duration of its bloom. It bears only one spadix in each year, and yet has often above ten in bloom at once; it has flowers and fruits of all ages at one time. The tree grows on all kinds of soil, from the sandy shore to the arid mountain top; but the finest are found in deep gorges, on damp platforms, covered with vegetable matter. When young, its fruit is a refreshing article of food; when ripe, it furnishes oil. Its

germ, when developed, is a sweet dish. The hard shell is formed into excellent vessels for drawing and carrying water, and the whole nut is used in India as a medicine. The wood is used for building, and is split open to form good water channels, and excellent palisades for fencing. Its leaves are used for thatching; and when platted they are made into hats, bonnets, baskets, fans, and a number of tasteful works, for which the ladies of the S. are celebrated. The existence of large supplies of guano on the S. has been recently reported.—The pop. of the S. in 1825 was 6,963, of whom 582 were whites; in 1850, it amounted to 6,682.—The S. were first explored by the French naval officer, M. Picault, in 1743; in 1794 they were taken possession of by the British; and in 1815, they were formally ceded, with the Mauritius, to Great Britain.

SEYDA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 56 m. NE of Merseburg, and circle of Schweinitz, in the midst of a forest. Pop. 1,100. It has manufactories of linen, and carries on an active trade in wool.

SEYER ISLANDS, a group of islands in the gulf of Bengal, in the Mergui archipelago, 60 m. NE of the island of Salang or Junkseylon, and about 100 m. SSW of St. Matthew, in N lat. 8° 40', E long. 97° 40'. It consists of an island of considerable size and several small rocky ones, all destitute of inhabitants, and unfrequented even by birds. The largest of the group possesses considerable fertility, producing spontaneously fruit, yams, palms, &c. in abundance.

SEYMOUR, a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on both sides of Nangatuck river, and intersected by Nangatuck railway, 35 m. SW by S of Hartford. Pop. 1,677.

SEYMOUSE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Vosges, in the cant. of Xertigny, 7 m. WSW of Plombières; runs SSW; enters the dep. of the Haute-Saône; passes St. Loup; and after a course of about 15 m., joins the Lantern on the r. bank, near Conflans.

SEYNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes and arrond. of Digne. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,461; in 1846, 5,884. The town is 21 m. NNE of Digne, on the r. bank of the Blanche, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Pop. in 1846, 3,069. It is surrounded by an old crenulated wall, and is commanded on the N by a citadel, which bears the date of 1693. It has two churches, a communal college, an hospital, lime and tile kilns, and a rope factory. See also SEINE (LA).

SEYNY, a town of Poland, capital of the obwod of the same name, in the gov. of Augustow, 39 m. NW of Grodno, on the Seyneczka, near its entrance into the Memel, and a little to the SE of a small lake. Pop. 2,700. It occupies a height, and has a palatinal school, and a Dominican convent. Pop. of obwod 70,000.

SEYNY, or SENNO, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 115 m. NNW of Mohilev. Pop. 1,600.

SEYON, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Neuchâtel, which has its source in Mount Chasseral; runs SW; traverses the valley of Râz; passes Vallengin; turns SE, and after a course of 15 m. throws itself into Lake Neuchâtel, at the town of that name.

SEYPUSCH, or ZYWIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. SW of Wadowice, on the r. bank of the Sola. It has manufactories of cloth and linen.

SEYRAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, and district of Shampaneer, 51 m. NNE of Barode.

SEYREE, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, which runs SW, and after a course of 75 m. joins the Vâtrok.

SEYSAMMAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 27 m. SSE of Kota.

SEYSSEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Belley. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,842; in 1846, 6,070. The town is 17 m. NNE of Belley, on the Rhône, by which it is divided into two parts, connected by a substantial bridge, and opposite a Sardinian town of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 1,336. It has building-docks, and extensive saw-mills, and carries on an active trade in salt, asphalt, from the adjacent mines of Pyremont, fine white stone, and wine. The latter is considered the best in the dep. This town is of great antiquity, and is said to derive its name from Sextilius, a Roman general. It has the remains of a castle. The king of Sardinia became possessor of S. in 1760, by the treaty of Turin, and it was erected into a marquise by Duke Emmanuel-Philibert, in favour of Emmanuel-de-Seyssel, marquis of Aix in Savoy.

SEYSSUEL-CHASSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 3 m. NW of Vienne, on the l. bank of the Rhône. Pop. 1,449. It affords excellent wine.

SEZANNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, and arrond. of Epemay. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,522; in 1846, 13,529. The town is 26 m. SSW of Epemay, on the Auges. Pop. in 1846, 4,569. It is small, but prettily situated, and well-built. It has numerous tanneries, brick, tile, and lime-kilns, and carries on an active trade in wine, grain, and wood. Freestone is quarried in the environs. This town was formerly large and well-fortified, and sustained several sieges. It was taken by assault by the English, under Charles VII., was almost entirely destroyed by Thibaud IV., count of Champagne, and was totally demolished by the Protestants under Charles IX. It had scarcely recovered from the latter disaster when a great conflagration reduced it to ashes.

SEZANNE. See CESANNA.

SEZEMITZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. NNE of Chrudim, on the Laucna, near the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,532.

SEZULFE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 36 m. N of Torro-de-Moncorvo, near the r. bank of the Lobos, an affluent of the Tua.

SEZZA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 20 m. SW of Frosinone, and 45 m. SE of Rome, on a height, near the Pontine marshes. Pop. 6,000. It is ill-built. In the vicinity are the remains of a temple to Saturn. Figs and aloes are the chief productions of the surrounding district, which is ill-cultivated and extremely insalubrious. This locality, the *Suessa* or *Setia* of the Romans, was formerly noted for its wine.

SEZZE, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 9 m. S of Alessandria, between the Bormida and Orba. Pop. 2,300.

SFAILLA, or SFAITLA, an ancient town of Tunis, 150 m. SW of the town of that name, in an extensive plain, surrounded by lofty mountains. It had a circumference of 3 m., and contains magnificent ruins, comprising those of numerous edifices, a triumphal arch, and in the centre of the town a large temple, a palace, &c.

SFAX, SFAKUS, or SKAFUS, a town of Tunis, 150 m. SSE of the town of that name, on the N bank of the gulf of Gabes, in a flat and marshy locality, in

N lat. 34° 44', and E long. 10° 40'. It is reputed the prettiest town in the kingdom, and is the only one of which the streets are paved. It is well-built, and enclosed by a lofty wall. Pop. 6,000. It has manufactories of fine linen fabrics, and of barrilla. Boats for the coasting-trade are also built here. Its trade consists chiefly in oil, sponges from the adjacent islands of Kerkem, barrilla and wool, the latter said to rival that of Spain in quality. Large vessels find good anchorage at the distance of 3 m. from the coast, a nearer approach being prevented by sand banks. In the environs of the town are numerous dwellings belonging to the wealthy merchants. The surrounding district produces barley, maize, figs, raisins, pistachios, melons reputed the best in Barbary, and cucumbers which are locally named sfakous, and give their name to the town. Rain falls here in winter only. The heat of summer which would otherwise be excessive, is tempered by a breeze which sets in at 9 in the morning, and lasts till the afternoon. The wells are brackish, and the only supply of water is obtained by means of cisterns. At the distance of 15 m. to the NE of S. are the ruins of *Usilla*, amongst which are the remains of a large square edifice sustained on 24 fine columns of blue and white veined-marble.

SFERRACAVALLLO, a headland of Sardinia, on the E coast, in the div. of Cagliari, district and 8 m. SE of Bari, in N lat. 39° 49', and E long. 9° 44' 30". It is defended by a tower.

S'GRAVENWEZEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 736.

SHABAMOUSHWAN, a lake of Lower Canada, 240 m. NW of Quebec. It discharges itself on the E into the Piekouagamis.

SHABATZ. See SCHABATZ.

SHABBINGTON, a parish of Buckinghamshire, 12 m. WSW of Aylesbury. Area 2,138 acres. Pop. in 1841, 366; in 1851, 397.

SHABRAN, a village of Shirvan, in Persia, 40 m. NE of Shamaki.

SHABUR. See SHAPUR.

SHABUR, a town of Lower Egypt, in the Bahireh, on the W or Rosetta branch of the Nile, 48 m. SE of Alexandria. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Andropolis*.

SHACKERSTONE, a parish of Leicestershire, 3½ m. NW of Market-Bosworth. Area 2,653 acres. Pop. in 1841, 524; in 1851, 464.

SHACKLEFORD, a village of King and Queen county, Virginia, U. S., 68 m. E of Richmond.

SHADADPUR, a town of Sind, 24 m. NW of Larkhana, in N lat. 27° 46'.

SHADE-FURNACE, a village of Somerset co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 107 m. W of Harrisburg.

SHADE-MOUNTAIN, a mountain-ridge of Pennsylvania, U. S., extending from the Alleghanies, from Bedford co. into Muffin co., a distance of 40 m.

SHADEWELL, a village of Albemarle co., in Virginia, U. S., 93 m. NW of Richmond.

SHADFORTH, a township of the co. of Durham, 5 m. ESE of Durham. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. 1,548.

SHADINGFIELD, a parish of Suffolk, 4½ m. SE of Beccles. Area 1,369 acres. Pop. in 1851, 214.

SHADOXHURST, a parish of Kent, 4 m. SW of Ashford. Area 1,932 acres. Pop. in 1851, 186.

SHADUNSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Perm, on the l. bank of the Iset, 28 m. ESE of Dolmatov.

SHADWAN, an island of the Red sea, in N lat. 27° 30', directly in front of Myos-Hormos, supposed by some geographers to be the *Insula Lambe* of Pliny.

SHADWELL, a parish of Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of St. Paul's cathedral, lying along the banks of the Thames. Pop. in 1841, 10,060; in 1851, 11,702.

SHADWELL, a village of England, in Salop, south-west of Bishop's Castle.

SHADWELL, a hamlet in Thurner p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Leeds. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 248; in 1851, 341.

SHAEFFERSTOWN, a village of Lebanon co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 31 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 750.

SHAFTESBURY, or **SHASTON**, a parl. borough and a town in the W of the co. of Dorset, 30 m. NNE of Dorchester, on the borders of Wiltshire. The three parishes of Holy Trinity, St. James with Alcester liberty, and St. Peter, composing the town, contain 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,423; in 1831, 3,061; in 1851, 3,170.—The town of Shaftesbury is very ancient, being supposed to have been founded by Alfred about the year 880. The discovery of Roman coins and other circumstances render it probable that the Romans had a station here. The houses are mostly of stone quarried in the vicinity, and are well-built, but the streets are irregular, narrow, and unpaved. From its elevated site S. commands many fine views of the scenery in the vicinity; but probably from the same circumstance it has suffered great inconvenience from want of water. The manufacture of shirt buttons used to be the only local manufacture; but it is now extinct, and the trade of the town depends chiefly on its weekly market. S. returns one member to parliament. The old parliamentary boundaries coincided with the municipal, but by the boundary act they were made to include "the old borough of Shaftesbury, the several out-parishes of Holy Trinity, St. James, and St. Peter; the parishes of Cann, St. Rombold, Motcomb, East Stower, Stower-Provost, Todbere, Melbury Abbas, Compton-Abbas, Dowhead St. Mary, St. Margaret's Marsh, and the chapelry of Hartgrove." The area of the parl. borough is 29,910 acres. Pop. in 1841, 9,462; in 1851, 9,404. This is a polling-place for the members for the county.

SHAFTOE (EAST and WEST), two hamlets of Northumberland, 13 m. WSW of Morpeth.

SHAFTON, a hamlet of Felkirk p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Barnesley. Pop. 248.

SHAFTSBURY, a township of Bennington co., Vermont, U. S., 95 m. WSW of Montpelier. Pop. in 1850, 1,896.

SHAG HARBOUR, a port on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in Halifax co., to the E of Saint Macaret bay.

SHAG ISLAND, an island on the S coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in Christmas sound, so named by Cook from the numbers of shags which were observed to breed in the cliffs.

SHAGR, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 40 m. W of Aleppo.

SHAHABAD, an extensive and fertile district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, advantageously situated between the rivers Sone and Ganges, as they approach their confluence. Its surface is hilly in the S. The soil is highly fertile; and at least one-half of the total area is under cultivation. The land-revenue in 1830 was £148,048. Area 3,270 sq. m. Pop. 1,600,000, in the proportion of 19 Hindus to one Mahommedan. Its towns are Chunar, Buxar, Sasseram, Rotasgur, and Arrah. It now constitutes one of the Bahar collectorships. Its cap. is Arrah.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district of Khyrabad, on the E side of the Gurrah river, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$. It was formerly a large place, but has fallen into decay.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$,

formerly a place of more consequence than at present.

SHAHBAD, a town of Cashmere, 14 m. SE of Islamabad, at an alt. of 5,600 ft. above sea-level. Copper occurs in the vicinity.

SHAH-BANDER, a port of Persia, in the prov. of Kerman, on the Minau, 14 m. by the stream above its mouth in the Persian gulf.—Also a village of Sind, 12 m. SE of Bunder-Vikkar.

SHAHBAZPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, dist. of Corah, in N lat. 26° .

SHAHDAGH, a town of Kurdistan, 16 hours distant from Van, the cap. of a large district and tribe called Hertaushi.

SHAHDORAH, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi, district of Saharunpore, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 26'$.

SHAH-E-VAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the high road from Bagdad to Hamadan, 50 m. SE of Bagdad, supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Apollonia*. It is a handsome little town watered by two canals from the river Diala, on which it stands.

SHAHEY. See **URUMIYAH**.

SHAHISABI, a town of Khorassan, on the borders of Bokhara, 80 m. N of Meru.

SHAHJEHANPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, district of Bareilly, on the E side of the Gurrah, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, 50 m. E of Bareilly. It is the cap. of a well-cultivated district of 2,483 sq. m.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, on the Sagurmutti river, of considerable consequence, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 38'$.—Also a town of Gwalior, 35 m. NE of Ujein.

SHAHNUAZ, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Multan, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 41'$.

SHAHNUR, **SANORE**, or **SEVANUR**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, situated between the rivers Kistna and Tungbudra. Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. $14^{\circ} 59'$, 40 m. SE of Dharwar. It was formerly fortified, and contained a palace and many good buildings, the greater part of which are now in ruins. It was taken by the Mahommedans so early as 1397, and became the capital of one of the innumerable nabobs who arose into power on the decline of the empire of Delhi. In 1763, Hyder Ali sent an agent to Abdul-Hakim, nabob of S., to solicit his alliance against the Mahrattas; but Abdul having rejected this overture, Hyder Ali invaded his dominions, defeated him in a general engagement, and compelled him to submit to humiliating terms. At the conclusion of the war between Tippu Sultan and the allied powers in 1792, S. was included in the portion of territory assigned to the Mahrattas.

SHAHPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwanah, district of Singrowla, situated on the Rhair river, in the middle of a fertile plain, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$. The town is about 1 m. in circuit, and has a small citadel built of stone and mud.—Also a town in the prov. of Lahore, on the l. bank of the Ravi, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 19'$.—Also a well-built town of Cutch-Gundava, 12 m. NE of Maniyuti.—Also a town of Beluchistan, 52 m. N of Shikarpur.—Also a river of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, which flows SE to the Karun. It is supposed by some to be the *Euleus* of the ancients.

SHAHPURAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district of Harruti, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$. It is a large town, surrounded by a strong stone wall and ditch which can be filled at pleasure from a large reservoir. It contains some good houses, and a public college.

SHAHSEWAR, a considerable village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbijan, 4 m. E of Samarin.

SHAHZADPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, on the W side of the Ganges, in N lat. 25° 42'. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall.—Also a town of Bengal, in the district of Nattore, in N lat. 24° 12'.

SHAIGI, a village of Nubia, situated on an island in the Nile, 130 m. E of Dongola.

SHAIMA, a small seaport of Mekran, in Persia, 200 m. WSW of Kej.

SHAIRGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, district and 20 m. N of Bareilly.

SHAIJAR, a village of Syria, in the pashalik of Damascus, 20 m. N of Hamah, on the Orontes.

SHAKAPUR, a town of Sind, in N lat. 24° 34'.

SHALBOURN, a parish of Berkshire, 4 m. S by W of Hungerford. Area 3,805 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,043; in 1851, 1,023.

SHALDEN, a parish of Hants, 2 m. NW of Alton. Area 1,509 acres. Pop. in 1851, 200.

SHALFLEET, a parish in the Isle of Wight, 3½ m. E by S of Yarmouth. Area 6,623 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,218; in 1851, 1,245.

SHALFORD, a parish of Essex, situated on the Blackwater, 5 m. NNW of Braintree. Area 2,455 acres. Pop. in 1841, 832; in 1851, 816.—Also a parish of Surrey, 1½ m. SSE of Guildford. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 906; in 1851, 1,175.

SHALERSVILLE, a township of Portage co., in Ohio, U. S., 122 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,190.

SHALLON, a village in the p. of Kilshafvan, co. Meath, 3 m. S by E of Drogheda, Leinster. Pop. in 1851, 130.

SHALLOTTE, a village of Brunswick co., in N Carolina, 127 m. S of Raleigh. Pop. 900.

SHALSTONE, a parish of Bucks, 4 m. NW of Buckingham. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1851, 247.

SHAMAKI, or **SCHEMACHI**, a district and town of the Russian gov. of Caucasus, comprising the khanates of Baku, Talisch, Karabagh, Sheki, and Shirvan. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Aksu, 210 m. ESE of Tiflis. Pop. about 7,000.

SHAMLI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, district of Saharunpore, 52 m. N of Delhi. It is nearly 2 m. in circumf., and was formerly of considerable consequence. Pop. 13,000, of whom 11,000 are Hindus. The bazaars are well stocked. The streets are regularly built. The vicinity is celebrated for its superior crops of sugar.

SHAMO. See **Goni**.

SHAMOKIN, a township and village of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Northumberland co., 40 m. N by E of Harrisburg. It has extensive iron furnaces.

SHAMOKIN-CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which rises in the Mahony mountains, and flows W into the Susquehanna 2 m. below Sunbury.

SHAN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is in N lat. 33° 51' 25", E long. 109° 53' 30".

SHAN-HAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su and div. of Sung-keang-fu, in N lat. 31° 16', E long. 121° 32'.

SHAN-HEA-TUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se and div. of Tse-ping-fu, in N lat. 22° 25', E long. 106° 28'.

SHAN-SI, a province of China, lying between the parallels of 35° and 41°, and bounded on the N by Mongolia; on the E by the provs. of Pe-che-li and Honan; on the S by Honan; and on the W by Shen-si, from which it is separated throughout by the Hoang-ho. Its area has been estimated at 55,268 sq. m.; its pop. in 1825, at 14,004,210. Its surface is rugged throughout. With the exception of a few minor streams on the E frontier, which feed affluents of the Eu-ho, all the rivers of this prov. are tributary to the Hoang-ho. The Fuen-ho, inter-

secting the prov. centrally, and passing the cities of Tai-yuen, Fuen-chu, Pin-yang and Kiang, is the principal stream. Tobacco, cotton, silk, wheat, and millet, are grown; and coal, iron, and copper, are wrought. The cap. is Tai-yuen.

SHAN-TAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Tung-chuen-fu.

SHAN-TAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh and div. of Kan-chu-fu, in N lat. 38° 50', E long. 101° 29'.

SHAN-TUNG, a maritime province of China, lying between the parallels of 35° and 38°; and bounded on the N by the great gulf of Pe-che-li; on the E by the Yellow sea; on the S by the provs. of Kiang-su and Honan; and on the W by the prov. of Pe-che-li. Its area is estimated at 65,104 sq. m.; its pop. in 1825, at 28,958,764. The surface is generally level; but rises towards the NE, where it forms a peninsular projection into the gulf. The imperial canal intersects it on the W, uniting the Eu-ho, which touches its NW frontier, with the Hoang-ho on the S. The To-tein-ho, its principal river, passes the city of Tsi-nan, and flows into the gulf of Pe-che-li. The productions are wheat, millet, silk, and indigo. The manufacturing industry of this prov. is considerable.

SHAN-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su and div. of Hwaegan-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shen-si and div. of Shan-chu, in N lat. 33° 29', and E long. 110° 1'.

SHAN-YIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang and div. of Shaou-hing-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shan-se and div. of Tai-tung-fu, in N lat. 39° 33', E long. 112° 58'.

SHANAGOLDEN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Limerick. Area 4,233 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,213; in 1851, 1,912.—The v. is 1½ m. S of Foynes. Pop. in 1851, 770.

SHANBALLYMORE, a village in the p. of Templeoran, co. Cork, 3½ m. E of Doneraile. Pop. in 1831, 415; in 1851, 392.

SHANBOUGH, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. SW of Rosbercon. Area 1,802 acres. Pop. in 1831, 429; in 1851, 416.

SHANCOUGH, a parish in co. Sligo, 8½ m. SE of Collooney. Area 5,441 acres. Pop. in 1851, 709.

SHANDAKIN, a township in Ulster co., New York, U. S., 20 m. W of Kingston. Pop. 2,300.

SHANDRUM, a parish in co. Cork, 5 m. WSW of Charleville. Area 13,451 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,627; in 1851, 3,069.

SHANESVILLE, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, U. S., on Sugar creek, 77 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 882.

SHANG-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Honan and div. of Kwang-chu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung and div. of Kwang-chu-fu, in N lat. 31° 55' 30", E long. 115° 18'.

SHANG-HAI, or **SHANG-HAE**, a sea-port of China, the most northern of the five ports opened to European commerce by the treaty of 1843. It is situated centrally in the delta of the Yang-tse-kiang, on the l. bank of the Wu-sung, 153 m. ESE of Nankin, in N lat. 31° 12', E long. 121° 28'. A high and thick wall of 4 m. in circuit encloses it; but the space within the wall is in many places without buildings. The streets of the Chinese quarter of the town are narrow and dirty, and the public buildings are unimportant; the aspect of S. to a vessel entering the port is, on the contrary, cheering and even surprising. Fronting the river rises a little town of newly-built houses with their slated roofs,

ample verandas, and pillared porticos, giving unequivocal token of a flourishing settlement of British merchants; from 10 to 20 large merchant-ships, English or American, lie at anchor; and beyond, thick as a forest, the masts of the native vessels complete a picture of commercial importance and activity very different from what is seen at other ports up the coast. At the entrance of the river, outside the limits of the port, a not less imposing fleet of opium-clippers is generally to be seen securely moored and supplied with neat and comfortable awnings, and other outward signs of a more than temporary establishment. Opium takes here the place of dollars in many commercial transactions: a simple order for so much of the drug passes current among the native merchants. S. is gradually assuming an air of comfort, and approximating in features to a European town. A new town of considerable size now occupies the places of wretched Chinese hovels, cotton-fields, and tombs; while the Chinese are moving gradually backwards into the country, with their families, and all that appertains unto them. Their chief care is to remove, with their other effects, the bodies of their deceased friends—which are commonly interred on private property near their houses. A pretty little English church forms one of the ornaments of the new town. The climate of S. sometimes proves sickly about the period when the monsoon changes from SW to NE. The summer and early autumnal months are often very wet, and occasionally the whole of the surrounding country is under water. The river Yang-tse-kiang and many of its tributaries overflow their banks; the water is forced back into the numerous canals which intersect the country, and they in their turn completely deluge the low land. S. has a pop. of about 120,000. Its manufactures consist of flowered silks, paper, ivory-ware, and glass. It imports flour, pulse, rhubarb, and furs; and exports silk, tea, camphor, and porcelain ware. Its situation renders it the emporium of a vast extent of country. Its export of tea between 1st July 1852 and 1st July 1853 was 33,107,973 lbs. of black, and 5,556,112 lbs. of green; making in all 38,664,085 lbs. It commands the entrance of the Yang-tse-kiang, forming, by its junction with the Grand canal, the vast central artery of wealth and commerce which supplies life and warmth to the most distant extremities of the empire. Occupying a central position, midway on a line of coast running nearly 2,000 m. from N to S, of all the free ports S. approaches nearest to the present capital of China, Peking. It already possesses an extent of commerce exceeding the united amount of all the other free ports, exclusive of Canton; and, as such, must become an important rendezvous for native merchants from the interior. The importance of this position for disseminating the Gospel through the interior, by means of a native agency, can scarcely be over-rated.

SHANG-HO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung and div. of Wu-ting-fu, in N lat. 37° 23', E long. 117° 18'.

SHANG-HONG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen and div. of Ting-chu-fu, in N lat. 25°, E long. 116° 32'.

SHANG-ING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se and div. of Chin-gan-fu, in N lat. 23° 3', E long. 106° 43'.

SHANG-KAOU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se and div. of Suy-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 11', E long. 114° 47'.

SHANG-KEW-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Honan and div. of Kwei-tih-fu.

SHANG-LEW-HEEN, a district and town of

China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Ching-tu-fu.

SHANG-LIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se and div. of Sze-yan-fu, in N lat. 23° 25', E long. 108° 20'.

SHANG-NAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se and div. of Shan-chu, in N lat. 33° 26', E long. 110° 41'.

SHANG-SHUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Honan and div. of Chin-chu-fu, in N lat. 33° 37', E long. 114° 43'.

SHANG-SIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih and div. of Yun-yang-fu, in N lat. 33° 2', E long. 109° 58'.

SHANG-SZE-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se and div. of Nan-ning-fu, in N lat. 22° 20', E long. 107° 38'.

SHANGTON, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. NW of Market-Harborough. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 39; in 1851, 55.

SHANG-TSZE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Honan and div. of Ju-ning-fu, in N lat. 33° 19' 20", E long. 114° 22' 30".

SHANG-YAOU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se and div. of Kwang-sin-fu.

SHANG-YEW-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Nan-gan-fu, in N lat. 25° 50', and E long. 111° 58'.

SHANG-YIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chê-keang, and div. of Shaou-hing-fu.

SHANG-YU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chê-keang, and div. of Shaou-hing-fu, in N lat. 29° 59' 14", and E long. 120° 13' 37".

SHANG-YUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Keang-ning-fu or Nan-king.

SHANGALLA, or **SHANKALAS**, a race of Negroes, inhabiting the frontiers of Abyssinia, on the lower part of the Mareb and the Tacazze. The S. are usually tall muscular men, whose only clothing is a thong of elephant's hide round the waist. During the dry half of the year they live under the shade of trees. In the rainy season, they seek their winter-quarters in caves dug in a soft gritty sandstone, easily excavated, and formed into different apartments. Their food is procured by hunting the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and ostrich.

SHANGAN, a hamlet in the p. of Kilmahon, co. Cork, 4½ m. SE of Cloyne.

SHANKILL, a parish partly in co. Down, but chiefly in co. Armagh, containing the town of Lurgan. Area 6,584 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,758; in 1851, 9,342. The pop. are numerous employed in the linen manufacture.

SHANKILL, or **St. KILL**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 3½ m. N by W of Goresbridge. Area 6,489 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,313; in 1851, 1,753.—Also a parish in co. Roscommon, 1½ m. W of Elphin. Area 6,610 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,721.

SHANKLIN, a parish and village of the Isle of Wight, on the SE coast. Area of p. 802 acres. Pop. in 1841, 462; in 1851, 355.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, and probably the largest in any equal extent of insular ground in the world. Its name appears to us to be an abbreviation of *Shean-abhin* or *Shanavon*, 'the old river.' The lower third of its course is tidal or estuarial; and the other two-thirds are, in a comparative sense, so straight, deep, free from current, and aided by lacustrine expansions, that the river can be navigated by barges to within a few miles of its source. It makes an aggregate descent of 147 ft.; but it achieves no less than 97 ft. in the brief distance between Killaloe and Limerick; and it also effects, within its entire course, no fewer than 17 different falls or rapids; so that its entire current, except at these few particular localities, is

necessarily sluggish and silent almost to stagnation. The S. is popularly regarded as issuing from Lough Allen, between the cos. of Leitrim and Roscommon. Its earlier head-streams flow in the interior of co. Leitrim; and its head-stream *par excellence*, or that which is popularly regarded as the infant S., rises within co. Cavan. It makes an entire run of about 6 m. SW. within co. Cavan, and about 2 m. S. within co. Leitrim; and, after having wended its way along the mountain valley, it falls into the head of Lough Allen with a depth of from 5 to 10 ft., and a width of from 50 to 60 yds. The elevation of the source or 'pot' of the S. above the level of Lough Allen is 115 ft., and above the low-water level of the sea 274 feet. The S. is lost for $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. in Lough Allen, or may be regarded as expanding itself into that great navigable lake.

An arm or bay of Lough Allen projects beyond the exit of the Shannon a mile southward to the village of Drumshambo; and a canal commences at the extremity of this bay, and takes down the navigation, within the Leitrim side of the river, to the S. On issuing from it the river seems small in proportion to the magnitude of the lake's reservoir; yet it possesses ample volume for the purposes of navigation. The banks from Lough Allen to Battle-bridge, a distance along the channel of the stream of $7\frac{1}{2}$ m., consist partly of low alluvial ground, liable to floods, and abounding with beds of gravel, and partly of patches and sheets of bog, intersected with fertile hills and ridges of limestone gravel. The Boyle, which joins it from the W, about 3 m. below Battle-bridge, adds largely to its volume. The shores of the Shannon, around the mouth of the Boyle, are low, and so exceedingly overgrown with long rushes that the hulls of passing boats are concealed from view. Immediately below Carrick, the river is smooth, majestic, and overhung by high gravel cliffs; but, a mile or two farther down, it expands into a little fluvial lake called Lough Corry. Soon after passing the bridge of Drumsna, the river begins to flow in circling eddies, and in a deep and even current; but from the end of two miles till within about a mile of Rooskey, it expands into a series of fluvial lakes, called Loughs Tor, Boderig, and Boffin. The river, after passing Rooskey, again becomes sluggish and dull, and begins to be often impeded by immense quantities of reeds and bulrushes; and about 4 m. below Rooskey, it commences the expansion called Lough Forbes. The S. passes under the bridge of Tarmonbarry with much impetuosity; and it there appears capable of affording an immense and perennial water-power. Lough Ree commences a little below the bridge of Lanesborough, and terminates about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the bridge of Athlone; and it receives from the east the large and navigable tribute of the river Inny. The S., on leaving Lough Ree, is a broad and regular stream, with a smooth but rather swift current; and, in consequence of the deposition of all silt in the deep and large reservoir of the lough, it is here clearer than in any other part of its course above Killaloe. The current increases in rapidity as it approaches Athlone. The river Suck enters the S. at a point where the surface-elevation is 115 ft. above sea-level; and it brings down so large a volume in so deep and stagnant a fashion, as to wear the appearance of quite a successful rival in both navigableness and magnitude. The confluence of the two rivers, however, is effected on the face of such a dead level of morassy country, and with such a perplexing intricacy of apparent channels, and amid such a wilderness of rushes, sedges, and other rank and tall aquatic plants, that a stranger passing down the S. in a

steamer, and looking carefully out for the confluence, might fail to observe it. The distance from the mouth of the Suck to the head of Lough Derg along the channel of the Shannon, is about 17 m. The Grand canal enters from King's co., at the mouth of the Brosna, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the influx of the Suck; and the navigation of it is conducted across the Shannon, by means of a wooden towing bridge, to the commencement of the Ballinasloe canal at Shannon harbour. At the commencement of Lough Derg, a magnificent change comes over the face of the country; and the scenery of the S. thenceforth to the ocean is an almost continuous gallery of superb, beautiful, brilliant, and diversified landscape. The principal of the tributary streams which enter Lough Derg are the Ballyshruel, the Woodford, and the Scariff from the W, and the Nenagh from the E. The Shannon, soon after leaving Lough Derg, and gliding past Killaloe, forms the magnificent cataract of Doonas. The estuary of the S., though for a considerable distance very narrow, may be said to commence at the city of Limerick. The coast-lights which direct the navigation of the estuary are three in number, and are situated on Loop-head, Kilkadrane-point, and Tarbert-rock. "This great river," says Dr. Kane, in his work on the Industrial Resources of Ireland, published in 1844, "delivers into the sea the rain collected from an area, which, according to Mr. Mulvany's estimate, embraces 3,613 sq. m. of country, N of Killaloe. In the geographical character of its basin, we find all the conditions for great evaporation fulfilled. The country whose waters it receives is flat, its streams sluggish, the soil upon its banks either deep and retentive clays, or extensive bog. Expanding into numerous lakes of considerable size, often overflowing the lowlands on its banks, it may be considered as almost in the condition of presenting a true water evaporating surface. Still the quantity of water it carries to the sea is of extraordinary power. It has been observed that, in wet weather, the level of the water in Lough Derg often rises 2 or 3 inches in twenty-four hours; and has been known to rise 12 inches. As the area of the Lough is 30,000 statute acres; this extent of water weighs 3,000,000 tons for each inch, and hence, so much as 36,000,000 of tons have accumulated in a single day and night. An equal force is of course available whilst the river is rising, and thus through 184 days, or six months of the year, this enormous power is in action, independent of the ordinary discharge which goes on when the waters are at the lowest.—The S. gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to a branch of the noble family of Boyle, whose elder branch possesses the united earldoms of Cork and Orrery.

SHANNON, a county in the S part of Missouri, U. S. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 1,199.

SHANNON, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which, rising in Great lake, and flowing SSE, S, and SSW, unites with the Ouse.—Also a small river of Upper Canada, which falls into the bay of Quinté, in Lake Ontario. There is a village of the same name near its mouth, and 21 m. from Kingston.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, a village and a military station, the former in King's co., and the latter in co. Roscommon. The village stands on the l. bank of the Shannon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Ballinasloe. The bridge which gives name to the place is 420 feet in length, and has 16 arches across the river, and two across the brief line of adjacent canal; its carriage-way is perfectly level, ample in breadth, and considerably elevated above the water. The Roscommon end of the bridge is occupied by a military

work, which forms a *tête-de-pont* capable of accommodating a small garrison. Pop. in 1841, 398.

SHANNON-HARBOUR, a village in the p. of Gallon, King's co., on the Grand canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Banagher.

SHANRAHAN, a parish of co. Tipperary, comprising the town of Clogheen. Area 24,923 acres. Pop. in 1851, 6,219.

SHAOSUMRE, a town of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 25 m. N of Kalaat-el-Mollah.

SHAOU-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is in N lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $113^{\circ} 8' 30''$. It occupies a fertile situation between two navigable rivers. In the vicinity is a temple to Budhu, founded by a fanatic martyr, and the resort of numerous pilgrims. This town is the proper residence of the viceroy.

SHAOU-HING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Che-kaang. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is in N lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, E long. $120^{\circ} 32' 41''$. It is a handsome place, and is walled and fortified. The houses are substantially built of freestone, and the streets well-paved. The pop. has been estimated at 250,000. In the vicinity are the tomb of Gu, the founder of the Ha dynasty, and a fine Buddhist temple. The chief fame of the place results from the number of literary men which it has produced, and its eminence as a place of education.

SHAOU-WU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen and div. of Shaou-wu-fu.

SHAOU-WU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is in N lat. $27^{\circ} 21' 36''$, E long. $117^{\circ} 36' 30''$.

SHAOU-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan and div. of Paou-king-fu.

SHAP, a parish and village of Westmoreland, 12 m. NNE of Kendal, intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Area 27,770 acres. Pop. in 1841, 995; in 1851, 1,009. The surface of the p. is felly and mountainous.—The v. consists of one long straggling street. On the fells, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of the village, is a spa of some celebrity, with a neat and extensive inn for the accommodation of visitors.

SHAPINSHAY, an island and parish in Orkney, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Carness-point, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the island of Eday. It extends nearly 5 m. from E to W, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N to S. On the shores, and over a considerable distance inland, the surface is low; but toward the centre, it gradually rises, and becomes, to a great extent, barren waste. A bay on its N side opens toward Kirkwall; and, sheltered across the entrance by the green islet of Ellerholm, forms almost as fine a natural harbour as any in Orkney. Pop. in 1831, 809; in 1851, 899.

SHAPLEIGH, a township of York co., Maine, U. S., on the Piscataqua, 108 m. NNE of Boston. Pop. 1,348.

SHAPWICK, a parish on the river Stour, Dorsetshire, 5 m. SE of Blandford-Forum. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1841, 437; in 1851, 444.—Also a parish of Somersetshire, 6 m. W by S of Glastonbury. Area 3,781 acres. Pop. in 1851, 416.

SHARABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the Oude territory, 70 m. NW of Lucknow.

SHARAPAN, a town of the Russian gov. of Caucasus, on the river Phasu, 30 m. E of Kutais.

SHARBASHI, a village of Turkish Armenia, 18 m. SE of Mush.

SHARBIN, a village of Lower Egypt, 16 m. SSW of Damietta.

SHARDLOW, a township of England, in Derby-

shire, 7 m. SE of Derby, on the Trent and Mersey canal. Pop. in 1851, 1,121.

SHARESHILL, a parish and village of Staffordshire, 5 m. NNE of Wolverhampton. Area 1,985 acres. Pop. in 1841, 504; in 1851, 540.

SHARI, a large river of Central Africa, which flows into Lake Chad from the SE by several deltoid branches. See CHAD.

SHARINGTON, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. WSW of Holt. Area 863 acres. Pop. in 1851, 262.

SHARK-BAY, a bay on the SW coast of Australia, in S lat. 26° .

SHARLESTON, a township of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Wakefield. Area 1,126 acres. Pop. 164.

SHARMA, a small seaport of Hadramaut, in Arabia, 30 m. ENE of Sahar.

SHARNBROOK, a parish of Bedfordshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Bedford. Area 2,880 acres. Pop. 888.

SHARNFORD, a parish of Leicestershire, 4 m. SE of Hinckley. Area 740 acres. Pop. 624.

SHARON, a township of Windsor co., Vermont, U. S., 43 m. S by E of Montpelier. Pop. 1,240.—Also a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 17 m. SSW of Boston. Pop. 1,128.—Also a township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic, 40 m. W by N of Hartford. Pop. 2,517.—Also a township of Schoharie co., New York, 16 m. W of Schoharie. Pop. 2,632. Near the v. are the celebrated Sharon-springs.—Also a township of Wash-tonawa co., in Michigan, 41 m. SE of Lansing. Pop. 869.—Also a township of Mercer co., in Pennsylvania, on the l. bank of the Shenango. Pop. 541.—Also a township of Walworth co., in Wisconsin, 51 m. SE of Madison. Pop. 1,169.

SHARON-CENTRE, a village of Schoharie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 46 m. W by N of Albany.—Also a village of Medina co., in Ohio, 99 m. NE of Columbus.

SHARONVILLE, a village of Hamilton co., in Ohio, U. S., 87 m. SW of Columbus.

SHARPENHOE, a hamlet of Bedfordshire, 4 m. SSW of Silsoe. Pop. in 1851, 197.

SHARPERTON, a township of Northumberland, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Alnwick. Area 971 acres. Pop. 95.

SHARPLES, a township of Lancashire, 3 m. N of Great Bolton. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. 3,904.

SHARPSBURG, a township of Washington co., Maryland, U. S., about 2 m. from the Potomac, and 72 m. NW of Annapolis.—Also a village of Alleghany co., in Pennsylvania, on the r. bank of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,229.

SHARPTOWN, a township of Salem co., New Jersey, U. S., 49 m. SW of Trenton.

SHASTE, a county in the N part of California, U. S., lying between the coast-range on the W, and the Sierra Nevada on the E; and intersected by the Sacramento river, and its tributaries the Pitt, Lower creek, and Ark creek from the E; and the Salt, Clear, Dry, Cottonwood, and Sandy creeks from the W. The surface, estimated at 4,800 sq. m., except along the Sacramento, is hilly and broken. In 1852 about 2,000 hands were engaged in mining gold within this co., and the annual produce of gold was estimated at 2,492,000 dollars. Pop. in 1851, 4,050, of whom 3,448 were males, 72 Indians, 48 Negroes, and 828 foreign residents.—The cap. of the same name is situated amid low hills, a little W of the Sacramento, 120 m. N of Vallejo. Pop. 1,000.

SHASTE (MOUNT), a parish of the Coast-range, in California, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 34'$, W long. $121^{\circ} 43'$, having an alt. of 14,390 ft. above sea-level. See article CALIFORNIA.

SHASUMAN, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, 30 m. E of Astrabad.

SHAT-EL-ARAB, a large river, or rather canal,

formed by the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, and having a SE course of 120 m. to the head of the Persian gulf. It forms a noble stream, and is navigable as far as Bassora. See articles **EUPHRATES** and **KARUN**.

SHATNUF, a village of Lower Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 9 m. N of Cairo.

SHAUGH, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. N of Plympton-Earls. Area 8,707 acres. Pop. 554.

SHAVAKAT, a town of Independent Tartary, on the Sihon or Jaxartes, 20 m. S of Tashkent.

SHAVINGTON, a hamlet of Cheshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Nantwich, in the p. of Wybunbury. Area 1,132 acres. Pop. in 1851, 453.

SHAW, a parish of Berkshire, near the river Lamborn, 1 m. NE of Speenhamland. Area 1,989 acres. Pop. in 1851, 653.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Oldham-cum-Prestwich, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. SE of Rochdale.

SHAWANAW, a central co. of Wisconsin, U. S. Area 828 sq. m. It is watered by Wolf river.

SHAW'S ISLAND, a small island in the N. Pacific, at the entrance of Cook's inlet, in N lat. 59° .

SHAWANGUNK, a township of Ulster co., New York, U. S., 74 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. 4,036. Cotton and woollen goods are manufactured here.

SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS, a range in the state of New York, U. S., extending from the Delaware to New Platz, in Ulster co., and rising to an alt. of 1,866 ft.

SHAWBURY, a parish in Salop, 7 m. NE by N of Shrewsbury, on the W bank of the Roden. Area 7,221 acres. Pop. in 1831, 915; in 1851, 973.

SHA-WEI-SHAN, an island of China, 20 m. E of the island of Tsung-ming, in the embouchure of the Yang-tse-kiang, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $122^{\circ} 14'$. It rises to an alt. of 196 ft. above sea-level.

SHAWELL, a parish in Leicestershire, 3 m. S of Lutterworth. Area 1,407 acres. Pop. in 1851, 207.

SHAWL, or **QUETTA**, a town of Beluchistan, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, E long. $66^{\circ} 56'$, at an alt. of 5,563 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,000.—The valley in which the town stands stretches 12 m. westward, along the S flank of the Tukatu range, from the N extremity of the Dasht. It has a breadth of from 3 to 4 m., and is well watered by numerous streams. Its vegetation presents many of the plants and trees of Northern Europe. The pop. are Afghans and Beluchis.

SHAWNEE CREEK, a river of Indiana, U. S., which runs W, and falls into the Wabash, 10 m. above Covington.

SHAWNEETOWN, a village of Gallatin co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the Ohio, 9 m. below the mouth of the Wabash. Pop. in 1840, 1,780; in 1850, 1,764. Iron ore and coal are wrought here, and salt is extensively made at the salt licks, between this and Saline creek.

SHAY, or **CHIH**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Chang-tih-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 42'$, E long. $113^{\circ} 48'$.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Nan-gan-fu, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 43'$, E long. $113^{\circ} 22'$.

SHAY-HUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Tung-chuen-fu, in N lat. 31° , E long. $105^{\circ} 20'$.

SHAYOK, a river of Western Tibet, which rises near the Karakoram pass, and flows SE to the Indus, into which it falls 15 m. E of Iskardo. See **INDUS**.

SHE-NAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is in N lat. $30^{\circ} 15' 56''$, E long. $109^{\circ} 25' 55''$.

SHEARSBY, a chapelry in the p. of Knaptoft, co. of Leicester, 7 m. NE of Lutterworth. Pop. 372.

SHEB, a watering place in the desert of Nubia,

175 m. N of Kharjeh, through which caravans pass on the route from Cairo to Darfur.

SHEBBEAR, a parish in Devonshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Hatherleigh, on the river Torridge. Area 5,827 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,179; in 1851, 1,160.

SHEBOYAGAN, a county in the SE part of Wisconsin, U. S., skirted on the E by Lake Michigan. Area 575 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 8,371.—Its cap. of the same name is situated on Lake Michigan, 98 m. NE of Madison, at the mouth of the river Sheboygan, which rises near Winnebago lake, and flows E.

SHECATICA BAY, a bay of irregular shape and breadth on the coast of Labrador, having an island of the same name at its mouth. It is situated between N lat. $51^{\circ} 14'$ and $51^{\circ} 28'$, and W long. $58^{\circ} 16'$ and $58^{\circ} 22'$. It runs inland to the northward, and has many branches and narrow passages.

SHECHALLION. See **SCHICHALLION**.

SHEDIAC, a harbour and village on the SE coast of New Brunswick, and on the W side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 53 m. SE of Miramichi bay. Pop. 2,000. A few cargoes of lumber are shipped here annually for the British market. The surrounding country is fertile and well-settled; and a good road leads from this place to the head of the Pettitcodiac river. The harbour is easy of access and egress, and presents good anchorage.—A small stream of the same name flows into the NW corner of the bay.

SHEE, a small river in the extreme NE of Perthshire. It commences at the Spittal of Glenshee, in the confluence of a small stream called the Beg, with the united waters of the Lochty and Tarnich. It runs 3 m. SE, and 9 m. S to Rochalzie; and there unites with the Ardlie to form the Erich.

SHEELIN (Lough), a lake, partly in co. Westmeath, partly in co. Meath, but chiefly in co. Cavan. Its length, SW, is 4 m.; its extreme breadth 2 m. Its superficial elevation above sea-level is 210 ft. The river Inny carries off the superfluous waters of the lake, and flowing SE speedily expands into the tame aqueous sheet of Lough-Kinnall.

SHEEN, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 9 m. NE by E of Leek, on the river Dove. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1851, 395.

SHEEPHALL, or **SHEPHALL**, a parish in Herts, 2 m. SE of Stevenage. Area 1,142 acres. Pop. 242.

SHEEPHAVEN, a bay or sea-lough in co. Donegal, between Horn-head peninsula on the W, and Rossguil peninsula on the E; separated by the latter from the prolonged and ramified bay of Mulroy. It penetrates the land, first $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE, with a minimum breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and next $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW, with a mean breadth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

SHEEP-HEAD, a cape in co. Cork, the extremity of the narrow but grandly upland peninsula between Dunmanus-bay and Bantry-bay.

SHEEPS-COT, a river of Maine, U. S., which rises in Waldo co.; and flows S into the Atlantic, on the E side of Wiscasset, in a course of 35 m., forming a bay at its mouth, about 10 m. in length, and 3 m. wide.

SHEEPSHEAD, a parish in Leicestershire, 4 m. W of Loughborough. Area 5,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,714; in 1851, 3,759.

SHEEP'S ISLE, a small Hebridean island, about 1 m. W of the NW side of Seil, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Kerrera. It measures scarcely a mile in circumf., and has an abrupt rocky boundary of low cliffs.

SHEEPS-TOR, a parish in Devon, 7 m. SE by E of Tavistock. Area 3,595 acres. Pop. in 1851, 126.

SHEEPWASH, a parish in Devon, 4 m. W by N of Hatherleigh, on the N bank of the Torridge river. Area 1,971 acres. Pop. in 1851, 525.

SHEEPY-MAGNA, a parish in Leicestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$

m. N by E of Atherstone. Area 2,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 627; in 1851, 634.

SHEEPY-PARVA, a parish in Leicestershire, 3 m. NE by N of Atherstone. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 87; in 1851, 112.

SHEERGOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 80 m. SW of Patna, at the foot of a narrow pass cut through the Ramgur hills, on the great military road leading from Calcutta to Benares.

SHEERING, a parish in Essex, 14 m. WNW of Chelmsford, in the line of the Northern and Eastern railway. Area 1,628 acres. Pop. in 1851, 514.

SHEERNESS, a sea-port in the p. of Minster-in-Sheppey, Kent, on the NW point of the Isle of Sheppey, at the conflux of the Medway or West Swale with the Thames, near the Nore, and 11 m. ENE of Chatham. It comprises three towns or districts, Bankstown, Bluetown, and Miletown, and of late years has been much enlarged. Bluetown, previous to 1815, was larger than it now is, a number of houses having been destroyed in forming the docks. Bankstown is a small but handsome place, having some of the best houses in S., and being the most regularly built. Miletown is the largest of the three towns, consisting chiefly of one long street. The pop. of S. in 1841 was 7,983; in 1851, 8,549. The trade of the town is mainly connected with supplying the numerous and large government establishments here. The views from the cliffs in the vicinity of S. leading to Minster, are considered to be amongst the finest in England; and the place has become a favourite resort for sea-bathing. Passage-boats come and go with every tide, and steamboats maintain a regular communication with London during the summer season.—The dockyard, which has of late years been extended and improved at an expense of upwards of £3,000,000, is the chief point of attraction at S. It is built upon mud-land reclaimed from the sea, at the NW point of the isle, at the confluence of the Medway and the West Swale with the river Thames. Its area is 59 acres, 1 rood, and 26 perches; and it is surrounded by a brick wall crowned with stone, about 24 ft. high. This dockyard was originally intended for the reception and repairing of ships partially damaged, and for building frigates of small burden; but it has been much improved since 1815, and contains three basins, one of which is on a scale of magnitude to admit men-of-war of the first rate, without previously landing their guns or stores, or any part of their equipment. This basin is 520 ft. long, and 300 ft. broad, with an entrance of 60 ft., and a sufficient depth to prevent the ships grounding. It will hold six first-class ships at one time. The middle basin is 250 ft. by 200 ft., having an entrance of 49 ft. The other, or northern basin, is 282 ft., by 200 ft. with an entrance of 102 ft. There are three dry docks, 248 ft. long, 88 ft. wide, and 30 ft. deep, having entrances 57 ft. wide. There is also a frigate-dock 207 ft. in length, 75 ft. in breadth, and 19 ft. 9 in. in depth; with an entrance 57 ft. in width. This is, properly speaking, a fitting dockyard. Its storehouse is 6 stories high, and is capable of holding 30,000 tons of naval stores. There are numerous sheds and workshops, as well as offices and residences for the chiefs of the various departments, police-stations, and a military guardhouse. The whole process of docking, undocking, cleansing, examining the bottom, and repairing the copper, of a first-rate of 120 guns, with all standing, has been here completed in the short space of 24 hours; and, if necessary, can be accomplished even in less time. Abutting on the NW corner of the dockyard, and outside its wall, is Garrison-point, on which a

splendid mansion has been erected for the port admiral. Near it are an elevated signal platform with a telegraph, a coast-guard station, and barracks for the military doing duty in the port, flanked with a fort upon the water's edge, originally established, together with the dockyard, in the reign of Charles II. The garrison contains commodious residences for military officers and barracks for the men, forming a square with a large area. It is under the command of a governor-general and a lieutenant-governor.

SHEFFIELD, a parish, and town in the district of Hallamshire, W. R. of Yorkshire, at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and others with the navigable river Don, and on the Sheffield and Rotherham, and Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester, railways. It is distant, by railway, 40 m. E of Manchester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Rotherham, and $162\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of London. The parish comprises the townships of Attercliffe with Darnall, Brightside-Bierlow, Eccleshall-Bierlow, Nether-Hallam, Upper-Hallam, and Sheffield. Area 22,830 acres. Pop. in 1801, 44,755; in 1831, 91,692; in 1851, 135,310. The town stands principally on an eminence, but extends over a valley between the two extremities of a natural amphitheatre open only to the NE. The vicinity embraces a variety of pleasing and picturesque objects; but the scenic effect of the hills, woods, streams, and villas, with which it is adorned, has been much injured by numerous erections of a commercial and sometimes by no means picturesque description which the extension of trade and pop. have produced. The town itself has little of either opulence or elegance in its appearance; almost all the manufacturers and merchants live out of town. Of late years, however, the shops in the principal streets have been much improved, and various public edifices have been erected. The town extends from N to S about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and from E to W about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. The western precinct—a fine ascending slope—is thickly studded with tradesmen's mansions; on the E side lies the extensive tract formerly pertaining to the castle—once noted for its large timber—now mostly cultivated in small farms, and partly built upon, but still called 'the Park.' The town is in general well drained, paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. The town-hall is a spacious plain building, well-adapted for its intended purposes. The cutlers'-hall in Church-street, is an exceedingly ornamental and commodious structure, completed, in 1832, at an expense of about £7,000. It has a handsome stone front in the Corinthian style, with two fine fluted columns, and four pilasters supporting a pediment with the arms of the corporation. The music-hall in Surrey-street, a large and elegant edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, comprises on the ground-floor, a room for the public library 38 ft. long by 35 ft. wide, a room for the literary and philosophical society 37 ft. long by 36 ft. wide, and a reading-room, and a saloon. In the higher part of the building is an elegant music-room 99 ft. in length, and 38 ft. in width, with a well-adapted orchestra. The theatre and assembly-rooms form a large brick building, having a central portico supporting a pediment. There are two news-rooms. The public baths form a very complete establishment. The post-office, medical-hall, and savings' bank, are handsome buildings. Connected with the commerce of the town are the corn-exchange, the excise-office, and an assay-office erected in 1773. The barracks, to the NE of the town, near the infirmary, form a range capable of containing two troops of cavalry, with parade-ground. The markets are supplied from a very extensive circuit. The corn-market is held in

the corn-exchange, a handsome building erected on the site of the Shrewsbury hospital, at the expense of the duke of Norfolk, in 1830. During the same year a new cattle-market was opened. There is a commodious butcher market at the foot of the market-place in the centre of the town; and several other markets for fruit, fish, and vegetables.—S. has sprung up into its present magnitude and importance without any local government whatever, not even a magistrate having been resident in the parish. The incorporation of cutlers held authority to regulate their own trade; and the master-cutler came by common consent and established custom to be considered the head of the town, a custom in some measure recognised by government in 1832, when he was appointed returning officer in the election of members to parliament. In 1818, a local police act was obtained for the better watching, lighting, and cleansing the town; but the duty of administering justice in the town and parish, still rested with the county magistrates, courts being held in the town-hall every Tuesday and Friday for that purpose. A charter of incorporation, and magistrates of its own with exclusive jurisdiction, has recently been granted. The corporation revenue is about £5,000. S. returns 2 members to parliament. The borough limits coincide with those of the parish. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 4,028; in 1848, 4,995.—In the vicinity of the town are the collegiate school, an elegant Gothic edifice, recently erected by a body of proprietors; and the Wesleyan proprietary school, a larger edifice, still more recently established on similar principles. Amongst the educational establishments of S. are a medical school and a mechanics' institution, and a literary and philosophical society. Amongst the charitable institutions of Sheffield are the infirmary, the dispensary, and the Shrewsbury hospital.—From a very early period, S. was celebrated for the manufacture of certain articles of cutlery, particularly for the thwytel or whittle, a kind of knife anciently worn by the lower orders, who were not entitled to wear a sword. Arrow-heads were also a staple article of Sheffield manufacture; and the seal of the Sheffield free tenants, or town trust, represents a number of arrows crossed, and surmounted by a winged head. The manufacture of implements of husbandry, such as scythes, sickles, and shears; and of surgical and mathematical instruments, and other articles of steel, followed; and, in 1621, by an act, "for the good order and government of the makers of knives, scissors, shears, sickles, and other cutlery wares, in Hallamshire, in the county of York and parts adjoining," the trade was incorporated, and its government vested in the master cutler, 2 wardens, 6 searchers, and 24 assistants, freemen. Another branch of manufacture which sprung up here, where it was invented, about a century ago, was the art of plating copper with silver,—an art since so extensively practised. The original method of silver-plating was discovered by an ingenious Sheffield mechanic; and this town may now be said to be as unrivalled in the manufacture of plated goods as it is, over all the world, for cutlery of every description. The new science of electro-metallurgy, whereby silver or gold, as well as copper, in solution, may be deposited, by galvanism, in the solid metallic form, on other metals, is now extensively applied in this branch of Sheffield manufacture. The practice of silver-plating led to the introduction of another article in imitation of plate, called 'Britannia metal,' and composed of tin, antimony, and regulus, or lead; this again has in some respects been superseded by 'German silver,' a composition of an analogous but

more expensive description. There are numerous brass and other foundries; and buttons, wire, fenders, grates, boilers, files, saws, &c., are made. Amongst the finer branches of metal manufacture are those of printing types and optical instruments; and connected with its staple trade are engravers, wood-turners, cabinet case-makers, horn and ivory manufactures. A peculiar and fatal disease, called 'the grinder's asthma,' caused by the inspiration of the minute particles of steel and stone thrown off in the rapid process of grinding prevails here. So fatal has this disease been, that out of thousands so employed, few grinders have survived the age of 45. Various preventatives have indeed been supplied, but the grinders themselves seem to neglect those precautionary measures which depend upon their own exertions. The mineral riches of the district, especially iron, coal, and stone, no doubt led to the original establishment of the Sheffield staple manufactures; but the native iron is now of small importance, as, whether from inferiority in the ore itself, or from defective smelting, &c., it is not found to form steel of such qualities as that produced from iron of foreign import. The coal with which the district abounds, and which is found even beneath the town itself, is of great value in the manufactories here, and the excellent water-power is also still extensively available in moving the immense machines for forging and slitting iron and steel, grinding, and polishing.

SHEFFIELD, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 45 m. NE of Montpelier. It has an elevated surface, and is drained by the head branches of Passumpsic river, an affluent of the Connecticut and of Barton river. Pop. in 1840, 821; in 1850, 797. The village is on a branch of Passumpsic river.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 119 m. SW by W of Boston. The surface is generally level, and the soil chiefly sandy loam or fertile alluvium. It is drained by Housatonic river and its affluent Konkopot river, and intersected by Housatonic railroad. Pop. in 1840, 2,322; in 1850, 2,769. The village consists of one long street, and is enclosed by lofty hills.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 148 m. NW of Harrisburg, drained by Teonista creek and its branches, and intersected by the Sunbury and Erie railroad. Pop. in 1840, 116.—Also a township of Lorrain co., in the state of Ohio, 137 m. NNE of Columbus, bounded on the N by Lake Erie, and watered by Black river. Pop. 521.—Also a township of Ash-tabula co., in the same state. Pop. 684.

SHEFFIELD, a township in the midland district of Upper Canada, between the township of Kaladar on the N, and Camden on the S. Pop. in 1842, 1,334.

SHEFFIN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. NW of Freshford. Area 2,489 acres. Pop. in 1851, 596.

SHEFFORD, a chapelry in the p. of Campton, co. of Bedford, 5 m. SW by S of Biggleswade, on the S bank of the Ivel. Pop. in 1831, 763; in 1851, 1,052.

SHEFFORD (EAST), a parish in Berks, 5½ m. NE of Hungerford, on the NE bank of the Kennet. Area 1,041 acres. Pop. in 1851, 58.

SHEFFORD (WEST), a parish in Berks, 5½ m. NNE of Hungerford, on the SW bank of the Kennet. Area 2,196 acres. Pop. in 1851, 523.

SHEFKATIL-SU, a river of Asia, which falls into the Black sea, in N lat. 41° 58', forming the boundary in that quarter between the Russian and Turkish possessions.

SHEHERON, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak. 15 m. E of Kernanshaw.

SHEHERVERD, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 30 m. SW of Sultaniyeh.

SHEHOLA, a township of Pipe co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 121 m. NE of Harrisburg.

SHEHR, a port of Arabia, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 43'$, E long. $49^{\circ} 40'$, 32 m. ENE of Makullah. It is a place of considerable trade, with a pop. of 6,000. Coarse cotton cloths and gunpowder are manufactured here.—About 20 m. to the SW of this place is a village of the same name with a pop. of 300.

SHEHRIDGHERD, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 33 m. WSW of Koom.

SHEHRISTAN, a village of Khorassan, 210 m. W of Herat.—Also a village of Khusistan, 50 m. NW of Shiraz.

SHEHRZUR, a town of Persia, in the eastern part of Kurdistan, 150 m. NE of Bagdad.

SHEHY, or **SHEEHY**, a range of mountains in co. Cork, separating the upper part of the valley of the Lee from the head of the valley of the Bandon. Their principal summit, situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Inchegeelagh, has an alt. above sea-level of 1,796 ft.

SHEIK-ABDALLAH, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 20 m. SE of Aleppo.

SHEIK-ABU-ENNUR, a village of Upper Egypt, 7 m. S of Benisuef.

SHEIK-AMMER, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 17 m. N of Syene.

SHEIK-EMRADE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 16 m. SSE of Girgeh.

SHEIK-ZEINEDDIN, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 3 m. N of Tatta.

SHEIKH-ADI, a village of Kurdistan, 25 m. N by E of Mosul, the chief seat of the Yezidi worship. It stands on the top of a cliff, in a picturesque valley, watered by an affluent of the Khazir or *Bumad*.

SHEIKPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$.

SHEILVILLE, a village of Hamilton co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 31 m. N of Indianapolis, and near the Peru and Indianapolis railroad.

SHEKABAD, a village and fort of Afghanistan, 50 m. S of Cabul, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 6'$, at an alt. of 7,473 ft. above sea-level.

SHEK-PEI-WAN, a village of the Chinese island of Hong-Kong, which appears to have been once its principal port. Its port is small and nearly land-locked.

SHEKKA, a village of the Biled-el-Jerid, bordering on Tunis, 18 leagues WSW of Gafsa, the *Cerbera* of Ptolemy.

SHEKOABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district of Etawah, 35 m. SE of Agra, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$. It was formerly fortified, and a place of considerable consequence. The vicinity produces fine indigo, in which, and in cotton, a considerable trade is carried on.

SHELBURN-BAY, a bay on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 50'$, between Oxfordness and Cape Grenville.

SHELBURNE, a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 111 m. N of Concord, watered by Androscoggin river and its branches, and by Rattle river. It has a diversified surface, and has several lofty summits. It is intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway. Pop. in 1840, 350; in 1850, 480.—Also a township of Chittenden co., in the state of Vermont, 6 m. S of Burlington, bounded on the W by Lake Champlain, and watered by La Platte river. It has a fine harbour on the lake, formed by Shelburne bay, and is intersected by the Rutland and Burlington railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,098; in 1850, 1,257. Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, 87 m.

NW by W of Boston, bordered on the W and SW by Deerfield river. Pop. in 1840, 1,022; in 1850, 1,239. In this township, on the l. bank of Deerfield river, and 89 m. NW by W of Boston, is the village of Shelburne Falls. Pop. in 1840, about 150.

SHELBY, a central county of the state of Alabama, comprising an area of 950 sq. m., bordered on the E by Coosa river, and drained by branches of that and of Cahawba river, and intersected by the Alabama and Tennessee railroad. It is generally level, and is tolerably fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,112; in 1850, 9,536. •Its capital is Columbiana.—Also a central county of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 1,080 sq. m., watered by Kaskaskia river and its tributaries, and by the head branches of the S fork of Sangamon river. The surface is level, and the soil generally productive. It is intersected by the Terre-Haute and Alton, the Central and the Chicago branch of Central railways. Pop. in 1840, 6,659; in 1850, 7,807. Its capital is Shelbyville.—Also a county in the SW corner of the state of Tennessee, comprising an area of 600 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Mississippi, drained by Loosahatchy, Wolf, and Nonconna rivers, and intersected by the Memphis and Charleston and the Memphis and Nashville railways. Pop. in 1840, 14,721; in 1850, 31,157. Its capital is Raleigh.—Also a county in the NE part of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 442 sq. m., drained by Brashear's creek and its tributaries, and by branches of Floyd's fork, and intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort railways. Its surface is undulating, but generally productive. Pop. in 1840, 17,768; in 1850, 17,095. Its capital is Shelbyville.—Also a county in the W part of the state of Ohio, comprising an area of 418 sq. m., drained by Miami river and its branches, and intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indiana, the Dayton and Michigan railways, and Miami canal. It has a diversified surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 12,154; in 1850, 13,958. Its capital is Sidney.—Also a central county of the state of Indiana, comprising an area of 428 sq. m., drained by the E branch of White river, Sugar creek, Big and Little Blue rivers, and Flat Rock creek. It is level, and possesses a fine deep loamy soil, and is intersected by the Shelby Lateral branch, Shelbyville and Nashville, Shelbyville and Knightstown, and Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi railroads. Pop. in 1840, 12,005; in 1850, 15,502. Its capital is Shelbyville.—Also a county in the NE part of the state of Missouri, comprising an area of 432 sq. m., covered chiefly with timber and prairie, and drained by Salt and North Two rivers. Pop. in 1840, 3,056; in 1850, 4,253. Its capital is Oakdale.—Also a county in the S part of the state of Iowa, comprising an area of 576 sq. m., drained by Boyer river and a branch of Nishnabotona river. The surface is level and general fertile.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Texas, comprising an area of 912 sq. m., bordered on the E by Sabine river, and drained by its tributaries. It has an undulating surface, and abounds with excellent timber. Pop. in 1850, 4,239. Its capital is Shelbyville.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of New York, 10 m. S of Albion. It has a generally level surface, drained by Oak Orchard creek, and is intersected by the Erie canal and Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls railroad. Pop. in 1840, 2,643; in 1850, 3,082.—Also a village of Sharon co., in the state of Ohio, 69 m. N by E of Columbus, near the head waters of the Black fork of Mohican creek, containing in 1840 about 15 dwellings.—Also a village of Richland co., in the same state, at the junction of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, with the

Mansfield and Sandusky, and Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroads, 67 m. SW of Cleveland, and 69 m. N by E of Columbus.—Also a village of Cleveland co., in the state of North Carolina, on the E side of First Broad river, consisting in 1840 of about 10 dwellings.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. in 1840, 2,120.—Also a township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 1,262.

SHELBY-BASIN, a village of Shelby township, Orleans co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Erie canal, 46 m. E of Buffalo, near the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls railroad.

SHELBYVILLE, a village of Bedford co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 59 m. S by E of Nashville, on the NE side of Duck creek. Pop. in 1840, 800.—Also a village of Shelby co., in the state of Kentucky, 23 m. W by N of Frankfort, on Brashear's creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,335.—Also a village of Shelby co., in the state of Indiana, 26 m. SE of Indianapolis, on the S side of Blue river, and intersected by the Shelbyville Lateral branch, the Knightstown and Shelbyville, the Rushville and Shelbyville railroads. Pop. in 1840, 446.—Also a village of Shelby co., in the state of Illinois, on the W side of Kaskaskia river, and intersected by the Alton and Terre-Haute railroad. Pop. in 1840, 250.—Also a village of Shelby co., in the state of Missouri, on the l. bank of Jock's creek, and 84 m. N of Jefferson city. Pop. in 1840, 200; in 1850, 301.—Also a village of Shelby co., in the state of Texas, on the S side of Huana branch of Sabine river, in a fertile plain, 246 m. NE of Austin city.

SHELDERTON, a hamlet of Salop, 8 m. WNW of Ludlow.

SHELDON, a parish in Devonshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Collumpton. Area 1,681 acres. Pop. in 1841, 190; in 1851, 177.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Coleshill. Area 2,514 acres. Pop. in 1841, 487; in 1851, 455.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Bakewell, Derbyshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Bakewell. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1851, 197.

SHELDON, a township in Franklin co., Vermont, U. S., on the Missisquoi, 16 m. E of Lake Champlain, and 48 m. NW of Montpelier. Pop. in 1841, 1,734; in 1851, 1,814.—Also a township in Wyoming co., New York, 270 m. W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 2,353; in 1850, 2,527.

SHELDWICK, a parish in Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Feversham. Area 1,896 acres. Pop. 557.

SHELFANGER, a parish of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Diss. Area 1,719 acres. Pop. in 1851, 424.

SHELFE, a township in the p. and 3 m. NE of Halifax, Yorkshire. Pop. in 1841, 3,050; in 1851, 3,414. Considerable manufactories of worsted and cotton goods are carried on here.

SHELFORD-WITH-NEWTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Bingham. Area 3,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 704; in 1851, 775.

SHELFORD (GREAT), a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3 m. S by E of Cambridge. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 812; in 1851, 1,038.

SHELFORD (LITTLE), a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. S by E of Cambridge. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 483; in 1851, 580.

SHELGUR, a fort and village of Afghanistan, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 23'$, 15 m. SE of Dera-Ismail-Khan.

SHELLAND, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. WNW of Stow-Market. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1851, 91.

SHELLEE, or **SHALEE**, a village in the p. of Killoscully, co. Tipperary, 2 m. W of Silvermines. The surrounding country is mountainous and rich in minerals; and the immediately eastern vicinity contains lead mines.

SHELLEY, a parish in Suffolk, 10 m. WSW of

Ipswich, on the W bank of the Bret. Area 928 acres. Pop. in 1831, 142; in 1851, 138.—Also a parish in Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Chipping-Ongar, intersected by the river Roding. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1851, 215.—Also a township in the p. of Kirk-Burton, Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Huddersfield. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. 1,880.

SHELLIFF, a river of Algeria, the *Chindaph* of ancient geography. It rises among the Atlas mountains, in a place called the Seventy Fountains; flows N during the first part of its course; then turns W, and runs nearly parallel to the coast; and falls into the Mediterranean, to the NE of Mostagenem, after a course of about 200 m. In the upper part of its course it forms the lake of Titteri.

SHELL ISLAND, a small island near the coast of Carolina, U. S., in Pamlico sound, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 50'$.

SHELL KEY, an islet in the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, W long. $89^{\circ} 15'$.

SELLOW-BOWELS, a parish in Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 457 acres. Pop. 151.

SHELSLEY-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Worcestershire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Stourport. Area 2,196 acres. Pop. in 1831, 553; in 1851, 560.—This p. comprises the hamlet of Shelsley-king's, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Stourport. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1851, 273.

SHELSLEY-WALSH, a parish and village in Worcestershire, 9 m. SW of Stourport, on the SW bank of the Teme. Area 468 acres. Pop. 52.

SHELWELL, a parish in Oxfordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Bicester. Area 809 acres. Pop. 43.

SHELTER-ISLAND, an island of the United States, near the E end of Long Island, 20 m. E of Riverhead, and 100 m. E of New York. It is 6 m. long, and 4 m. broad; and is united with Great-Hog-Neck island, constituting with it one township. Pop. in 1841, 379.

SHELTON, a parish in Bedfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Kimbolton. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 132; in 1851, 124.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. S of Norwich, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,292 acres. Pop. in 1831, 253; in 1851, 208.—Also a parish in Notts, 6 m. S by W of Newark, watered by the river Devon. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1851, 119.—Also a chapelry united with that of Hanley, in the p. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 2 m. ENE of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It includes the village of Etruria, and part of that of Colridge: which see. Pop. in 1801, 5,487; in 1831, 9,267; in 1851, 14,796. The church, erected in 1834 at a cost of about £10,000, is a large and elegant fabric in the early English style, with a tower 120 ft. in height. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, have places of worship here; and there are various daily and Sunday schools. A mechanics' institution was established in 1825; and a handsome edifice has recently been erected for the use of the members; there is also a subscription library and reading-room. The North Staffordshire infirmary, which is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence within the chapelry, is a neat edifice, capable of accommodating 100 patients. The township of S. is indebted for its prosperity, if not its existence, to the potteries, of which it has upwards of 30 within its boundaries. It contains a number of elegant buildings, and is neatly paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Races are held here annually in August. The townships of S and Hanley are included within the boundaries of the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. See HANLEY.

SHELTONBOROUGH, a village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, U. S.

SHELVE, a parish in Salop, 13 m. SW of Shrewsbury. Area 1,285 acres. Pop. in 1851, 88.

SHEMBEGHEUN, a town of Burmah, near the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 260 m. N of Rangoon.

SHENANDOAH, a county of Virginia, U. S., intersected by a river of the same name. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,618; in 1850, 13,768. Its chief town is Woodstock.—The river S. rises in Augusta co., and after a course of about 200 m., joins the Potomac, in N lat. 38° 4', just before the latter bursts through the Blue ridge. It is composed of four branches; waters a fertile country; and is navigable for boats 100 m.

SHENANGO, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,435 in 1840.—Also a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 11 m. SW of Mercer. Pop. in 1840, 1,354.

SHEN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. 34° 45', and E long. 111° 3'.

SHENDY, a town of Nubia, on the l. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 16° 38', the cap. of the island of Meroe. It consists of about 600 or 700 houses, with about 3,500 inhabitants. The dwellings are comparatively spacious, and the streets wide. Slaves, dromedaries, camels, and cattle, are the principal articles of commerce.

SHENYAS-CREEK, a river of New York, U. S., in Otsego co., which joins the Susquehanna, after a SW course of 25 m.

SHENFIELD, a parish in Essex, 1 m. N by E of Brentwood, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 2,397 acres. Pop. in 1851, 938.

SHENINGTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6½ m. WNW of Banbury. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. 437.

SHENLEY, a parish in Hertfordshire, 5 m. NW of Chipping-Barnet. Area 4,056 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,167; in 1851, 1,297.—Also a parish in Bucks, 4 m. NW of Fenny-Stratford. Area 290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 484; in 1851, 493.

SHENLIS, or **SHANLIS**, a parish in co. Louth, 1½ m. SW of Ardee. Area 2,038 acres. Pop. 428.

SHEN-PIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Se-ning-fu.

SHENSHIL, a village of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 2 m. N of Achmim.

SHEN-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Mongolia, on the E by Shan-si and Honan; on the SE by Hu-pih; on the S by Szech-wen; and on the W by Kan-su. Its area has been estimated at 67,400 sq. m.; its pop. in 1825 at 10,207,256. Its surface is mountainous. The Peh-ling range intersects it on the S. The Wei-ho or Hoi-ho, the principal affluent of the Yellow river, traverses it from W to E. It possesses mines of iron, copper, and gold. Its chief city is Se-gan-fu.

SHENSTONE, a parish in Staffordshire, 3 m. S by W of Lichfield, watered by a branch of the Tame. Area 8,451 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,043.

SHENTON, a chapelry in the p. of Market-Bosworth, county of Leicester, 2½ m. SW of Market-Bosworth, on the river Sence. Pop. in 1851, 185.

SHEPARD'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 17°, belonging to the New Hebrides.

SHEPHERD'S CREEK, a river of Louisiana, U. S., which runs into the Missouri, 83 m. W of Mississippi.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a township of Jefferson co., Virginia, U. S., on the Potomac, 129 m. NW of Richmond. Pop. 1,561, mostly of German descent.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, a township of Bullet co., Kentucky, U. S., on Salt river, 14 m. from its junction with the Ohio.

SHEPLEY, a township in the p. of Kirk-Burton, Yorkshire, 6 m. SE of Huddersfield. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 893; in 1851, 1,200.

SHEPPERTON, a parish in Middlesex, 2 m. E by S of Chertsey, on the N bank of the Thames. Area 1,541 acres. Pop. in 1841, 858; in 1851, 807.

SHEPPEY (ISLE OF), an island of the county of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, and separated from the mainland by an arm of the sea called the Swale, which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons. It is about 9 m. in length and 5 m. in breadth. About four-fifths of the surface consist of marsh and pasture lands; the remainder is arable. The prevailing soil is a deep strong clay. On the W side of the island are Sheerness and Queenborough.

SHEPRETH, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 5½ m. N by W of Royston. Area 1,269 acres. Pop. 321.

SHEPSCOMB, a chapelry in the p. of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. NE of Painswick. Pop. in 1831, 803; in 1851, 633.

SHEPTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. NE by E of Ilminster. Area 836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1851, 647.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a market-town and parish in Somersetshire, 20 m. NE of Bridgewater. Area of p., 3,572 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,330; in 1851, 5,116. The church is a handsome cruciform edifice in the pointed style, with a tower at the west end. The town, situated on a number of small elevations, in a valley watered by branches of the river Brue, contains some well-built houses. Near the centre of the town stands the market-cross, a fine old structure, erected in 1500. The silk, crape, and velvet manufactures are carried on here. Considerable quantities of woollen cloths, cassimeres, and knit stockings, were formerly made, but these have declined. An extensive corn-market is held weekly. The county-bridewell is situated here. Pop. of town in 1851, 3,885.

SHEPTON-MONTAGUE, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. S of Bruton. Area 2,424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 452; in 1851, 412.

SHERBORN, or **SHERBURNE**, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 68 m. S of Montpelier. In its S part is Killington Peak, a summit of the Green Mountains, which has an alt. of 3,924 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 496; in 1850, 578.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 19 m. SW of Boston. It has an elevated surface, bordered on the E by Charles river, drained by Sudbury river, and intersected by the Milford branch railroad. Pop. in 1840, 995; in 1850, 1,023.—Also a township of Chenango co., in the state of New York, 103 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Chenango river. The soil is chiefly argillaceous and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,791; in 1850, 2,623. It contains a flourishing village.

SHERBORNE, a parish and market-town of Dorsetshire, 18 m. N by W of Dorchester. Area of p., 6,467 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,075; in 1851, 5,242. The town, pleasantly situated, partly on the slope of a hill, and partly in the fertile vale of Blackmore, is irregularly built, but well-paved, lighted, and abundantly supplied with water. It contains some ancient buildings. The woollen trade was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent. About the middle of last cent. the silk manufacture was introduced, various branches of which, especially the making of silk twist and buttons, give employment to many of the inhabitants. Its pop. in 1851 was 3,878. S. was of considerable importance in the time of the Saxons. King Ina, in 706, erected S. into an episcopal see, the diocese of which originally comprehended the counties of Dorset, Berks, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The seat of this see was removed, in 1075, to Sarum.—Also a parish

in Gloucestershire, 6 m. NW of Burford. Area 4,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 767; in 1851, 674.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 2½ m. SSW of Warwick, on the river Avon. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1851, 153.

SHERBORNE-Sr.-JOHN, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3 m. NNW of Basingstoke. Area 3,885 acres. Pop. in 1831, 702; in 1851, 796.

SHERBORNE-MONKS, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3½ m. NW of Basingstoke. Area 3,342 acres. Pop. in 1831, 522; in 1851, 581.

SHERBORO, an island of Western Africa, at the N extremity of what is called the Grain or Pepper coast, separated from the mainland by an inlet or sound called S. river. The island is 24 m. in length, with an average breadth of 10 m., but is low and unhealthy.

SHERBROOKE, a town of Lower Canada, 90 m. E by S of Montreal. Pop. in 1852, 2,998. It has manufactories of cottons, woollens, paper, and several engineering yards.—Also a town of Upper Canada on the Welland canal, 34 m. W of Buffalo.

SHERBURN, a township in the p. of Pittington, co.-palatine of Durham, 2½ m. E of Durham, intersected by a branch of the Clarence railway. Area 1,303 acres. Pop. in 1831, 337; in 1851, 2,363.—Also a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. NE of New Malton. Area 4,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 658.—Also a parish partly in the E. partly in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. E of Leeds, in the line of the North of England railway. It includes the townships of Barkston, Huddleston and Lumby, Lotherton, and part of Aberford, Micklesfield, South Milford, Newthorpe, and S. Area 11,896 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,068; in 1851, 3,754. The town is large and well-built. Flax and teal are extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood.

SHERBURNE-MILLS, a village of Fleming co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 83 m. E of Frankfort, on Licking river. Pop. in 1840, about 100.

SHERCOCK, or KILLAN, a parish in co. Cavan. Area 8,221 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,855; in 1851, 3,481.—The village of S. stands on the road from Dublin to Clones, 5½ m. NNE of Bailieborough. Pop. in 1831, 348; in 1851, 359.

SHERE, a parish in Surrey, 5 m. E by S of Guildford. Area 6,396 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,403.

SHEREFORD, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. W of Fakenham, watered by the Wensum. Area 842 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 134.

SHERFIELD-ENGLISH, a parish in Hants, 4 m. NW of Romsey. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. 312.

SHERFIELD-UPON-LODON, a parish in Hants, 3½ m. NE by N of Basingstoke. Area 2,236 acres. Pop. in 1831, 599; in 1851, 615.

SHERFORD, a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. E of King's-bridge. Area 2,326 acres. Pop. in 1851, 523.

SHERIDAN, a township of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., 288 m. W by S of Albany, bounded on the N by Lake Erie, drained by several of its affluents, and intersected by the New York, Erie, and Lake Shore railroads. Pop. in 1840, 1,883; in 1850, 2,172.—Also a township of Calhoun co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 534.

SHERIFF-HALES, a parish partly in Salop, and partly in Stafford, 3 m. N by E of Shiffnal. Area 6,639 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,010.

SHERINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. W of Cromer. Area 2,356 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,374.

SHERINGTON, a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. NE by N of Hindon, on the S bank of the river Willy. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 189.

SHERKIN. See INISHARKIN.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, a parish in co. Kildare, 2½ m. SE of Clane. Area 917 acres. Pop. in 1851, 49.

SHERMAN, a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 57 m. WSW of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, generally fertile, and drained by Rocky river, a branch of the Housatonic. Pop. in 1840, 938; in 1850, 984.—Also a township of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, 357 m. W by S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, drained by French creek. The soil is chiefly clay and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,099; and in 1850, 1,292.—Also a township of Huron co., in the state of Ohio, 81 m. N of Columbus, drained by branches of Huron river, and intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky City railroad. Pop. in 1840, 692; and in 1850, 1,134.—Also a township of St. Joseph co., in the state of Michigan, 135 m. W by S of Detroit, watered by Prairie creek. Pop. 683.

SHERMANBURY, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. N by E of Steyning, watered by a branch of the Adur. Area 1,911 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1851, 458.

SHERNBORNE, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NE of Castle-Rising. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. 139.

SHERSHALL, a town of Algeria, situated in N lat. 36° 35', generally supposed to be on the site of the city anciently called *Jol*, to which the younger Juba gave the name of *Cæsarea*, in compliment to Augustus. The port is nearly of a circular form, 200 yds. in diam.; but is now filled up with sand. In 1730, when Dr. Shaw visited this place, it was in reputation for the manufacture of steel, earthen vessels, and such iron tools as are wanted in the neighbourhood.

SHERSTON-MAGNA, a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. SW of Malmesbury. Area 4,280 acres. Pop. 1,589.

SHERSTON-PARVA, a parish in Wilts, 4½ m. W by S of Malmesbury, watered by a branch of the Avon. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1851, 175.

SHERWELL, a parish in Devon, 4 m. NE of Barnstaple, watered by a branch of the Taw. Area 4,762 acres. Pop. in 1831, 688; in 1851, 725.

SHERWOOD, a township of Branch co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 61 m. SW of Lansing, drained by St. Joseph's river. Pop. in 1840, 367; in 1850, 686.

SHESHEQUIN, a township of Bradford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 107 m. N of Harrisburg, drained by several affluents of the Susquehanna. It is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,010; in 1850, 1,000.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES, a group of islands, islets, and rocks, constituting the most northerly land in Scotland, and situated in the Northern ocean, NNE of the Mainland and of the Orkney isles. They are comprehended in the shire of Orkney, and lie, in general terms, and measured to their nearest coast, 15 leagues NNE of Orkney; 47 leagues N of Buchanness; and 44 leagues W of Bergen in Norway, the nearest point of Continental Europe. Two of the islands, called Fair Isle and Foula, or Fowla, lie respectively about 20 m. SSW and 17 m. W by S of the most contiguous parts of the Mainland of Shetland. The other islands form a compact group, and lie between 59° 48' and 60° 52' N lat., and 52' and 1° 57' W long. In general appearance they have a more rugged and mountainous interior, and more bold, precipitous, jagged, and sharply indented coast-lines, than even the naked and sea-worn Orkneys. The belts of navigable sea which separate island from island are denominated *sounds*. Upwards of 30 islands are inhabited, though in several instances only by a few individuals; about 70 are grazing islets, called *holms*, which afford herbage for cattle or sheep, but offer no shelter or sustenance to man; and a great but unascertained number are skerries or rocks, mere sea-washed and naked stone, totally desti-

tute of vegetation for the support of live stock. Mainland alone possesses about half the area, and more than half the pop. of the entire group; but it is so often and deeply peninsulated by the sea, as to be economically though not geographically a series of islands. It stretches away due north in a long, narrow, tattered belt of land which sends out torn and shivered expansions about the middle; and while possessing a mean breadth of from 2 to 7 m., it contracts at the isthmus called Mavis-grind, to less than 100 yds., and even there, is in a great measure conquered by spring-tides of the sea. Yell, the island next in size, lies from 2 to 4 m. NE of Mainland; it is separated by Yell-sound,—a band of sea powdered with holms and skerries; it possesses no very high land; and, while deeply indented with four or five *voes* or bays, is otherwise pretty regular in outline. Unst, the third in size, contains much valuable arable land, as well as excellent hill-pasture, and lies about 2 m. NNE of Yell. Fetlar, akin in character to Unst, but containing considerable tracts of hilly country, lies W of Yell, and S of Unst, between 3 and 4 m. from each. Whalsey, surrounded with a cordon of dangerous islets, is situated from 2 to 3 m. E of Mainland. Bressay, a comparatively lively island, of considerable fertility, and presenting in summer a pleasant appearance as seen from Lerwick, lies on the E of Mainland, several m. S of its middle. Papa-Stour, a pleasant little island, with a large comparative extent of arable land, lies about 2 m. from the most westerly point of Mainland. The two islands of East and West Barra form two belts of land extending N and S, and separated from each other by a narrow long sound, navigable only by boats; they lie off the W coast of Mainland, and are separated from it by Cliff-sound, from 1½ m. to 2 m. broad; and they communicate with each other by a wooden-bridge across the narrow channel which divides them. Trondra-house, and some other islets, lie in the vicinity. Foula or Fowla, the *ultima Thule* of the ancients, the most precipitous hill-ground in the Shetlands, destitute of any harbour for shipping, and possessing only one landing-place for boats, is solitarily situated about 17 m. WSW of Watness, the nearest point of Mainland. Fair Isle, rising into three lofty promontories, and everywhere inaccessible except at one point, lies upwards of 20 m. SSW of the S extremity of Mainland; and though politically included in Shetland, geographically holds a medium, or half-way place, between that group and Orkney. The other islands are too inconsiderable to require mention of their relative position.

The coasts of S. are rocky and unequal, and the hills, which overhang them, bleak and mossy. By the action of the sea upon the mass of rocks which has been shivered down into islets and skerries, scenery of a novel and sublime description has been formed. The climate of S., though by no means generally insalubrious, is very variable and humid. Spring can hardly ever be said to commence till toward the end of April; and little genial warmth is felt before the middle of June. The summer sometimes continues through September, but generally terminates with August. Autumn, four years in five, is very uncertain in its weather; and it almost never extends beyond the middle of October. Winter, in a style of character much more hybernal than is known in the Lowlands of continental Scotland, holds undisputed dominion during at least five months in the year. Winds from the N and E are characterized by a colder, and at the same time more settled weather, than winds from the S and W; and they prevail during the months of February

and March. Heavy gales from the W and NW occur in September, and often destroy much of the crop in a single night. Fogs prevail greatly in May and June. Mild weather is prevalent throughout October. The same insular influences which mitigate the frigidity of winter modify the geniality of summer; and while the medium temp. of the winter-months may be estimated at 38°, that of the summer-months cannot be estimated higher than 65°. On the shortest day, the sun rises at 17½ minutes past 9, and sets at 42½ minutes past 2; so that he is 5 hours and 25 minutes above the horizon. The long winter nights are, to a certain extent, cheered by the brilliance of moonlight and the fitful and often beautiful corrugations of the aurora borealis. Near as the most inland part of the islands is to the main sea, not a few pleasant rills trot down the hill-sides of S., and diffuse verdure and liveliness in meandering courses athwart the fields. Fresh-water lakes are also numerous, but none exceed 2 m. in length.

Geology.] Wernerian primitive rocks compose most of the inland and N districts of S.; and they form the bulky part of hills, and serve as a basis on which the floetz rocks recline. Granite is of comparative rare occurrence. Gneiss is frequent; and, as it exists here, does not seem to be metalliferous. Mica-schist is the most common of the primitive rocks. Clay slate forms extensive strata in cliff hills; but it presents no beds which could be advantageously quarried into roofing slate. Hornblende slate and granular hornblende rock occur chiefly in Unst, Fetlar, and Hillswick. Serpentine forms hills of considerable height in Unst and Fetlar. Primitive limestone everywhere abounds. A vein of common iron pyrites, nearly 30 ft. broad, traverses the mica-schist in the p. of Dunrossness. Magnetic ironstone exists in thin beds in the mica-schist of Hillswickness. Micaceous iron-ore, containing from 70 to 80 per cent. of iron, traverses the mica-schist in small veins at Hillswick. Sandstone is either laminated, and affords supplies of flags and slates; or massive, compact, and finely granular, and constitutes a good building material; or, more generally, a conglomerate, whose basis consists of coarse yet small grains of felspar and quartz with scarcely any visible cement. Bituminous shale is observed in Bressay and Foula. Other rocks are greenstone, porphyry, amygdaloid, claystone, and compact felspar. A vein of copper-ore, nearly 14 ft. thick, traverses a reddish-coloured argillaceous sandstone at Sandlodge, near Sumburgh-head, and has repeatedly been worked; and another occurs in a mural precipice of sandstone, upwards of 300 ft. high in Fair Isle. Bog iron-ore occurs in almost every moss and moor in the country. Beds of sandy clay are found in several places under the soil. Peat-moss, such as affords the inhabitants a constant and plentiful supply of fuel, and varying from a few inches to nearly 12 ft. in thickness, not only occurs in pretty extensive beds in the low grounds and valleys, but also covers some of the loftier hills. Sandflood, or blowing sand, has converted into a scene of matchless sterility whole tracts of land in the neighbourhood of the Quendal-bay, which were formerly cultivated and fertile. The soils of S. are in general light and gravelly, and seem well-adapted for the rearing of green crops.

Agriculture.] The lands of S. are distributed into about twenty comparatively large, and a considerable number of comparatively small estates. Lands were originally allodial, and descended or were transmitted without any form of written investiture; they afterwards became transmissible only by a simple bill of sale; and they are now generally held by charter from the Crown, or from the Earl of Zetland as the Crown's donee. The *merks* into which all enclosed land is divided ought, it is said, to consist each of 1,600 sq. fathoms; but they are everywhere of such unequal dimensions, that hardly any two can be found of the same size. The aggregate extent of enclosed and improved land, including in the estimate both arable and meadow ground, may amount at present to 26,000 or 27,000 merks, or nearly the ninth part of the entire surface of the country. The enclosures generally come close upon the sea-board, and stretch away thence toward the moors on the hills. Each enclosure contains from 4 to 70 merks; it frequently belongs to different heritors, and is always subdivided among several tenants; and it is called a *town* or a *room*, and bears, in addition, a distinctive name. The uncultivated

ground outside of the enclosure is called the *scatt-hold*; it offers an unrestricted extent of common pasturage to the sheep, cattle, and horses of each tenant of the town; and, if it contain peat-moss, it supplies the tenants, to whatever amount they severally please, with peat-fuel. The extent of land farmed by a tenant varies from 3 to 12 merks, and occasionally includes more; but may be regarded as averaging only 5. Rents are now, in greatly the majority of instances, paid wholly in money, but continue, in few but increasing instances, to be paid, as they almost all were till about 20 or 30 years ago, partly in labour and in various articles of country produce, such as butter, fish, and oil. The merks are divided into different classes, called *sixpenny*, *ninepenny*, and *twelvepenny* merks, to designate differences in the rents corresponding to the size and produce; but the distinctions, though originally founded on real differences, are now to a great extent practically inaccurate; a sixpenny merk being sometimes as large and productive as a twelvepenny one. Agriculture, though in some places improved, is, on the whole, in a miserable and semi-barbarous condition. Except in the culture of potatoes, and a few patches of turnips, summer fallow, though much needed, continues to be very little known. Many of the best arable lands have been annually manured, and cropped with either bear or oats, for half-a-century, without either enjoying a single year's repose, or once producing a different kind of crop. The inferior or outfield grounds, less fertile in soil, are alternately scoured out of heart, and abandoned to re-acquire their feeble energies. The manure generally used is a mixture of sea-weed, farm-yard dung, peat-ashes, and mould. The Shetland plough has only one stilt, with a double-feathered sock; it is drawn by four oxen yoked a-breast, the driver walking backward, and the ploughman walking by the side of the implement. The common Scotch plough is generally in favour with such farmers as have extensive enough farms to employ it, and probably is kept from general adoption only by the minutely-divided state of the arable lands. The ancient, light, long-shafted Shetland spade, with a blade greatly narrower than the common garden-spade of Scotland, and having a projecting piece of wood to receive the pressure of the foot, is employed in turning over greatly the larger proportion, probably nine-tenths of the whole arable land; and is found to be well-adapted to the character of the soil, the ruggedness of the surface, and the very limited extent of most of the farms. Hand-mills or *querns* are still to be found in most of the farm cottages, apparently differing in their construction little or nothing from such as, in ancient times, were generally used over the civilized world, and continue to be occasionally dug up in continental Scotland as rare antiquities.—The cattle, sheep, swine, and horses of S., are of races now almost peculiar to the country; and possessing not a little hardiness, and other properties of adaptation to the climate and soil. The cattle, in point of shape, is probably equal or superior to any of the native Scottish breeds, except the West Highland. The cow is small,—the four quarters of a fattened one seldom weighing more than two cwt. The ox is nearly one third heavier than the cow, and is active, gentle, docile, and better adapted to the yoke, in the present state of the country, than the horse. Though both ox and cow are usually about 15 years old before being fattened for the knife, their beef is tender and highly flavoured. The pasture-isles or *holms*, which, from being uninhabited, have escaped the paring of their surface for manure to the arable lands,

and, in general, produce a fine succulent pasture, are almost the only places where cattle will properly fatten. The S. sheep are the *ovcs caudæ brevis* of naturalists, and resemble in form, fleetness, and agility, the *argali* or wild sheep of Siberia. They are common to Norway, Sweden, and European Russia; and, till 70 years ago, were the chief breed of the Hebrides and the interior Scottish Highlands. They are small in size; seldom or but slightly horned; short in face, back, and tail; erect and pointed in the ear; long in the legs, and fine boned; variously white, grey, black, dunish-brown, piebald, streaked and speckled in colour; and naturally wild, hardy, agile, and little liable to disease. The Shetland horse, or sheltie, is usually from 9 to 10 hands high, and almost never exceeds 11; he is of a dark-mouse grey colour, and, till 3 or 4 years old, is covered with long woolly hair; he does not acquire maturity of size and hardness till 8 or 9 years of age; and he is strong, spirited, and enduring, far beyond the proportion of his bone and bulk. The hogs, like all the other domestic animals of S., are small and peculiar. Their colour is dunish-white, brown or black; and their habits are hardy, active, and mischievous, rendering them a race of miniature wild boars. Rabbits abound in the south of Mainland, and have seriously augmented the evils occasioned by the natural accumulation of drifted sand. S., like Orkney, has neither forest, grove, nor coppice; and, in regard to even shrubbery, is bare than the naked Orcadian group. We learn from Dr. Edmonston that, in one or two gardens, sycamores and other trees, planted probably a century ago, are 40 or 50 ft. high, with a girth of upwards of 6 ft., a yard from the ground; that there are a few natural dwarf bushes of birch, willow, and mountain-ash; that evidence exists in the peat-mosses of trees having formerly been abundant; that no experiment at planting has yet been fairly made; and that there appears no peculiarity in either soil or climate to warrant any *a priori* opinion unfavourable to the country's arboricultural capacity.

Industry and Commerce.] The Shetlanders, to be understood in their habits, their social character, and their political position, must be viewed as emphatically and engrossingly a community of fishermen, who fish for their food as men, for their rents as farmers, and, for nearly the whole staple of trade, as members of the social body. Their regular fisheries are of three classes: that of the coal-fish, or *gadus carbonarius*; that of the *haaf* or deep sea-fishing; and that of the herring. The *haaf* or deep sea-fishing, comprehending cod, ling, and tusk, is at present the most extensive department, and has long furnished the staple articles of S. export. The *haaf* means any fishing-ground for ling, cod, or tusk, at some distance from the coast; the distance varying from 10 to 50 m. The fishery is limited to two or three months in summer; and, being not a little dangerous, it is prosecuted only by the hardiest and most athletic of the islanders, in boats or small decked vessels, which sail in fleets. The fleets belonging to the Feideland *haaf* are so large as seldom to be built with less than 1,200 hooks, provided with 3 buoys, and extending to a distance of from 5,000 to 6,000 fathoms. The depth to which the ling are fished for varies from 50 to 100 fath. The curing and drying of the fish, when landed, are conducted with great regularity and skill. The herring-fishery did not draw attention from the Shetlanders till after the commencement of the present cent., but has been sedulously and successfully prosecuted ever since. The fishing-season extends from the middle of August till the middle of October.

Smaller and larger seals, called respectively tang-fish and haaf-fish, abound on the coasts. The 'ca'ing whale' occasionally appears off the coasts in assemblages of from 100 to 500; and gives occasion to much excitement in its capture.

The manufactures of S. are, in most matters, very primitive, and in others very limited. The greater portion of the inhabitants combine, in a rough way, the practice of all the ordinary arts, each individual acting as his own shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, and general handicraftsman; kelp-making was never practised to the same extent as in the Hebrides; and, in various districts, is now almost or altogether relinquished. A straw-plait manufactory at Lerwick, which promised for several years to acquire some importance, has become defunct. The making of herring-nets was recently introduced, and may probably succeed. The knitting of stockings, woollen-gloves, and kindred fabrics from the wool of the S. sheep, is the most extensive manufacture, and employs a large number of females. The hosiery has long been in high repute for the softness and beauty of its texture; and, though partially jostled aside by the capricious and despotic movements of fashion, it still holds a prominent place in the market. Stockings vary in price from 1s. to 10s. a-pair, and, in occasional extraordinary instances, bring so high a price as 40s.; and the gloves usually vary between the same ordinary prices as the stockings, and occasionally sell for 15s. The commerce consists in the exchange of fish, hosiery, and country produce for nearly all the miscellaneous articles of manufacture and colonial produce. Nearly the whole of it is conducted with Leith. Though Orkney and the northern continental counties lie comparatively near, surprisingly little intercourse with them exists.

Population, &c. The pop. of S. in 1793 was 20,186; in 1821, 26,145; in 1831, 29,392; in 1851, 31,078. The Shetlanders display various peculiarities which either mark their Scandinavian origin or distinguish them from their Celtic and Saxon fellow-subjects. They are low in stature, small-featured, unrobust, symmetrically formed, light, nimble, and generally fair-haired. They possess much hardihood and power of physical endurance; and they are aggregately versatile and lively, fitful and fond of alternate excitement and repose. They intermix the English language with Norse terms and idioms, and speak it with a smooth and expressively modulated enunciation, far different from the phlegmatism and monotony of the prevailing Scottish dialect, and akin, in some respects, to the dialects of both the English and the Irish, but mellowed and almost pensive in its tones. The lower orders wear heavy wooden clogs; when equipped for the sea, many of them have a worsted head-dress of many colours, and shaped like the common Scottish night-cap, a surtout of tanned sheep-skin, which covers their arms and descends from below their chin to their knees, and capacious neat-skin boots which reach to the knees. The vices of the islanders which most draw the attention of a stranger are their adroitness in mercenary flattery, their exorbitant extortions in the shape of boat-charges, their occasional seizure of wrecks which have been cast upon their coasts, and their general enslavement to the superstition of charms, witchcrafts, and apparitions. Yet the moral condition of the country is better than would be generally conjectured, and appears to have been recently experiencing extensive amelioration. Shetland appears to have been chiefly Pagan till the 13th cent.; it formed part of the diocese of Orkney in the time of episcopacy; it was late in receiving the doctrines of the Reformation; and it seems not to have fully adopted Presbyterian-

ism till the close of the 17th cent. It now constitutes 12 ministeries or *quoad civilia* parochial charges; which form the presbyteries of Lerwick and Burra-voe, and the synod of S. But its parishes, with one or two exceptions, are all unions of 2, and oftener of 3 or 4 original parishes; and are aggregately provided with 25 parochial places of worship, additional to such as belong to *quoad sacra* parishes. Small dissenting places of worship, belonging principally to the Independents and the Methodists, amount in number to about 20. The parochial and the non-parochial schools in 1834 were respectively 11 and about 40 in number; attended, the former by about 580 scholars, and the latter by about 1,400. —Shetland politically forms part of the county of ORKNEY and SHETLAND: which see. The only town is Lerwick; and the chief villages are SCALLOWAY and UYEA: see these articles.

History. The history of S. is so largely and minutely identified with that of Orkney, that, after the sketch in our article on the latter, few particulars remain to be stated. The Celts who, at an early period, made lodgments on Orkney, appear never to have set foot on S.; and at all events have not left any monuments in its topographical nomenclature. Vestiges of the Romans having been here occur in the cases of a small Roman camp in Fetlar, and of coins which have been found. The Scandinavians, from whom descended the present inhabitants, landed probably at or before the 6th cent.; they found shelter in the numerous *voes* and tortuous friths for their practical vessels; and from these they took their name of *Vikings* or Bay-kings, and thence, as well as from the bays in Orkney and the north-east coast of continental Scotland, they sailed out to sweep the seas and devastate the sea-boards of northern Europe. *Hiallandia* or *Hiallandia*, or 'the High Land,' was the name which the country received from these bold and restless pirates; and this has at various and successive periods been changed into *Yatland*, *Heland*, *Zeland*, and *Shetland*. Harold Harfager of Norway, in revenge of the Vikings having turned their arms against the mother country, revolutionized most of the affairs of S., introduced a portion of both the order and the exactions of a regular government, and peopled the country with tribes and families who had a steady attachment to the interests of Norway. The country, in consequence of its lying naturally apart from the other districts of the Norwegian eridom of Orkney, was made a separate province, called a *foudeir*, and placed under the administration of a grand *foude* or chief civil governor appointed by the king of Norway. The courts of judicature bore the name of *tings*, and were held in the open air, chiefly within circular enclosures of loosely-piled stones. Remains of the forts of the Vikings still abound, and possess nearly as high attractions for the antiquary as any class of ancient structures in Europe.

SHETLAND (SOUTH). See NEW SOUTH SHETLAND.

SHETTLESTON, a large village in the barony of Glasgow, co. of Lanark. It is situated about 2 m. E of Glasgow, of which it may be considered a suburb. The inhabitants are principally handloom weavers, colliers, and agricultural labourers. Pop. in 1841, 7,209; in 1851, 6,564.

SHETUCKET, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which flows S and SSE, and joins the Yantic at Norwich, to form the Thames.

SHEVAGUNGA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, and district of Little Marawar, in N lat. 9° 54'. —Also a town of Mysore, in N lat. 13° 6', 26 m. NW of Bangalore.

SHEVELPATORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district of Tinnevely, in N lat. 9° 31', a place of considerable consequence in former times, but now of little importance.

SHEVINGTON, a township of Lancashire, 2½ m. NW of Wigan. Area 1,706 acres. Pop. 1,147.

SHEVIOCK, a parish in Cornwall, 2 m. S by E of St. German's. Area 2,627 acres. Pop. 573.

SHIANT-ISLES, a small cluster of basaltic and picturesque islets in the Minsh, 6 m. E of Ru-Hushinish, on the coast of Lewis, 18 m. S of the town of Stornoway. Irrespective of some detached rocks, they are three in number, and bear the name of Garv-Eilan, Eilan-na-Kily, and Eilan-Wirrey. The first and the second measure each about 2 m. in circumf., and are connected with each other.

They contain natural columnar structures similar to those of Staffa and the Giant's Causeway.

SHIAWASSEE, a central co. of Michigan, U. S. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1851, 5,230. Its cap. is Coruna.—Also a township and village in the same co., 25 m. NE of Lansing. Pop. 810.

SHI-CHING, a town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se and div. of Nan-gan-fu, in N lat. 26° 18', E long. 116° 17'.

SHICKSHONEY, a village of Luzerne co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 77 m. NE of Harrisburg, on the r. bank of the Susquehanna.

SHIEL (Loch), a lake in the SW of Inverness-shire, about 10 m. long, and 2 m. broad, dividing the district of Moydart from Ardgower. It discharges itself into the Western sea at Castle-Tioram, by the river Shiel.

SHIELD (CAPE), a low point on the coast of Australia, in the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 13° 20'.

SHIELDAG, a village on the W coast of Ross-shire, 15 m. NW of Janetown. Shieldag bay or loch measures about 2½ m. in length, and 1 m. in mean breadth, and is simply an offshoot southward of the central compartment of Loch-Torridon.

SHIELDS (NORTH). See **TYNEMOUTH**.

SHIELDS (SOUTH), a township, port, borough, and chapelry, in the p. of Jarrow, co-palatine of Durham, on the S side of the river Tyne, at its confluence with the German ocean, opposite to North Shields, with which it is in constant intercourse by ferry-boats, and 8 m. E of Newcastle. The town extends into the adjoining township of Westoe. The two townships of South S. and Westoe comprehend an area of 1,760 acres; and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 18,756; in 1841, 28,907; in 1851, 28,974. This town consists principally of one long, narrow, and crooked street, nearly 2 m. in length, running along the S bank of the river; the higher and more modern part comprises several spacious streets, elegant squares, and well-built houses. In a large square in the centre of the town stands the town-hall, which also serves as an exchange and as a public news-room. The river Tyne is here about two-thirds the width of the Thames below London-bridge, and the vessels belonging to North and South Shields are disposed in tiers on each side of it as in the Pool of London: See article **TYNEMOUTH**. The registered tonnage in 1851 was 723 vessels = 165,613 tons. The trade of the port is principally centred in the article of coals which are brought from Newcastle in *keels*, from pits in the vicinity, and from a distance by railway. A few vessels are engaged in the Baltic trade. Manufactories of glass and earthenware, chemical works, soap-works, breweries, roperies, &c., are conducted here. The borough of South S., comprising the townships of South S. and Westoe, was enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. The number of electors registered, for 1837, was 644; in 1848, 712. This town has rapidly sprung up into great importance from a very humble origin, having, at no very remote date, consisted of nothing but a few fishermen's hovels, provincially named *Shiels*. It afterwards became celebrated for its salt-works, and ultimately rose into importance with the extension of the coal trade, in modern times.

SHIELDS-RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Missouri, 7 m. below the Great Falls.

SHIELDSBOROUGH, a township of Hancock co., Mississippi, U. S., on the W side of the bay of St. Louis, 39 m. by land ENE of New Orleans, and 60 m. by water. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is a place of considerable resort from

New Orleans during the sickly season. The bay is navigable to the town for vessels drawing 7 ft.

SHIFFNAL, a parish and market-town in Salop, 7½ m. S. of Newport, on the Birmingham and Shrewsbury railway. The p. includes the chapelry of Priors-Lee with Oakengale, and the townships of Hatton and Woodside. Area 11,441 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,779; in 1851, 5,617. The town, situated on the road from London to Holyhead, consists principally of a single street. The manufacture of paper is carried on here; and coal and iron-stone abound in the neighbourhood. In the chapelry of Priors-Lee, between 300 and 400 men are employed in mines and coal-pits.

SHIGHAR, a fort of Bultistan, or Little Tibet, on a spur of the Muztagh chain, in N lat. 35° 21', and E long. 75° 40'. A stream of the same name, a tributary of the Shayok, and rising in the Muztagh, flows past it.

SHI-HING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and div. of Nan-heung-chu, in N lat. 25°, and E long. 113° 56'.

SHIH-LOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Fun-chu-fu, in N lat. 37° 5', and E long. 110° 49'.

SHIH-MIM-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Fung-chu, in N lat. 29° 30' 30", and E long. 111° 23' 3".

SHIH-MUN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Kea-hing-fu, in N lat. 30° 35', and E long. 120° 18'.

SHIH-PING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Lin-gan-fu, in N lat. 23° 47', and E long. 102° 46'.

SHIH-TAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, and div. of Che-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 27', and E long. 118° 34'.

SHIH-TSEEN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu. The div. comprises 1 district. The town is in N lat. 27° 30', and E long. 108° 9' 50".

SHIH-TSEUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Hing-yen-fu, in N lat. 32° 51', and E long. 108° 30'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Lung-gan-fu, in N lat. 31° 47', and E long. 104° 23'.

SHIJASHKOTAN, one of the Kurile islands, at the E extremity of Asiatic Russia, in N lat. 48° 54'.

SHIKARPUR, a town of Sind, 50 m. NE of Larkana, in a low, alluvial tract, within a mile of the Sind canal, and 15 m. W of the Indus. Pop. 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Hindus, and the remainder Mahomedans. The town has a circuit traced by the ruins of an old wall of 3,831 yds., and the remains of 8 gates. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses generally very poor. It contains no public edifice worthy of notice. The dwellings of the wealthy Hindu merchants, although spacious, have from the high brick walls by which they are enclosed, an aspect of gloomy seclusion. The bazaar, which is in the centre of the town, is about 800 yds. in length, and for protection from the sun is covered with palm leaves. The situation of this town renders it the most commercial in the country. Its transit trade is chiefly with the parts of Hindostan adjacent to Khorasan and Persia, but its monetary traffic forms the staple branch of its commercial transactions. The imports into the collectorate of S., overland from Central Asia, during three years, of silks, woollens, and Russian chintzes, were to the following values:

In 1848,	8,846 rupees.
In 1849,	17,323 "
In 1850,	14,766 "

During the same period there were exported over-

land to Central Asia, from the same collectorate, English piece-goods to the following amounts:

In 1843,	55,559 rupees.
In 1849,	1,76,757 "
In 1850,	59,297 "

The amount in value of English piece-goods imported into the collectorate during the same period was as follows:

In 1843,	1,10,400 rupees.
In 1849,	2,29,200 "
In 1850,	2,60,400 "

SHILBOTTLE, a parish in Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Alnwick. The p. includes the townships of Guyson, Hazon, Newton-on-the-Moor, S., Whittle, and Woodhouse. Area 7,704 acres. Pop. 1,298.

SHILDON, a chapelry in the p. of St.-Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. SE of Bishop-Auckland, on the line of the railway from Witton-Park to Stockton. Area 552 acres. Pop. in 1831, 867; in 1851, 2,144.

SHILKA. See AMUR.

SHILLELAGH, a village in the p. of Carnew, co. Wicklow, on a headstream of the Derry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Carnew. Pop. in 1831, 91; in 1851, 156.

SHILLINGFORD, a parish in Berks; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Great Faringdon. Area 1,717 acres. Pop. 293.

SHILLINGFORD (St. GEORGE'S), a parish in Devonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Exeter. Area 397 acres. Pop. in 1831, 89; in 1851, 69.

SHILLINGSTONE, or **SHILLING-OKEFORD**, a parish in Dorset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,223 acres. Pop. in 1831, 473; in 1851, 503.

SHILTON, a parish partly in Berks, and partly in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Burford. Area 1,595 acres. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1851, 319.—Also a parish in Warwick, 6 m. NE of Coventry, intersected by the Oxford canal. Area 1,075 acres. Pop. in 1831, 460; in 1851, 488.

SHILVODAN, a grange in co. Antrim, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Randalstown. Area 3,546 acres. Pop. 1,366.

SHIMNA, a beautiful and romantic rivulet of co. Down, which rises among the Mourne mountains, 1 m. NNE of the source of the river Bann; and runs NE and E, to the head of Dundrum-bay, at the picturesque village of Newcastle.

SHIMPLING, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Diss, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1851, 215.—Also a parish in Suffolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of St.-Edmund's-Bury, on a branch of the Stour. Area 2,698 acres. Pop. in 1831, 496; in 1851, 470.

SHIN, a short but picturesque river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from the S end of Loch-Shin in the parish of Lairg, and runs 7 m. S to the Oikel, 5 m. above Bonnar.

SHIN (Loch), a lake in the p. of Lairg, Sutherlandshire. It extends from NW to SE, about 17 m., in a mean breadth of rather less than 1 m. It possesses strictly a Highland character, but wants the magnificence of mountain-flank, and the opulence of forest, and the ornamenting with islet and demesne, which distinguish many of the first-class lakes of the Highlands.

SHIN-CHE-HEE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Ning-wu-fu.

SHIN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the div. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. $38^{\circ} 6'$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 37'$.

SHIN-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is in N lat. $28^{\circ} 22' 25''$, and long. W of Pekin $6^{\circ} 20'$, on the l. bank of the Yuen-keang, in the midst of mountains, abounding in gold, silver, and mercury.

SHINCLIFF, a chapelry in the p. of St. Oswald,

co.-palatine of Durham, 2 m. SE of Durham, on the E bank of the Wear, and crossed by the Great North of England railway. Area 1,303 acres. Pop. in 1831, 302; in 1851, 1,175.

SHINDA'N, an isolated rugged pinnacle of the Talish range on the frontiers of Persia, forming the SW point of Russian Talish, and rising to an alt. of 7,000 ft. above sea-level.

SHINDELLA, a lake in the p. of Kilcummin, co. Galway, within about 3 furlongs of Flynn's-Inn. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and has a surface-elevation of 130 ft. above the level of the sea.

SHINETON, a parish in Salop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Much-Wenlock, on the river Severn. Area 946 acres. Pop. in 1831, 133; in 1851, 138.

SHINFIELD, or **SHININGFIELD**, a parish partly in Berks, and partly in Wilts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Reading. Area 4,514 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,157.

SHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Shao-hing-fu, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 36'$, and E long. $120^{\circ} 42' 47''$.

SHINGAY, a parish in Cambridgeshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Royston, watered by the river Cam. Area 754 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1851, 142.

SHINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. SW by W of Swaffham. Area 935 acres. Pop. 67.

SHING-KING. See LEAOU-TUNG.

SHING-KING-CHING, or **MOUKDEN**, a town of China, in the prov. of Leao-tung, and div. of Kin-chu-fu, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 50' 30''$, and E long. $123^{\circ} 37' 20''$.

SHIN-HWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. and 60 m. SSW of Kwang-chu-fu, on the W bank of the bay of that name, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. 113° .

SHIN-KE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Shin-chu-fu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 53'$.

SHIN-MUH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Yu-lin-tu, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 55'$, and E long. $110^{\circ} 6'$.

SHINNEL, a picturesque rivulet in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, which rises in two small headwaters, flows 10 m. SE, and making a sudden bend, proceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE, and falls into the Skarr less than a mile above Penpont.

SHINNY (LOUGH), a village, and a small harbour, in the p. of Lusk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Rush, in co. Dublin.

SHINRONE, a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, in King's co. Area of p., 4,868 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,517; in 1851, 1,869.—The town stands at the intersection of the road from Roscrea to Borris-o'kane, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Roscrea. Pop. in 1831, 1,287; in 1851, 873.

SHIN-TSIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Su-chu-fu.

SHIN-TSIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Khi-chu-fu, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 14'$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 18'$.

SHIPBOURNE, a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Tunbridge. Area 1,906 acres. Pop. in 1851, 442.

SHIPDAM, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of East Dereham. Area 4,560 acres. Pop. 1,769.

SHIPHAM, a parish in Somerset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Axbridge, in the centre of the Mendip mining district. Area 766 acres. Pop. in 1851, 610.

SHIPKE, a village of Hindostan, on the l. bank of the Sutledge, here called the Satadra, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, E long. $78^{\circ} 44'$. It has a considerable trade in fine wool, and is a great thoroughfare between Central and Southern Asia.

SHIPLAKE, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. S of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 2,692 acres. Pop. 569.

SHIPLEY, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. SW of Horsa-ham. Area 7,698 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,277.—

Also a township in the p. of Bradford, Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Bradford, on the S bank of the Aire, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which has a branch from this place to Bradford. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,726; in 1856, 3,272. The woollen and paper manufactures are carried on here.—Also a township in the p. of Heanor, Derbyshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 665.

SHIPMEADOW, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. W by S of Beccles, on the river Waveney. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1851, 515.

SHIPPEGAN, an island off the NE coast of New Brunswick, at the entrance of Chaleur bay. It is about 20 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth.

SHIPPON, a township in the p. of St. Helen Abingdon, Berks, 1 m. WNW of Abingdon. Pop. 224.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, a parish and market-town in the county of Worcester, 30 m. SE of Worcester. Area of p. 1,198 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,293; in 1831, 1,632; in 1851, 1,835. The town, which is said to derive its name from having formerly been a great market for sheep, is situated on the river Stour, within 2 m. of the Stratford and Moreton railway. It has no manufactures of any consequence, but considerable local trade.

SHIPTON, a parish of Salop, 6 m. SW by S of Much Wenlock. Area 1,723 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1851, 191.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Market-Weigh-ton, Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Market-Weigh-ton. Pop. in 1831, 348; in 1851, 426.—Also a township in the p. of Overton, Yorkshire, 6 m. NNW of York, on the river Nidd and the Great North of England railway. Pop. in 1851, 416.

SHIPTON-UPON-CHERWELL, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2 m. E of Woodstock, intersected by the Oxford canal. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1851, 135.

SHIPTON-MOYNE, a parish in Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Tetbury. Area 2,298 acres. Pop. 403.

SHIPTON-OLIFFE, a parish of Gloucestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Northleach. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 241.

SHIPTON-SOLLARS, a parish in the co. of Gloucester, 6 m. WNW of Northleach, watered by the Colne. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1851, 96.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WICHWOOD, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. NNE of Burford, including the chapelries of Langley, Leafield, Lyneham, Milton, and Ramsden. Area 11,652 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,459; in 1851, 2,958.

SHIRAS, or SHIRAUZ, a city of Persia, the cap. of the prov. of Fars, and at several periods of the whole empire, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 36'$, E long. $52^{\circ} 44'$, 118 m. ENE of Bushire, and 218 m. SSW of Ispahan, at an alt. of about 4,500 ft. above sea-level. The appearance of the city from a distance is pleasing; and its walls are nearly 4 m. in circuit; but the internal aspect of the place presents the striking contrast usually observed in oriental cities, particularly those of Persia. Narrow, winding, and dirty streets, and paltry houses, excite no idea answering to that of a city, and one of the most celebrated in the East; and an earthquake in April 1853, in which during 5 successive days nearly 12,000 persons perished, nearly obliterated its few features of grandeur. Of its public buildings, the most remarkable is the great bazaar or market-place built by Kerrim-Khan, in length about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., made of yellow burnt brick, arched at the top, and having numerous skylights, which, with the doors and windows, always admit sufficient light and air, whilst the sun and rain are excluded. This bazaar is allotted to the different traders of the city, all of whom have their assigned quarters in it. The ark or citadel, which forms the residence of the governor, is a small fortified square. The royal palace is

far from being an elegant structure. S. has a pop. of about 10,000. Its commerce consists chiefly in receiving from Bushire the silks, spices, and cotton goods of China and India, and transmitting them to Ispahan and Yezd. It has also a considerable traffic in the salt which is produced by salines in the neighbourhood. Its chief manufactures are carpets, soap, earthenware, cutlery, and sword-blades. The sides of the hills which bound the plain of S. produce a wine which has the highest reputation of any in Persia, or even in the East. The environs, level, rich, and fertile, are described as almost unrivalled in point of beauty. They are laid out to a considerable extent in gardens, the flowers and fruits of which form a favourite theme of Eastern poetry. Hafiz, the Anacreon of the East, was a native of S., and is buried in a small garden about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, near the garden of Jehan-Numa. Adjoining are the stream of Rocknabad, and the bower of Mossellah, so celebrated in the verses of the poet. The Persian historians refer its origin to a high antiquity. Under the dynasty of the Abbassides, it shared with Ispahan the residence of the sovereign. After the accession of the Seljuk dynasty, S. fell into the possession of a dynasty of Attabegs. It was afterwards ruled by princes of the Mozaffar family, who were driven out by one of the sons of Timur. Kerrim Khan, during his reign of 22 years, made it the seat of his empire, and embellished it with a variety of public buildings. In the civil wars which followed his death, S. was taken by Aga Mahommed, who levelled all its fortifications to the ground, leaving only a mud wall for the defence of the city.

SHIRAVERD, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 30 m. S of Astara.

SHIRBEY, a village of Syria, in the pashalik and 15 m. E of Aleppo.

SHIRBURN, a parish in Oxfordshire, 14 m. SE of Oxford. Area 2,411 acres. Pop. in 1851, 250.

SHIREHAMPTON, a chapelry in the p. of Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, 5 m. NW of Bristol, on the N bank of the Avon. Pop. 632.

SHIREHEAD, or SHIRESHEAD, a chapelry in the p. of Cockerham, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. N by W of Garstang, crossed by the Lancaster canal, and near the Lancaster and Preston railway.

SHIRE-NEWTON, a parish and village in the co. of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Chepstow. Area 3,544 acres. Pop. in 1831, 791; in 1851, 933.

SHIRLAND, a parish in the co. of Derby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Alfreton, in the line of the Derby and Chesterfield railway. Area 2,942 acres. Pop. 1,268.

SHIRLEY, a parish in the co. of Derby, 4 m. SE of Ashbourn, watered by a branch of the Dove. It includes the townships of Stydd and Yeaveley. Area 3,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 602; in 1851, 659.

SHIRVAN, a province of the Russian gov. of Caucasus, consisting of a large triangular peninsula, lying between the parallels of 40° and 41° N, the W point of which stretches into the Caspian. The Persian prov. of S. was bounded on the N and E by Georgia and Daghestan; and on the S by the Kur, which separated it from Ghilan and Azerdijan; but the Russian administrative arrangement has considerably curtailed these limits. The N part consists of an extensive well-watered plain inclosed by mountains that extend towards the sea near Derbend. That portion which extends from the coast southwards to the plain watered by the Kur, is bounded by a higher range of mountains which run in a NW and SE course. The higher districts are here the most fertile; the part towards the sea is barren and devoid of water; to the N of Baku is a desert tract of considerable ex-

tent. The plain along the Kur is surrounded with mountains, and is exposed to frequent inundations. The most considerable rivers, besides the Kur, are the Samur, the Deli, the Sagaite, and the Persagat. This prov. was annexed to the Persian empire in 1500, and continued subject to it till the decline of the Sefi dynasty, when the native princes re-established their independence. Recently, however, the Russians have obtained possession of all the sea coast, though the interior remains in the hands of the chiefs of Lesghistan. The principal towns are Shamaki and Baku.

SHISDRA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kaluga, on the river Shisdra, which joins the Oka 77 m. SW of Kaluga. Pop. 8,000. It has glass and iron works.

SHITLINGTON, a parish of Bedfordshire, 11 m. SE of Bedford, watered by a branch of the Ivel. Area 5,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,307; in 1851, 1,598.—Also a township and manufacturing village in the p. of Thornhill, Yorkshire, 5½ m. SW of Wakefield. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,958.

SHIVON, or SHEVIN, a rivulet of co. Galway, which rises among the Slieve hills, and runs 13 m. SE and E to the river Suck, at a point 2½ m. below Mount-Talbot.

SHOA, a province of Abyssinia, now forming with Efat a small independent state. It lies between the parallels of 8° 50' and 10° 50' N, forming a nearly circular domain of 100 leagues in diameter; and is chiefly comprised between the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, and the Hawash. On crossing the Hawash, the traveller is surprised and highly gratified by the beauty of the landscape, particularly as contrasted with the bleak and barren Adel. The mountains, which extend N and S, and in some places attain an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level, form a magnificent amphitheatre, decorated by a splendidly varied and vigorous vegetation. The soil, which chiefly consists of decomposed felspar, is fertile, and regularly cultivated. The climate is even more agreeable than that of Egypt, and these advantages are general throughout the whole of S. The surface is traversed by five systems of mountains. The culminating point divides the basin of the Nile from that of the Hawash. After the Nile, which makes a bend of about 30 leagues in the kingdom of S., the principal river is the Hawash, whose sources, according to M. Rochet, are situated in the prov. of Zamettiagalla, and consists of several pools of different sizes, whose united overflows give rise to the Hawash. This river flows from SW to NE, and after running through the southern part of S., in a course of 200 leagues, empties itself into the lake of Aussa. It appears, from an examination of the several watercourses, that the general slope of the surface in the Kingdom of S. is from SW to NE. There are several small lakes, the most important of which is that of Souae, about 10 leagues in circumference. On some of them carbonate of soda is found, in the morning, crystallized on the margin. In general the soil is of primitive formation, but in the eastern part there are evident marks of volcanic convulsion. At 15 leagues from Ankober there is a volcano in activity. It has but a single crater, and its edge is adorned with sulphur of every shade; smoke is ever issuing from it, and at no great distance there are several extinct volcanoes. At 8 leagues to the S of Ankober there are warm springs, elsewhere also there are boiling springs. These, together with the prodigious quantity of lava, &c., prove this part of Africa to have been formerly the seat of subterranean fire not yet wholly extinct, though the violence of its eruptions is calmed. The principal wealth of S. arises from agricultural in-

dustry: the climate and soil are sources of great fecundity. The great rains begin towards the middle of June, and last at most three months. The lesser rains make their appearance at different times in different parts of the country; they last fifteen or twenty days, and fall in violent but intermittent showers. The agriculturist has two crops a-year of wheat, barley, clover, doura, beans, or flax, from the same field, and the trees are covered with a perpetual verdure; nevertheless, agriculture, throughout the kingdom, is in its infancy. The natives use the ancient plough, which they make so simple and light that a man may carry it for the distance of a league without being fatigued; to this plough they yoke oxen. They mow and reap with a toothed sickle; they do not harrow, and the grain is trampled out of the ear by oxen. Cattle, wheat, barley, cotton, drugs, indigo, sulphur, nitre, and coal, are produced in S.; but the most valuable production of S. is the cotton-tree, cotton being the only substance used in the clothing of the inhabitants. The cotton is of fine quality, nothing can equal its silky softness; but the cultivation of it is at present confined to what is necessary for the consumption of the country. The *Indigofera hirsuta* grows spontaneously, but the natives are ignorant of its properties, and make no use of it. Coffee being prohibited to the Amharras, they do not cultivate it. Not so with the Gallas; the coffee of Ifat-Argouba is equal in value to that of Mocha. Vines are in small quantity, but of very good quality, and would make excellent wine, but the Abyssinians are unacquainted with this beverage. Among the forest-trees are the *Juniperus excelsa*, which sometimes arrives at a height of 160 ft; and the *Taxus elongata* or yew. There are few fruit-trees; the pomegranate, the cedrella, the banana, and the vine, are the only fruits of the country, and they ripen naturally.

Population, &c. The principal towns of S. are Ankober, Angolalla, and Tegullet.—The kingdom is divided, both as regards territory and pop., into three distinct portions, inhabited severally by the Mahommedans, the Christians, and the Gallas. The total pop. may be estimated at 2,500,000, of which the Gallas form the principal proportion; the Christians come next, and lastly the Mahommedans. The Amharras are a superb race, well-formed, fine featured, muscular, and of surprising agility. The Gallas are one of the fine races of Africa, but they are not aborigines of Abyssinia; their physical characters proclaim them descended from the Caucasian race. The Abyssinians owe to Christian traditions, which they retain, a sort of civilization, with milder manners and more polished usages than the Gallas. Their race being the most enlightened, is that which governs; the present king, Salesalasi, belongs to it, and is a most intelligent prince.—he is the only one of the present sovereigns of Abyssinia who is descended from the ancient emperors, whose genealogy, resting on the testimony of native historians, ascends to Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Bondage is hereditary in S.; even if a free woman marry a male slave, their children are the property of the husband's master. Some exception exists in respect to Negús male slaves, who enjoy greater privileges, and, if they marry free women, can hardly be recognised as slaves at all, beyond the performance of their allotted tasks. Death-bed manumissions are not infrequent; but, to be valid, they must be witnessed by the owner's confessor. Their treatment is generally mild; though, if taken ill, they are treated, in an odd way, like young hired servants—viz., they have their feet or hands tied together, and are kept without food, or beaten. If they continue incorrigible, their

proprietor will part with them to a friend, or some person of authority, in exchange for another; and, in some extreme cases, will drive them out of his house altogether, thus giving them their liberty; but he cannot sell a Christian slave, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the whole of his property. A Christian owner is at liberty to dispose of a Galla or a Moslem slave for money; but this rarely happens, as they are generally understood to be converted to Christianity soon after their arrival in the country. In fact, the wearing of a *mitab*, or blue silk string, round the neck is sufficient to constitute a Christian in the eye of the law, such being the distinguishing mark of all Christians throughout Abyssinia. All the trade of S., and indeed of Abyssinia, is carried on by Moslems, the Christian natives being passive in mercantile affairs; and they, the Moslem, sell slaves of every description and faith. Dr. Beke thinks that, with some exertion, a better order of things might be introduced, and the exports of Britain be remunerated by cotton and other produce, the growth of a healthy system protected by our increasing influence at Aden and on the Red sea. At present the chief exports are coffee, gold-dust, grain, gums, ostrich-feathers, civet, and dye-woods. The nearest port is Zeilah on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

SHOAL-BAY, an indentation of the E coast of New South Wales, in S lat. 29° 25', E long. 153° 17'. It is circular in form, and is surrounded by a low sandy shore.—Also a harbour a little to the N of Jervis bay, in S lat. 34° 46', E long. 150° 52'.

SHOAL CREEK, a river of the state of Illinois, U. S., which has its source in Bond co., to the W of Vandalia; runs SSW into Clinton co.; and after a rapid course of 75 m. throws itself into the Kaskaskia.

SHOAL-NESS, a low promontory on the W coast of Russian America, in N lat. 60°, W long. 161° 48'.

SHOAL-WATER, a bay of New South Wales, in S lat. 22° 20', E long. 140° 15'. It was visited by Flinders in 1800, who found the tide-mark here higher than on other parts of the coast, and fish more abundant in its waters.

SHOALWATER BAY, a large and well-sheltered harbour on the coast of California, midway between Cape Disappointment and Gray's harbour. It is about 20 m. in length, with a breadth of from 6 to 8 m.; and is but slightly barred.

SHOBDON, a parish in Hereford, 7 m. NW of Leominster. Area 3,337 acres. Pop. in 1851, 538.

SHOBROOKE, a parish in Devon, 2½ m. ENE of Crediton. Area 3,835 acres. Pop. in 1851, 812.

SHOCKLACH (CHURCH), a parish in the co. palatine of Chester, 4½ m. NW by W of Malpas, on the river Dee, containing the townships of Caldecott, Church S., and Oviat S. Area 2,261 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1851, 358.

SHOEBURY (NORTH), a parish in Essex, 4½ m. SE of Rochford. Area 2,131 acres. Pop. 192.

SHOEBURY (SOUTH), a parish in Essex, 5 m. SE of Rochford, at the mouth of the Thames. Area 5,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 158.

SHOGRE, a town of Syria, in the pashalik and 25 m. SSE of Antioch.

SHOL, a village of Tibet, on the N bank of the Chebab, in N lat. 33° 10', 70 m. ENE of Jamu, at an alt. of 6,900 ft. above sea-level.

SHOLDEN, or **SHOULDEN**, a parish in Kent, 1½ m. W of Deal. Area 1,985 acres. Pop. in 1831, 356; in 1851, 430.

SHOLTON, a township in the parish of Hawarden, Flintshire, 2 m. NW of Hawarden. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1851, 309.

SHOOTER'S HILL, an eminence in the parish

of Eltham, Kent, which affords a delightful view of the surrounding country, including the metropolis, the Thames with its shipping, and the long range of the Surrey hills. See **ELTHAM**.

SHOPLAND, a parish in Essex, 2 m. SE of Rochford. Area 1,039 acres. Pop. in 1851, 61.

SHORAB, a halting-place in Afghanistan, 30 m. NW of Giriskh, on the route thence to Furrah.

SHORABAK, a village of Afghanistan, 10 m. W of Giriskh.

SHORAE-E-KHOJAKE, a village of the Punjab, about 20 m. N of Lahore.

SHORANDAN, a village of Afghanistan, 5 m. E of Candahar, in the midst of an arid locality.

SHORAWUK, a level tract of Afghanistan, on the borders of the Great Desert of Beluchistan, to the S of Candahar. With the exception of the SW part, which is watered by the Lora, it is completely sterile.

SHOREDITCH (ST. LEONARD), a parish in the Tower division of the hund. of Ossulstone, Middlesex. It includes the districts of Hoxton, Church-End, Moorfields and Holywell-street. Area 620 acres. This parish consists of numerous streets connecting it with the metropolis, and of extensive ranges of buildings along the roads to Kingsland, Hackney, and Bethnal Green. The principal branches of manufacture carried on here are connected with the silk factories in the neighbouring parish of SPITALFIELDS: which see. Pop. in 1801, 33,766; in 1831, 68,564; in 1851, 109,257.

SHOREHAM, a parish in Kent, 4½ m. N of Seven-Oaks, on the river Darent. Area 5,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,015; in 1851, 1,192.

SHOREHAM (NEW), a parish, seaport, and parl. borough, in the hund. of Fishergate, Sussex, 6½ m. W of Brighton, and 56 m. S by W of London, on the London and Brighton railway. Area of p. 170 acres. Pop. in 1801, 799; in 1831, 1,503; in 1851, 2,590. The town is situated about 1 m. from the English channel, at the mouth of the Adur, over which there is a suspension-bridge. The houses are generally old, and the town is irregularly built. S. owes its importance chiefly to its haven. The river Adur, which formerly entered the sea nearly at right angles with the line of coast, has been gradually diverted from its original exit by the shingle, which constantly travels from the westward. Until a few years ago it flowed along the shore in an easterly direction for 3 or 4 miles, before it found its way through the shingle bank into the sea. The shingle, consolidated by the alluvial deposit from the river, now forms an embankment between the river and the sea, varying from 200 to upwards of 300 yds. in width; and an area of considerable extent is left within, into which the sea flows. The entrance which existed at the E extremity of this estuary, once the river's mouth, having been locked up, an artificial channel was cut through the shingle embankment, about 1 m. from the town. The opening is preserved by wooden piers, formed of piles 218 ft. apart, which run in a SSW direction across the shingle into the sea. Within this entrance a third pier has been built out from the shore nearly across the harbour, for the purpose of directing the waters, on the ebb, from the E and W sides of the inlet, directly to the mouth. The great body of water which thus ebbs and flows through the entrance serves to keep the channel open; and though the width is so considerable, the stream runs between the pier-heads at the rate of 5 or 6 m. an hour. The harbour's mouth is nevertheless subject to a bar, which rises occasionally above the low-water level, and shifts its position from 60 to 160 ft. from the pier-heads. The lift of

spring-tides is about 15 ft., and neaps about 9 feet. The depth of water over the bar at high-water is from 14 to 17 ft., according to the tides and state of the bar. S. has long been celebrated for its ship-building, which continues to flourish. Its principal trade consists in the export of timber, and the import of corn, coals, and Irish provisions. It is a warehousing port for all descriptions of timber, and for West India, Mediterranean, African, Russian, French, and other produce. The gross receipts of customs in 1840 were £19,446; in 1850, £23,232. The number of vessels that annually enter the port is about 1,000, the united tonnage of which is 90,000. The proximity of this port to the rising towns of Brighton and Worthington, is of considerable importance to the local trade. The parl. borough of New S. extends over the rape of Bramber, except such parts as are included in the borough of Horsham. Pop. in 1851, 30,553. Electors registered in 1837, 1,982; in 1847, 1,921.

SHOREHAM (Old), a parish in Sussex, about 1 m. N of New Shoreham, on the E bank of the Adur, over which there is here a long narrow wooden-bridge. Area 1,870 acres. Pop. in 1851, 278.

SHOREHAM, a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 73 m. SW of Montpellier, bounded on the W by Lake Champlain, and drained by Lemonfair river. It has a level surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,674.

SHORESWOOD, a township in the p. of Northam, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area 1,201 acres. Pop. in 1851, 428.

SHORKACH, a village of Afghanistan, 90 m. S of Cabul.

SHORKOT, a town of the Punjab, 26 m. N of Tolumba. It contains extensive ruins, and is supposed to have been the ancient *Shoore*, conquered by Alexander the Great.

SHORNCUTT, a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. NW of Cricklade. Area 485 acres. Pop. in 1851, 29.

SHORNE-AND-MERSTON, a parish in Kent, 3 m. SE of Gravesend. Area 3,214 acres. Pop. in 1831, 730; in 1851, 964.

SHORT CREEK, a township of Harrison co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 120 m. E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 2,022.

SHORUN, a village of Beluchistan, in Cutch-Gundava, 22 m. N of Gundava.

SHORWELL, a parish in the isle of Wight, 4½ m. SW of Newport. Area 3,685 acres. Pop. in 1831, 699; in 1851, 678.

SHOTLEY, a parish in Northumberland, 10 m. SE of Hexham, including the townships of Newbiggin and S., and the chapelry of Blanchland. Area 12,480 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,227.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. SE of Ipswich. Area 2,051 acres. This parish occupies a point of land formed by the confluence of the Stour and the Orwell, north of the town of Harwich, with which it communicates by a ferry. Pop. in 1831, 410; in 1851, 505.

SHOTTESBROOK, a parish in Berks, 4½ m. SW by W of Maidenhead. Area 1,316 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1851, 123.

SHOTTESHAM-ALL-SAINTS, or **HIGH SHOTTESHAM**, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. SSE of Norwich. Area 3,546 acres. Pop. in 1831, 558; in 1851, 537.

SHOTTESHAM (Low), a parish in Norfolk, 6½ m. S of Norwich. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 367; in 1851, 352.

SHOTTISHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE of Woodbridge. Area 1,135 acres. Pop. in 1851, 372.

SHOTTON, a township in the p. of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham, 9 m. E by S of Durham. Area 3,853 acres. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1851, 1,607.

SHOTTS, a parish in the middle ward of Lanark-

shire. It contains 32,000 imperial acres, and rises in elevation from 250 to 900 ft. above the level of the sea. The parish has rather a bleak unproductive appearance. It has long been popularly believed that it contained the highest cultivated land in Scotland, but that is now well ascertained to be a mistake. The Hirst-hill, however, is the most elevated point between the frith of Forth on the E, and the frith of Clyde on the W. The district is more celebrated for its mineral wealth than its surface production. It forms part of the great Lanarkshire coal-field, which is most extensively and profitably worked. Ironstone is also found. There are four villages in the p.; viz. Shotts works, Omou, Harthill, and Sallysburgh. Pop. in 1801, 2,127; in 1831, 3,220; in 1851, 5,982.

SHOTTSWELL, a parish in Warwickshire, 7 m. SE by E of Kineton. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 302; in 1851, 328.

SHOTWICK, a parish in the co.-palatine of Chester; 5½ m. NW by W of Chester, on the N bank of the Dee, including the townships of Cappenhurst, Kingswood, Saughall, Great and Little S., and Woodbank or Rough S. Area 3,574 acres. Pop. in 1831, 713; in 1851, 874.

SHOULDHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NE of Downham-Market. Area 3,888 acres. Pop. in 1831, 725; in 1851, 706.

SHOULDHAM-THORPE, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. NE by N of Downham-Market. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 350; in 1851, 293.

SHOW-CHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Yen-chu-fu, in N lat. 36° 7', and E long. 116° 5'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ché-keang, and div. of Yen-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 25', and E long. 120° 22'.

SHOW-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, and div. of Fung-yang-chu, in N lat. 32° 34', and E long. 116° 43'.

SHOW-HEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Shen-chu.

SHOW-HWANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tsing-chu-fu, in N lat. 36° 55', and E long. 119°.

SHOW-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Fuh-ning-fu, in N lat. 27° 32', and E long. 119° 30'.

SHOW-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Ping-ting-chu, in N lat. 37° 55', and E long. 113° 10'.

SHOWY, a town of Central Africa, on the l. bank of the Showy, 20 m. SE of Lake Chad.

SHOYGYU, a town of Lower Burmah, situated at the junction of a river of the same name with the Sitang, which is navigable thence to Moulmein. The town is large and handsome; the streets are paved with brick, and cross each other at right angles; the markets are extensive and well-supplied, and the neighbouring country is fertile and highly cultivated. A stockade is situated on a hill outside the town. It is about 1,000 ft. square, the defences consisting of two thicknesses of teak-logs, backed by an embankment of earth.

SHRAWARDINE, a parish in Salop, 6 m. W by N of Shrewsbury, on the N bank of the Severn. Area 1,951 acres. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1851, 185.

SHRAWLEY, a parish in Worcestershire, 4 m. S by W of Stourport. Area 1,877 acres. Pop. in 1831, 497; in 1851, 547.

SHREVEPORT, a village of Caddo parish, in the state of Louisiana, U. S., 380 m. NW of New Orleans, on the W side of Red river. Pop. in 1840, 400.

SHREWLEY, a hamlet in the p. of Hatton,

Warwickshire, 4 m. WNW of Warwick. Pop. in 1851, 331.

SHREWSBURY, a parliamentary borough in the liberty of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, on the river Severn, 138 m. NW of London. Area 14,680 acres. Pop. in 1801, 14,739; in 1831, 21,227; in 1851, 23,106. The town, which is of great antiquity, having been built by the Britons on the ruins of an ancient city called *Uriconium*, is pleasantly situated on two gentle elevations on the N bank of the Severn, within one of the serpentine windings of which it was originally altogether included: but it has gradually extended beyond the river on the E and W sides of the peninsula into suburbs, forming Abbey Foregate and Coleham on the E, and Frankwell on the W; and also beyond the neck of the isthmus, and the castle, to the north, forming the suburb of Castle-Foregate. The river is crossed on the E and W by two excellent stone-bridges, called from their relative positions English-bridge and Welsh-bridge. The streets, in common with those of almost all our old cities, are irregularly formed, and often inconveniently narrow. The houses in general have the characters of a high antiquity impressed on them, though often intermixed with those of modern erection, and of elegant appearance. Besides the ecclesiastical edifices, there are not many public buildings meriting particular description. A townhall was erected in 1836, from a design by Sir Robert Smirke, at an expense of £12,000. The market-place is spacious, and the market-house and old free grammar-school are picturesque buildings. The military depot in Abbey-Foregate, erected from a design by Wyatt, at an expense of £10,000, is a handsome brick building, and contains two large depositories for ammunition, an armoury capable of containing 25,000 stand of arms, and neat houses for the storekeeper and the armourer. A Doric column, 132 ft. in height, was erected in 1814, at the entrance to the town by the London road, in honour of Lord Hill. A public subscription library near St. John's-hill, to which is attached a news-room, contains upwards of 6,000 vols. in the various departments of literature. There is also a mechanics' institution, in which lectures are occasionally delivered. Races are held in September, and continue for three days. The course is on Bicton-heath, about 2 m. to the W of the town. On the SW is a field extending to upwards of 20 acres, appropriated as a place of recreation for the citizens. It has some fine sequestered avenues of full grown lime trees. The remains of the ancient castle of Shrewsbury, once a place of great importance and of great strength, consist principally of the keep, the walls of the inner court, and the great arch of the inner gateway.

St. Alkmund's church is a cruciform structure originally of great antiquity. With the exception of the tower and spire, however, which are 180 feet in height, it was taken down and rebuilt in 1795. St. Chad's church having fallen while under repair in 1788, a new edifice was erected in 1792, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome square tower, at an expense of £20,000. St. Mary's is an ancient spacious cruciform structure, which has undergone considerable improvement of late years. St. Michael's is a respectable modern edifice in the Grecian style of architecture. There are several neat dissenting chapels. S. has regularly returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 1,538; in 1847, 1,738. S. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the N division of the co. The county assizes and quarter-sessions are held here, and here also are the

county-jail and house-of-correction. Though the chief and ancient Welsh web and flannel mart was established at Oswestry, the market was always ruled by the Shrewsbury drapers, who, in 1621, removed it to Shrewsbury, by refusing to attend at Oswestry; and though a new mart was established at Welshpool, in 1782, they still continued to regulate the prices, as the principal buyers, and to command the English market. Latterly, however, persons from London, Manchester, and other places, have themselves attended at Welshpool, at Machynlleth, and Dolgellen, and at Llanddowes and Newtown, where marts have since been established, so that the monopoly is nearly extinct, though flannels, &c., are still brought here to be finished and sold. Thread, linen, and canvass are manufactured here; and there are extensive iron-works at Coleham. The ancient art of glass staining has been brought to high perfection here. The town has long been celebrated for brawn, and for a delicate species of sweet cake called 'Shrewsbury cake.' The trade of S. is facilitated by the Severn, which is navigable here for boats of 30 or 40 tons burthen, and opens up a communication with Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, and other towns connected with these great commercial marts, and still more so by the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway. The town is supplied with abundance of excellent coals by the Shrewsbury canal, which terminates near Castle-Foregate, where convenient wharfs have been constructed.—The history of S. is closely connected with British history from a very early period. Its Welsh name was *Pengwern*, which it retained till the Anglo-Saxons took possession of it, when it received the name of *Scrobbes-byrig*, denoting that it was a town in a bushy or scrubby spot, and of this name the modern Shrewsbury is a corruption. It was the residence of the princes of Powys, whom Offa, king of Mercia, expelled in the year 778, and to secure his conquest, reared the rude bulwark, known by the name of Offa's Dyke. After the Norman conquest, S. was bestowed, with the earldom of Shrewsbury, on Roger de Montgomery, a kinsman of the Conqueror, by whom the castle was built. Robert, the son of Roger, having taken part with Robert duke of Normandy, in opposition to his brother, Henry I., that monarch came against him with an army of 60,000 men, seized the castle, banished him to Normandy, and forfeited his estates. The castle of course became a royal fortress. In 1116, the nobles of the realm here assembled to do homage, and take oaths of allegiance, to William, son of the empress Matilda. The continued incursions of the Welsh, induced Edward I., in 1277, to fix his residence in S., to which he removed the courts of king's bench and exchequer. On the 20th of July 1403, the sanguinary and celebrated battle of S. was fought in the immediate vicinity of the town between the forces of Henry IV. and the insurgent Percies, including Hotspur, the younger, and their allies. Charles I., on the breaking out of the war between him and his parliament, kept his court here for some time.

SHREWSBURY, a river in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S. It forms a continuation of Sandy Hook bay, about 5 m. long, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. It receives Shrewsbury river Proper, a small stream of about 6 m. in length.—Also a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, 54 m. S of Montpelier, drained by Mill and Cold rivers, and intersected by the Rutland and Burlington railway. It contains Shrewsbury-peak, a summit of the Green mountains, which has an alt. of 4,100 ft. above sea-level, and is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1840, 1,218; in 1850

1,268.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 37 m. W of Boston. It has a pleasantly diversified surface, and contains a long pond. Pop. in 1840, 1,481; in 1850, 1,589.—Also a township of Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, 52 m. E of Trenton. It has a level surface, bounded on the E by the Atlantic, and drained by Nevisink, Shrewsbury, and Shark rivers. The soil consists chiefly of sandy loam or marl. Pop. in 1840, 5,917; in 1850, 3,180.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1840, 282.—Also a township of York co., in the same state, 38 m. S of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by branches of Codorus creek. The soil is gravelly. Pop. 1,328.

SHREWTON, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. WNW of Amesbury. Area 2,178 acres. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1851, 682. In January 1841, S. was visited by an unprecedented inundation. The waters from the surrounding hills suddenly rushed in a torrent into the village, destroying in its course 28 cottages.

SHRIVENHAM-WITH-BECKETT, a parish in Berks, 5 m. SSW of Great Faringdon, intersected by the Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway, which has an intermediate station here 70½ m. from the Paddington terminus. It includes the tything of Bourton, the hamlet of Fernham, the chapelry of Longcott, and the township of Watchfield. Area 8,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,165.

SHRONELL, or SHRONHILL, a parish in the co. and 2½ m. W of Tipperary. Area 2,805 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,006; in 1851, 961.

SHROPHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NNW of East Warring. Area 2,678 acres. Pop. 961.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, an inland county of England, on the borders of Wales; bounded on the N by Denbighshire, Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire; on the E by Staffordshire; on the S by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Radnorshire; and on the W by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire. Its extreme length from N to S is about 45 m., by 35 m. in breadth. Square area 1,343 m., or 859,520 acres.

Climate, Soil, &c. The climate of this co. is in general salubrious; but, from the irregularity of its soil and surface, it varies considerably in dryness and geniality. On the east, where the land is warm and flat, the harvest is frequently ripe about a fortnight sooner than in the middle of the county. Divided into nearly two equal parts by the Severn; its S portion assumes the mountainous character peculiar to the cos. of Montgomery and Denbigh; whilst the northern half approaches more nearly to a level, agreeably relieved by a few single hills and romantic valleys finely wooded. The principal river is the Severn, which, near its junction with the Wirenew, from the NW, enters this co. a little below Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, and by a winding ESE course of nearly 70 m., in almost the whole of which it is navigable for barges, divides it nearly into two equal parts. In its course it passes Shrewsbury, almost encircling the town. From the E it receives the united streams of the Tern and the Roden, and from the S several smaller streams. The NW corner of the co. is washed by the Dee. The Teme waters its S border, receiving a number of considerable streams, of which the principal are the Camlet, the Clun, the Onny, and the Corve, and falling into the Severn below Worcester. There are several meres or small lakes in the county: none of them are extensive; the largest, Ellesmere, covering only about 116 acres of ground.—The whole co. is in general well-cultivated. There are many fine orchards, particularly in the S; and hops are cultivated on the southern border. The mea-

dows near the Severn are extremely fertile, being frequently enriched by the overflow of that river; but grass land receives less attention from the farmer than the arable. S. is not remarkable for its dairy produce. The cattle reared for market are of the improved Leicester, Lancaster, and Cheshire breeds. Horses of good quality are reared for the yoke and the saddle, but like the sheep are of no particular breed. There is a species of horned sheep, however, like the South Down, peculiar to S.

Mines, Manufactures, &c. The minerals of this co. are of great importance. Its rich coal formations, and the ironstone and limestone associated with them, afford employment to thousands. There are coal pits in almost all parts of the co., but more particularly on the E, in the parishes of Wellington, Lilleshall, Wrockwardine, Wombridge, Stirchley, Dawley, Little-Wenlock, Madeley, Barrow, Benthall, and Broseley. The quantity raised annually has been estimated at 300,000 tons, a great part of which is consumed in the iron-furnaces, the principal of which are at Colebrook-dale, Madeley-Wood, Lightmoor, Horsehay-Oldpark, Ketley, Snedshill, Donnington, Queen's-Wood, and Wrockwardine-Wood, north of the Severn, and at Willey, Broseley, Calcot, Benthall, and Barnett-Leason, south of the Severn. About seven-tenths of the iron of the whole co., or about 7 per cent. of the whole kingdom, is raised from the mines at Wellington, Dawley, and Madeley. On the western side of the co. are mines of lead ore of good quality which have been productive. Calamine is also met with, and the rock at Pimhill is strongly tinged with copper. Symptoms both of copper and lead appear in the Cardington hills; and at Pitchford, a mineral pitch exudes from the red sandstone. Freestone, marble, slate, and pipe-clay are found. Numerous saline springs issue from the new red sandstone and coal measures in the northern parts of the county. At Ashford, also, on the banks of the Tern below Ludlow, is the Saltmoor spring, whence salt was manufactured at the period of the Norman Conquest. China, of great excellence and delicacy of colour and pattern, is made at Coalport and Caughley: earthenware is also manufactured, particularly Wedgwood-ware at Coalport, and coarser kinds at Broseley. Glass is made at Wrockwardine, and porcelain at Bridgnorth, where also carpets, cloth, &c. are made; and there are flannel manufactories at Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Church-Stretton, and Worthen: linens and linen thread are also made in one or two places; pearl and horn buttons, hardware and nails, at Hales-Owen; gloves and paper at Ludlow, and paper also at Clebury-Mortimer, Bridgnorth, and Drayton.

Canals and Railroads. The Shropshire canals are all N of the Severn. The Donnington-Wood canal is a short line, running from two termini, in the parish of Lilleshall, to near Newport, a distance of about 7 m. The Shropshire canal joins the former at Donnington-Wood, and runs to the Severn below Colebrook-dale, a distance of 7 m. A branch runs from Southall-bank to Brierly-hill, near Colebrook-dale, a distance of 2½ m. A short line runs from Oaken-gates to the Ketley iron-works. The Shrewsbury canal joins the Shropshire and Donnington canals at Wrockwardine, and runs along the left bank of the Severn to Shrewsbury, a distance of 17 m., passing through a tunnel, at Aitcham, 970 yds. in length, and crossing the valley of the Teme by the first cast-iron aqueduct ever constructed. The Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Ketley canals, have inclined planes with railroads, by which the boats are changed from one level to another, instead of by locks. Near Eytan a canal branches off from the Shrewsbury, and runs by Newport to the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, about 4 m. from that town. The Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes through the NE part of the county, and the Chester and Ellesmere canal through the northern. The Montgomeryshire canal, a branch of the Ellesmere, also passes through a portion of this county.—The principal line of road crossing this county is the London and Holyhead parliamentary mail-road, which enters between Wolverhampton and Shifnal, runs through Shrewsbury, and enters Denbighshire

near Chirk. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham line of railway unites with the Grand Junction at Wolverhampton.

Franchise, &c.] Since the passing of the Reform act, 4 members are returned for the county; 2 for the northern division, who are polled for at Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Whitchurch, and Wellington; and 2 for the southern, who are polled for at Church-Stretton, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Bishop's-castle, and Wenlock. The number of electors registered for the county in 1837 was 8,414. The boroughs of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, and Much-Wenlock, also return 2 members each. This county is divided into the hundreds of Oswestry, Pimhill, North Bradford, South Bradford, and Shrewsbury liberty, in the northern parliamentary division, and Brimstrey, exclusive of Hales-Owen parish, Chisbury, Condover, Ford, Munslow, Overs, Purslow, including Clun, Stoddesden, and Wenlock Franchise, in the southern division. These are subdivided into 170 parishes, containing 1 county town, Shrewsbury; 4 parl. boroughs, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, and Wenlock; and 14 other market-towns, Bishop's-castle, Broseley, Cleobury-Mortimer, Clun, Ellesmere, Hales-Owen, Market-Drayton, or Drayton-in-Hales, Newport, Oswestry, Shifnal, Church-Stretton, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. The pop. of this co. in 1801 was 167,639; in 1831, 222,800; in 1841, 239,014; in 1851, 229,341. S. is ecclesiastically divided amongst the dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield, and St. Asaph, except a detached portion comprising the Hales-Owen division of the hundred of Brimstrey, which is in the dio. of Worcester.

History.] Previous to the Roman invasion, the district, of which this co. forms a part, was inhabited by the *Cornavii* and the *Ordovices*, whose respective territories were divided by the Severn. On the subjugation of the country, this district formed part of the Roman province of *Flavia Caesariensis*. Under the Heptarchy the co. was incorporated with the Mercian territory; and, in consequence of repeated attacks by the Welsh or British princes, Offa, Great-britain king, endeavoured to exclude them by erecting the celebrated dyke which still bears his name. This ancient work entered S. between Chirk and Oswestry, and after crossing part of Montgomeryshire re-entered between Bishop's-castle and Newtown, and finally quitted it by crossing the Teme, at Knighton, into Radnorshire.

SHRUEL, or **SHRULE**, a parish in co. Longford, containing the greater part of the town of **BALLYMAHON**: which see. Area 6,922 acres, of which 176 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1831, 3,848; in 1851, 2,785.—Also a parish of Queen's co., on the r. bank of the Barrow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Carlow. Area 982 acres. Pop. in 1831, 183; in 1851, 132.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Mayo. Area of p. 11,800 acres, of which 738 acres are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1831, 4,167; in 1851, 3,004. The village of S. stands on the Black river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Kilmain.

SHUBENACADIE, a lake of Nova Scotia, partly in the co. of Halifax, and partly in that of Hants. It is 21 m. in length from N to S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in medium breadth, and communicates on the S with Halifax harbour. From its NE part issues a river of the same name, which runs N along the confines of the counties of Hants, Halifax, and Chester; and after a course of about 30 m., throws itself into Cobequid bay, in the E part of the Minas basin.

SHU-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy and div. of Leuchu-fu, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $117^{\circ} 18'$.

SHUCKBURGH (UPPER), a parish in Warwickshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Southam. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 40; in 1851, 30.

SHUCKBURGH (LOWER), a parish in Warwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Southam, crossed by the Oxford canal. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1851, 160.

SHUDY-CAMPS, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. ESE of Linton. Area 2,332 acres. Pop. 396.

SHUFTUL, a halting place in Afghanistan, 117 m. NW of Candahar, near the W bank of the Tur-nak, at an alt. of 6,514 ft. above sea-level.

SHUHR-ROGHAN, an ancient city of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Luz, 9 m. N of Beylah. It consists of a series of excavations in a wild ravine, the sides of which rise perpendicularly to the height of 400 or 500 ft. Each house comprises an outer and an inner apartment, and most of them have their walls plastered with clay. Those near the summit of the cliffs appear to have belonged to the higher class of inhabitants, and were approached by paths now completely worn away. The rock is a species of conglomerate.

SHUHROVA, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Ravi, near the confluence of the Chenab.

SHUJABAD, a town of the Punjab, 30 m. S of Multan, and about 4 m. from the l. bank of the Chenab. It is large, well-fortified, and has a good bazaar. It is noted for its wooden-ware, and has manufactories of cotton fabrics. The surrounding country is extremely fertile, producing fruit, sugar, grain, cotton, and indigo.

SHUJANPUR, a town of the Punjab, 8 m. E of Attock. It is noted for its serai, a handsome edifice erected by a Mogul emperor, and contains about 300 houses.

SHUJAWULPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$. It consists of a fortified town or citadel, and extensive suburbs, in which are some good houses; and carries on considerable trade.

SHUJHABAD, a fortified town of the Punjab, situated 28 m. S by W of Multan. Pop. 4,500.

SHU-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang and div. of Shaou-hing-fu.

SHUKIAH, or **SHAKKEY (RAS-EL)**, a fine imposing point on the coast of Syria, in the ejalet of Tripoli, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 19'$. It is the W extremity of the chalk range of Jebel-Shukah. Strabo speaks of it as the end of Mount Libanus; and Walpole says he is correct, for the mountains to the N of this point do not properly belong to the Jebel Libani. On the N side of the promontory is a small well-sheltered cove; and on this side also stands the large Catholic convent of El-Shukah.

SHUKRABAD, a halting place in the Punjab, 15 m. N of Punch, at the entrance to the pass of that name.

SHUKUR-DARAH, a pass of Afghanistan, in the Salt range, on the route from the Derajat to Peshawur.

SHULY-WUKYL, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Helmund.

SHUMKUL, a village of Afghanistan, 30 m. W of Ghuzni.

SHUMLA, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, in the sanjak of Silistria, halfway between the Danube and the Balkan, about 50 m. from the Black sea at Varna, on the great road from Constantinople into Wallachia, and one of the most important towns between Adrianople and the Russian frontier. The town, which is between 2 and 3 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, lies at the foot of a mountain 600 or 700 ft. in height. It is about nine days' journey from Constantinople. The houses are generally not well built, yet the appearance of the town is rendered agreeable by numerous handsome mosques and baths which please the eye. Another object which tends much to improve the aspect of the place is the famous mausoleum of Jezair-Hassan-Pasha. Large barracks, and military magazines, have recently been erected. The pop. is estimated at 25,000, Turks, Bulgarians, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. As several roads

from the northern provinces run through it to Constantinople, the town is kept in a state of considerable activity. A flourishing trade is carried on, and there is a good deal done in the manufacture of wine, silk, cloth, leather, woollen, and cotton stuffs. The produce of this place is in constant demand throughout almost the whole of Bulgaria and Wallachia. One of the chief sources of its wealth is the large copper trade, of which it enjoys almost a monopoly in the north. In the neighbourhood is a village named Madara, inhabited, it is said, solely by women, to the number of about 2,000, who are exempt from taxation, and have laws of their own.

Military importance. S. is a place of considerable importance, in a military point of view, being well situated for defence and strongly fortified by art. Steep hills, counterforts of the Balkan, surround it on every side, and it faces the deep bay of Varna in the Black sea. To the eastward, the Balkan range extends to the Black sea, and there is no pass between Varna and S. To the westward, the same great mountain-chain again intercepts the route, and there is no point where they can be crossed by artillery without making a detour of nearly 200 m. On the NE of the town there is a stone citadel, which is well situated and strongly built. On leaving S., says a military visitor, "we pass through one of the two roads by which the chain of hills which all but encircle it can be penetrated: they are in no part of very great height, but rise almost perpendicularly above the town, and contain some charming glens. At first sight one would imagine that, when thus overlooked, S. must be all but untenable as a military post, for any line of defence which embraced the hills would require an enormous army to man it, vastly larger, in fact, than the importance of the place, in any point of view, would warrant. In reality, however, they form the great source of its strength, and have rendered it famous by the various checks which the Russians have sustained before it. They are covered throughout their whole extent by thick brushwood, the remains of old forests, the height in most places of a man's shoulders, and so stiff and close that it is almost impossible for one to make his way through it even along the path, without a guide. In the same manner it forms an excellent barrier against any attack on every side but the E, as it would be impossible for troops to deploy in the thickets; and, if the two narrow roads were well defended, it would be equally impossible to penetrate, even for scattered detachments to penetrate, without being separated and cut off by any foe who knew the ground. These natural advantages have rendered S. the great stumbling-block of the Russians in all their wars with the Turks, and as long as it remained unto them, an advance upon Constantinople was attended with no small danger. The approaches on the side next Varna are defended by several batteries, as well as by the *enceinte* which surrounds the whole place. Altogether a large army might safely retire here in case of a reverse farther northward and bid defiance to a force vastly superior. Its position with regard to the other fortified posts on the Danube, renders it admirably adapted for the Turkish head-quarters." Another equally competent witness thus describes this famous *tete-de-pont* of the Balkans. "The mountain of S. belongs to that chain of the Balkan which is detached from the principal range at the mountain of Demirkapu, and then extends in a parallel line to the sea from W to E. But this mountain is nearly isolated, as it is very low in those parts where it joins the chain to which it belongs. The mountain of S. has a circumf. of from 7 to 8 hours. All round

it is abrupt and rocky, the summit forming an extensive and almost horizontal platform, about from 500 to 600 metres above the valleys surrounding it; its sides and the top being in great part covered by thick and almost impenetrable brushwood. Small inlets or valleys are to be met with at intervals, running more or less into it, in which there is sometimes a village, from some of which a narrow path leads to the top of the mountain, passing through the wood, and descending in an easterly direction to S. The town is situated to the E, in the largest and deepest valley, which has been justly compared to a horse-shoe, the entry being towards the E. This is consequently the only vulnerable part of the place; whilst to the W, S, and N it is almost wholly protected by the nature of the mountain and the woods, which render all approach impossible. But this opening to the E is well-fortified by a range of detached forts, which are built up against the rocky side of the mountain, being thus able to open a cross-fire on the plain at the E. This chain numbers 4 forts of stonework, each carrying from 25 to 30 pieces of artillery; and 11 other forts of earthenwork, built with great care, and capable of holding an entire regiment. This is to the E also. To the N, where the mountain, at the extremity of the horse-shoe, is more open, a parapet of earthwork has been constructed, in addition to a stone fort; it is 3,500 yds. long, and is flanked by many outworks and redoubts for its protection. It extends to where the wood becomes impenetrable, crossing the roads leading to Tirnova and Rasgrad. To the S and to the W the place is protected by the same woods, and there remain but a few of the pathways above-mentioned which it has been considered necessary to protect. Small works were sufficient where these paths approach the town. Omer Pacha has, however, fortified the entry of one of these inlets, which is easiest approached from the W of the mountain, at the village of Keutesch, 2 hours distant from S. Whilst he covered these roads, he has turned the whole mountain of S. into a vast system of defence; thus making it possible to sally out from the camp by this valley to the E into the valley of Eteki-Dschuma, with all the disposable forces, against an army of observation, and against the flank of an enemy who should attempt to cross the Balkan by those valleys in the range of hills. The fortified mountain of S. thus commands at the same time the two parallel valleys of Pravadi and of Kamehsick, which are separate from the range to which it belongs; thus shutting up the roads that lead to Adrianople either by Aidas or by Kasamlich, because it menaces their flank. The position of Keutesch is excellent, and well entrenched; and 20 cannon, with 2,000 or 3,000 men, are sufficient for its defence. S. will soon be completely armed by about 250 pieces of artillery of heavy calibre; and whilst 25,000 men are sufficient for its defence, it is capable of containing 100,000. The forts may be considered as all terminated now. In 1828-29, nothing of all this existed,—a few outworks thrown up of earth, and ill supplied with artillery, as much the work of nature as of art. The actual state of things cannot be compared to it; and I am of opinion that for the future the government ought to carry out the defensive works of S., rebuilding the old circle that closed the entry to the horse-shoe to the E, and also reconstructing the parapet which has been built on the N side of the mountain, not in earthenwork, but in masonry. The permanent detached outworks which at present exist, and two other redoubts, which have just been built up of earth, are sufficient for outward defence. By the outlay of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 piastres the

Turkish government could erect a stronghold, and at the same time an entrenched camp, which would not be inferior to any fortresses in Europe; and they might for the future place more confidence in it than in all the passes of the Balkan. How often, in the past wars, the Alps have been crossed by the valley of the Po, and by that of the Rhone, of the Rhine, and of the Inn! Now that armies possess greater mobility, why should they not be able to cross the Balkan, which is scarcely to be compared to the smaller chains of those mountains? An army of from 60,000 to 70,000 men assembled at S., as is now the case, is a far greater impediment to the forced passage of the Balkan, were that range of hills doubly as intricate as they are. But when the works above mentioned will have been constructed, 50,000 men, out of a garrison of 60,000, will be enabled to go out and act upon the offensive; whilst, as things are at present, a body of from 20,000 to 25,000 men must always be left in defence of the camp."

History. S. has been supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Marcianopolis*. Among the historical associations of this place is the capture of the castle in 1472, by Ali Pasha, son of the grand-vizier of Murad II. In consequence of this victory S. passed into the hands of the Ottoman Porte. In 1774, the Russian general, Rumianzow, made an attempt upon it, but could not succeed in taking it. Another attempt to get possession of it was made in 1810, by Kaminski, a Russian general, who was compelled to retreat, after sustaining heavy loss. Undeterred by these failures, Russia once more tried to wrest this strong outpost from the hands of Turkey, in the last war between the two countries, and this time succeeded in her object. In 1828, General Wittgenstein managed to take it: but such was the sacrifice of life in his army, owing partly to the desperate fury of the Turks, and partly to the ravages of dysentery and plague, that the victory was scarcely worth gaining. In the campaign of the present year [1854] S. formed the head-quarters of the r. wing of the Turkish army under Omar Pasha. A few details of the Russian campaign in 1828 will be of interest at the present crisis. It was on the 7th of May 1828, that the Russian army crossed the Pruth. On the 11th, Ibraila, situated on the l. bank of the Lower Danube, was invested, and, after an admirable defence, the garrison on the 23d obtained a capitulation which allowed the troops composing it to march out with all the honours of war, and to proceed to reinforce the garrison of Silistria, which the Turks still possessed. On the 5th of July all the small forts of the Dobruddia had fallen into the hands of the Russians, but it was not until the 23d of July that the main body of the Russian army arrived in sight of S. It had taken 32 days to perform the 137 m. between S. and the Danube, although the Turkish army had retired before them without offering any serious resistance. S. however, proved to the army of Nicholas an insurmountable obstacle. After losing 1,600 men in an attack on the camp, the Russians found themselves before S. in a most critical position. They had been in the plains for about six weeks exposed to a temp. of from 40° to 46° of Reaumur = 122° to 135° Fahr. The army was weakened by privations of every kind, for the country produced nothing for their support. Their cavalry were for the greater part dismounted, in consequence of the horses having perished for want of forage; and the whole of the troops were suffering from sickness caused by the bad provisions with which they were supplied, and the unwholesome water which they were compelled to drink. Seeing their small chance of success against S., the Russians then directed their principal efforts against Varna, to which they laid siege with a force of 55,000 men, aided by a fleet of 8 line-of-battle ships, 5 frigates, and several other smaller vessels. The siege commenced on the 3d of August, and continued 70 days. The Russians obtained possession of the place on the 11th of October, and then only by the treachery of Jusuf Pasha. The capture of Varna was the only important success of the campaign of 1828, during which the Russians had been repulsed from the walls of Silistria, and from the entrenched camp under the walls of S.

SHUMSABAD, a town of the Punjab, in the prov. of Lahore, on the E. side of the Jelum, in N lat. 32° 16', Pop. 1,000.

SHUMSHARABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district of Furruckabad, 5 m. SE of Mow.

SHUMUM, a village of Lower Egypt, on the Nile, 13 m. NW of Cairo.

SHUN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se and div. of Tae-chu.

SHUNA, an Hebridean island in the p. of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. It lies 1½ m. S of Torsa,

and the same distance SW of the entrance of Loch-Melfort. Its greatest length from N to S is about 3 m., and its greatest breadth is nearly 1½ m.

SHUN-CHANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen and div. of Yen-ping-fu, in N lat. 26° 42', E long. 117° 58'.

SHUNDRABANDY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, district of Tinnevely, in N lat. 9° 35'.

SHUN-E-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of Shun-teen-fu, in N lat. 40° 9', E long. 116° 42'.

SHUN-NING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. 24° 38', E long. 100° 8'.—Also a district and town in the above division.

SHUN-TEEN-FU, a division of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. It comprises 4 ting, viz.: Se-lu, Tung-lu, Nan-lu, and Pih-lu, and 23 districts.

SHUN-TIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung and div. of Kwang-chu-fu, in N lat. 22° 49' 25", E long. 112° 48' 55".

SHUN-TIH-FU, a division and town of Chih-le, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 9 districts. The town is in N lat. 37° 7' 15", E long. 114° 39'.

SHUPEYON, a town of Kashmir, on a hill, at an alt. of 6,550 ft. above sea-level, and near the Huripur river. It is a poor place, but was once a thriving town. It is noted for the battle in which Kashmir was taken by the Sikhs in 1819.

SHURDINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. SSW of Cheltenham. Area 383 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 173.

SHURJI-MURGA, a river which has its source in the S part of Kashmir, in the Futi-Panjal, and running NW, throws itself into the Jailum, after a course of about 20 m.

SHUSHAN, a village of Salem township, Washington co., in the state of New York, U. S., 47 m. NE of Albany, on Battenkill river. Pop. 150.

SHUSTAKE-WITH-BLYTHE, a parish in Warwickshire, 3 m. NE of Coleshill, in the line of the North Western railway. It includes the hamlet of Bentley. Area 3,844 acres. Pop. in 1851, 544.

SHUSTER, a city and district of the province of Khuzistan, in Persia. It forms the fairest portion of the ancient *Susiana*, being watered by four noble rivers, and a number of small streams which traverse the plain in every direction. The city, the cap. of the prov., is situated near the foot of a range of mountains, and on an eminence overlooking the rapid course of the Karun, which is here crossed by a bridge 300 yds. in length. It is defended on the W side by the river, and on the other sides by an old stone wall now fallen into decay. The houses are good, being principally of stone, but the streets are narrow and dirty. The pop. exceeds 15,000, Persians and Arabs. There is a considerable manufactory here of woollen stuffs, which are exported to Bassora, in return for Indian commodities brought from thence. This city has been generally supposed to be the ancient *Susa*.

SHUTE, a parish in Devon, 2 m. N by E of Colyton, watered by the river Axe. Area 2,738 acres. Pop. in 1831, 617; in 1851, 597.

SHUTESBURY, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 79 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Swift river. Pop. in 1840, 987.

SHUTFORD (WEST), a township in the p. of Swalecliffe, 5 m. W of Banbury, watered by a branch of the Cherwell. Area, including Shutford East, 640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1851, 392.

SHUTTINGTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 3½ m. NE by E of Tamworth, watered by the river

Anker, and crossed by the Coventry canal. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1851, 168.

SHUTTLEHANGER, a chapelry in the p. of Stoke-Bruerne, Northamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Towcester. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1851, 392.

SHUTUL, a pass of the Hindu-kush, between Afghanistan and Turkestan, in E long. $69^{\circ} 8'$. It is supposed to have an alt. of upwards of 14,000 ft. above sea-level.

SHWUY-CHING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and to the NW of Ta-ting-fu.

SHWUY-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su and div. of Seu-chu-fu.

SHYANE, a parish in co. Tipperary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Thurles. Area 909 acres. Pop. in 1851, 151.

SI, a town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Ju-ning-fu, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $114^{\circ} 45'$.

SIABERSDASJOLK, a considerable river of Norwegian Lapland, which joins the Alten-elv, a larger stream that falls into the Northern ocean at Alten-gard.

SIABISCH, a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Abekan, near Bankalova, in the gov. of Kolyvan.

SIACHOQUE, a settlement in the dep. of Boyaca, New Granada, in the prov. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Tunja. Pop., half Indian, 600.

SIACONSET, a village of Nantucket co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., in the SE part of Nantucket island. Pop. in 1840, 350.

SIADI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 180 m. NW of Vilna, district and 18 m. N of Telsch.

SIAGNE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Var, which has its source in the cant. and 3 m. NNE of St. Vallier, between the mountains of Andibergnes and Carran; runs first SW and S, then SE; and after a course of about 33 m., throws itself into the gulf of La Napoule, 1 m. NNE of the village of that name.

SIAM, a river of Sumatra, one of the largest in the island, which rises in the Menangkabu mountains, and flows by a NE course into the sea nearly opposite Malacca, in N lat. $1^{\circ} 40'$. From its embouchure in the straits of Campar, to the town of Siak, is about 65 m.; and from thence to Pakan-bharu, is about 100 m. more. The width of the river, in this space, is in general from about a $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m., and its depth from 7 to 15 fath.; but on the bar at its mouth there are only 15 ft. at low water. Not far within the river is a small island on which the Dutch formerly had a factory. According to the information of the natives, the S. is navigable for sloops to a place called Panti-Chermin, being eight days' sail, with the assistance of the tide, and within half-a-day's journey by land, of another named Patapahan, which boats of 10 to 20 tons reach in two days. This latter place is a great mart of trade with the interior. The shores are flat and finely wooded on both sides to a considerable distance up the country, and the whole of the soil is probably alluvial.

SIAM, a town and district of Sumatra, extending about 150 m. along the NE coast. The town, which only contains about 300 houses, is situated in N lat. $0^{\circ} 45'$, 65 m. from the mouth of the river of the same name, and on its r. bank. The trade is considerable; and is carried on chiefly by vessels from the coast of Coromandel, which supply cargoes of piece-goods, and also raw silk, opium, and other articles obtained at Pinang, Singapore, or Malacca; in return for which they receive gold, wax, sago, salted fish, and fish roes, elephants' teeth, gambir, camphor, rattans and other canes. The maritime power of the king-

dom of S. has always been considerable; and in the history of the Malayan states, we repeatedly read of expeditions fitted out from thence, making attacks upon Johore, Malacca, and other places on the coasts of the peninsula.

SIAL, a small island, forming a harbour on the Red sea, near the coast of Egypt, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$.

SIALEVAD, a village and parish of Sweden, in Wester-Norrland, 52 m. NNE of Hernasand.

SIALO, a town on the E coast of the island of Sebu, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 58'$.

SIAM, an extensive kingdom of Eastern Asia, situated in the centre of the great peninsula between India and China. It is bounded on the NW and N by the Burman empire, and the Chinese prov. of Yunnan; on the E by the Cochinchinese empire; on the S by that part of the Indian ocean which is called the gulf of Siam, and by the recently acquired British territories on the Malayan peninsula. It may be generally described as extending from the 98th to the 105th degree of E long.; and from the 21st to the 7th parallel of N lat.; or, if we include the Malayan tributary states, even down to the 4th parallel. Taking it in its widest limits, it is more extensive than the Burman territory, and contains an area of at least 250,000 sq. m. Berghaus has estimated it at 294,720 sq. m., of which, however, he assigns 108,645 sq. m. to Laos. The dominant and most numerous race are the people called *Siamese* by strangers, and by themselves *Thai*, whose proper country extends from the 7th to the 16th parallel of N lat., and from the 98th to the 103d meridian of E long. The subject nations consist of six Malayan principalities, the kingdom of Lao or Laos, a portion of Kamboja or Cambodia, and a small part of the ancient Peguan dominions.

Physical features.] This region, separated from Pegu on the W by an extensive chain of mountains, and on the E from Laos and Cambodia by another chain, may be considered as a wide valley extending between these two chains and pervaded by the great river Menam. The mountains themselves are little known, but are supposed to be connected on the N with the high table-land of Yun-nan. The W chain attains an alt. of 5,000 ft.—It is not known whether S. contains any extensive lakes: a small one is mentioned as giving rise to a river near the eastern extremity of the kingdom. The chief river is the Menam or Meinam, that is, 'the Mother of waters.' As we are ignorant of its source, we cannot determine its length; but it probably originates on the frontiers of Yun-nan, under the parallel of $23^{\circ} 30'$. A missionary, named Le Clerc, who ascended it as far as the frontiers of Laos, found it there very narrow, and the inhabitants assured him that three days higher it was but a small brook descending from the mountains. M. Loubere says, that at its entrance into the Siamese territories it is so small that, for the space of 50 leagues, it carries only small boats holding 4 or 5 persons. It falls into the head of the gulf of Siam 12 leagues below Bangkok, the present capital, after a course of at least 800 m. At its mouth it is 1 m. broad, 2 m. above it is 4,800 ft. Opposite to Bangkok, its width does not exceed 300 ft.; and as far as the old capital Youthea or Yuthia, it is not above 200 paces. The mean depth, after crossing the bar, is 35 ft. from side to side. Its supposed connection with the river of Kamboja by an intermediate branch, called the Annam, is mere conjecture unsupported by proof. The Meinam annually inundates the country in September; in December its waters decline. It differs from the Ganges in swelling first in its upper part, owing its inundations principally to the rains which fall among the mountains. Its water, though

muddy, is agreeable and wholesome.—The Bangpa-Kung river has a S course of 240 m. The Salwen or Martovan forms a part of the W boundary; and the Mekon skirts the E frontier.

Climate, soil, and productions.] The proximity of S. to the equator must render it a warm country; but the heat of the vertical sun, as in other tropical countries, is here mitigated by the clouds which he brings along with him, and by the continual rains which at this season water the country. The rainy season commences in April, and continues till the end of September. In May and June, rain is almost incessant, and the whole country near any river or stream is overflowed. The winds in March, April, and May, blow from the S; in July, August, and September, they blow from the W; in October, from the W and N; in November and December, from the N; in January, from the E; and in February, from the E and S; thus making an annual circuit, and bringing with every revolution a change of seasons. The coolest season is during the months of December and January; but the temp. is seldom under 72°. The winter is dry; the summer is distinguished by moisture. Ague and cholera are the prevalent diseases.—The soil upon the banks of the rivers, receiving continual accumulations of mud from the annual inundations, is amazingly fertile; even towards the mountains, upon the eastern and western frontiers, it is comparatively fertile; but agriculture meets with little attention, the banks of the rivers being almost the only portion which is cultivated with care. The forests of the NW portion of the kingdom supply teak in great abundance, besides lac and dye-woods, and the porous scented wood called *agila* or aloes-wood. The alluvial lands furnish ample harvests of rice and sugar-cane. The only European fruits found in S. are lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and citrons; but the number of native fruits is great. Sugar, cotton, and rice are largely exported to China. On the lands which are annually overflowed, rice forms the principal crop; in such as are removed from the inundation, wheat is sometimes raised. Maize is cultivated only in gardens; but pease and other vegetables are abundant. S. and its tributary states are distinguished alike for the variety and abundance of their mineral and vegetable wealth. The dependent Malayan states, and the adjacent portion of the proper Siamese territory, are throughout rich in gold and tin; the latter likewise contains some of the richest iron-ores in the world, besides copper, lead, and antimony. Silver has been reported among the metals of S., but whether the supply be plentiful or not we are not informed. The sapphire and oriental ruby occur in the hills of Chantibun. The shores at the head of the gulf afford a cheap and constant supply of bay-salt. The elephants of S. are celebrated for their sagacity and beauty; buffaloes and deer are plentiful, but horses are scarce and appear to be of an inferior breed. Tigers, wild-boars, and monkeys, inhabit the forests. Crocodiles abound in the Menam, and are said—though we greatly doubt the statement—to attain the enormous length of 50 ft. Snakes are numerous. All travellers speak in terms of admiration of the brilliant plumage of many of the Siamese birds. The *coccus lacca*, a valuable insect producing the gum called lac, abounds in the forests of Laos. The white ant is numerous and destructive.

Population.] In 1750, the amount of the Siamese pop., not including that of the dependent states, was computed at 1,900,000 souls by the French missionaries. According to the journal of a British commercial resident at Bangkok, published since the return of the late mission under Mr. Crawford, the

pop. of the Siamese dominions, including Laos, was computed at only 5,000,000: namely, Siamese, Lanians, and Peguers 3,500,000, Chinese 1,500,000. Mr. Roberts, in 1832, estimated the whole at only 3,620,000. This is undoubtedly a very small number for a country of such extent and fertility, but M. Loubere informs us that S., like Burmah, is inhabited chiefly along the rivers, the country being as yet almost entirely covered with primeval forests, and that notwithstanding this scarcity of people, the Siamese themselves do not constitute one-third of the pop., the Peguers being almost equal in number to both Siamese and Lanians united; and Count Forbin, who was several years at Bangkok, at the time Loubere was at Siam, told Ceberet, who had travelled over land from Mergui to Louvo, that what he had seen in his route was the best part of the kingdom; that the whole kingdom, though large, was little better than a desert; that, in advancing into the country, one meets with nothing but forests and wild beasts; that all the inhabitants dwell on the sides of the rivers; that the whole riches of Siam consist in rice, which grows almost spontaneously from the fertilizing mud of the inundations; and, finally, that in ascending the Menam, from the bar to Louvo, a distance of 46 leagues, you may see every thing which deserves attention in the kingdom, whether as regards the people, their cities, or the productions of the earth.

The Siamese are below the middle stature, in few cases exceeding 5 ft. 3 inches in height; but are well made. Their faces are broad at the middle, but terminate in a kind of point both at the brow and chin. Their complexion is swarthy, and is usually heightened by the use of turmeric; the eyes are small and black, the mouth is large, and the lips are thick and pale; the nose is short and round at the end; the hair is thick, and cut short by both sexes. The women set up their hair upon the forehead; the men shave their beards. Large ears are common, and are thought beautiful; the teeth are dyed black, and partially covered with gold plates.—The dress of the Siamese consists of a muslin shirt with wide sleeves, without collar or wristbands, and of a piece of cloth tied round the middle and brought up between the legs, so as to give it the appearance of loose drawers. When the weather is cold another piece of cloth is thrown over the shoulders. The women wear a piece of cloth round the middle; but, instead of bringing it up like the men, permit it to hang down to their knees. Their shoulders are covered with another cloth, but they have nothing corresponding to the shirt worn by the men. Neither of the sexes, among the lower classes, wear shoes, nor has the head any other covering than that which it has received from nature. The women wear heavy pendants in their ears, bracelets upon the wrists and ankles, and a multitude of rings upon the fingers. Those of the upper ranks wear a kind of slippers without stockings; and the chiefs are sometimes distinguished by a military dress reaching to the knees, which has wide sleeves reaching to the elbows, and is buttoned before. The houses are slight edifices; and when within the limits of the annual inundations, are raised from the ground out of the reach of the water. In Loubere's time, the palace of the grandee was distinguished from the hovel of the peasant only by being of a larger size, and being built of wood instead of bamboos. The most common articles of food are rice and fish. Milk is used, but it is never converted into butter or cheese. To these articles are sometimes added several kinds of insects, rats, and lizards. The Siamese are characterised as ingenious and acute. No man learns a particular trade; but, as in many rude countries, each is skilled in all such arts as the convenience of common life requires. Chastity and temperance are said to be national characteristics; but games of hazard are eagerly sought after, and fill up that void which is not occupied by any rational employment. Polygamy is permitted; for, though a man can have only one who enjoys the name and legal privileges of a wife, he may have as many concubines as he can maintain, and the expense of this privilege prevents its general prevalence. Women enjoy the same freedom here as in the Burmah states. The Siamese have a code of laws, and possess several historical performances, with a multitude of mythological legends, tales, and poems. The *talapouns*, or priests, are intrusted with the instruction of the youth; and few remain ignorant of the useful arts of reading, writing, and arithmetical calculation.

Religion and language.] The religious creed of the Siamese has a close resemblance to that of the Burmese. The chief part of their religious worship is addressed to Sommona Codam, who is the same with the Gaudama or Buddha of the Burmans. Like the Burmese, too, they have many inferior

divinities, of whom each enjoys his share of religious adoration. They esteem the five commandments of Gaudama as being the foundation of moral rectitude; but their consciences are easily satisfied by the alms and largesses which they bestow on their priests. The inferior priests are denominated *talapoins*; the high-priest is called *sewedan*. The cholera having raged with much virulence in S. in 1852, and the king having consulted the priests as to the cause of the severe visitation—which had carried off between 70,000 and 80,000,—his majesty was assured that the sacrilegious conduct of foreigners in killing fowls, ducks, pigs, and domesticated animals, had incurred the displeasure of heaven. The Siamese nobles were of the same opinion; whereupon the king ordered every foreigner to make an offering in the temples in expiation of their offence. The terms were at once complied with, except in the instance of the French and American missionaries.—The language of S. is said to form a connecting link between the Chinese and the Malay. The alphabet contains 37 letters; or rather, it has that number of consonants, the vowels and diphthongs being denoted by separate marks. Like those of the Chinese, the words are chiefly monosyllables; but the alphabet contains the letters *r* and *w*, which are unknown to the Chinese. Flexion is unknown, and the idioms are so different from those of Europe as to render translation extremely difficult. The sacred language of S. is the Pali or Bali, which is the sacred language of the followers of Buddha everywhere.

Government, &c.] The government of S. is despotic. The sovereign is not only master of the people, but the greater part of that which belongs to them is his property, and he can command the services of the whole adult population whenever it pleases him; he makes use likewise of all the mysteries of despotism to ensure the reverence of his people. He shows himself in public only twice in the year, and then he is careful to secure applause by being liberal in his presents to the *talapoins*. His name must not be breathed on pain of death; and no one dares to inquire after the health or happiness of so perfect a specimen of humanity, because it is not to be imagined that he can be either sick or sorry! His usual attendants are women, who perform for him almost every office except that of putting on his cap, which partakes too much of his personal majesty to be touched by any but himself. The crown is hereditary, but, as in every despotic country, the succession is often interrupted by revolutions. The king of S. professes himself to be a vassal of China, but his dependence is purely nominal.—The laws are very severe, death being a common punishment. They have attained much of that formality which law in all countries gradually assumes. The proceedings are always carried on in writing; and he who presumes to commence a prosecution must give security that he will conclude it. They sometimes have recourse to trial by ordeal, which is conducted in various modes.—The army is levied in the same manner as in the Burman empire; and consequently, when the sovereign chooses, it may, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, be exceedingly numerous. According to Mandelslo the king of S. can raise an army of 60,000 men, to which may be attached from 3,000 to 4,000 elephants. The Siamese have likewise a considerable fleet of war-junks, galleys, and other vessels.—According to Mandelslo, the Siamese revenues arise from a third of all inheritances,—from the trade conducted in the name of the sovereign,—from presents annually received from the governors of provinces,—from duties imposed upon the commerce of

private persons,—and from the gold discovered within the Siamese territories. According to Lou-bere, the king is considered as proprietor of the soil, and he therefore imposes a kind of land-tax on such as occupy it. Crawford estimates the total revenue at £3,145,000.

Commerce.] It has already been mentioned that in S. no person applies himself exclusively to a separate trade,—but that each individual is tolerably well acquainted with such occupations as are necessary in life: such a state of things indicates a country in which the arts have made little progress, and where it is likely they will continue to make little progress. The industry of the Siamese is likewise opposed by an obstruction still stronger. To the monarch belongs the labour of each individual during six months of the year,—in other words, he claims half the labour and industry of his nation. In such a case, it is impossible that the nation should be active or industrious. Little appears to be known concerning the actual state of commerce in S. The chief part of the exports seems to consist in grain; particularly rice, cotton, benzoin, different kinds of wood, such as sapan, aguallo, and sandal, tin, lead, iron, antimony, loadstones, some gold and silver, different kinds of precious stones, with crystal, marble, and tambac. Amongst articles of cultivation, sugar is one of chief importance, and up to 1840 its production increased with great rapidity: the amount that year was estimated at 257,000 piculs of 133½ lbs. each. This progress, however, attracted the cupidity of the king, and a royal monopoly was accordingly established, under which the quantity diminished until in 1846 it was no more than 150,000. At present the whole crop is farmed to three or four government officers, who pay to government from 1 to 1½ ticals per picul on the whole quantity produced, and compel the cultivators to deliver it to them at unremunerative prices, leaving no inducement to improved or extended growth. The cultivation of rice is carried on in much the same way, and a law exists that there shall always be in the kingdom sufficient for three years' consumption. Of coffee the annual produce is not more than 200 piculs, although it is understood to be increasing: the quality is reckoned to be nearly equal to Mocha, and it commands a high price in the English market. Cotton is grown in considerable quantities, partly for home consumption, and the rest for export to China by the junks, who take it uncleaned. Gamboge and pepper are also amongst the articles of export. Of black pepper, the annual produce is about 8,000,000 lbs. The nutmeg tree grows luxuriantly, but does not yield fruit. Indigo grows in a wild state, and all the dye used in the country is manufactured from these plants: there are extensive low grounds admirably adapted for their cultivation. Opium continues strictly contraband, but, despite heavy punishments in case of detection, it is smuggled into the country to a great extent, 100 per cent. being the usual profit on the venture. The export of timber is prohibited, contrary to treaty; and there are many other branches of the trade of the country in which the existing stipulations, both with England and America, are evaded or disregarded. Under pretext of vassalage to China, her junks of nearly 1,000 tons each, are sent yearly to Canton, where they are exempted from duty. The Chinese seem to conduct the whole foreign trade of Siam, being its only exporting merchants, navigators, and sailors. The junks which now trade yearly to China, are not less than 140 in number; nine-tenths of them are constructed in S., and they are calculated to measure full 55,000 tons. The Chinese